Receiving Hoey Race Relation Award

Amsterdam News—New York, N. Y. 11-11-44

EACH YEAR ON THE FEAST of Christ the King, two medals are conferred upon a Colored and White Catholic lay person who have contributed most to the cause of interracial justice during the year. The 1945 winners of the annual James J. Hoey Awards are John L. Yancey of Chicago, treasurer of the Catholic Labor Alliance, and Mrs. Edward D. Morrell of Torresdale, Pennsylvania, founder of St. Emma Industrial and Agricultural School for the youth of the Negro race at Rock Island, Virginia. The presentation ceremonies took place last Sunday afternoon at the Carroll Club, 120 Madison Avenue, in the presence of a packed auditorium composed of prominent Negro and White Catholics. Mr. Yancey, second from left is shown receiving his medal from Charles A. Birmingham, extreme right, President, Catholic Interracial Council. Looking on, extreme left, is Emanuel Friedman of Philadelphia, who accepted the other medal on behalf of Mrs. Morrell who was unable to attend on account of serious illness. Third from left is Hon. William H. Hastie, Dean, Howard University Law School, who addressed those present using "The Negro Faces the Future" as his topic. Other speakers included Rev. Raymond J. Campion, Very Rev. Msgr. Phillip J. Furlong, Principal, Cardinal Hayes High School and the Rev. John La Farge, S. J. Chaplain of the Council.

—Story and Picture by Chick Solomon

Interracial Groups Can Hurt Race Relations—Granger

Afro American Balt., Md. 12-2-44

NEW YORK—Lester B. Granger, writing in the current issue of Survey Graphic, expresses apprehension over the possibility that the creation of "interracial committees" may lull too many American communities into a false sense of security.

Although the mere existence of over a hundred recently formed interracial groups indicates "a new and impressive concern" on the part of the American public, community leadership is still fumbling with various techniques in a new and comparatively untried field.

Many of the groups, thirty-three of which have been appointed either by mayors or governors, have been powerless to take any positive action, largely because they have lacked legislative status and funds, according to Granger.

Typical of many such groups is New York City's Committee on Unity, which though capably staffed, after more than six months has revealed no "visible signs of committee activity," despite racial outbreaks and discrimination in employment.

During the transit strike in Philadelphia, leadership quickly passed from the Mayor's Committee, which admitted it had no budget or staff and no plan for action, to a number of voluntary groups already organized for action.

The voluntary committees show greater promise of success, largely because they are "least inhibited by official red tape and free to engage in experiment." But there is always the danger that such groups, over-enthusiastic, may in the long run add to already existing confusion.

Jackson

A Program Of Political And Civil Rights

Journal & Guide 11-4-44

AS ALREADY announced in the newspapers the Southern Regional Council was launched in Atlanta, Georgia, on February 18, 1944, under the joint directorship of Guy B. Johnson of the University of North Carolina and Ira DeA. Reid of Atlanta University. Southern men, white and Negro, they are: Southern men and women, white and Negro, are the members of the board of directors; and Southern men and women, Negro, were the members of the Durham Conference which led to the formation of the Southern Regional Council. Since this is entirely a union of Southern Negroes and Southern whites, many citizens of our country are inclined to think that the Southern Regional Council is bound to fail. With this point of view I disagree—I think it will succeed.

DR. JACKSON

LITTLE DIFFERENCE IN TWO PROGRAMS

I disagree because I find such a little difference in the program of the Durham Conference and the program of our militant Northern Negro organizations. I attended the Durham Conference at Durham in October, 1942, and I attended the NAACP Conference at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania in October, 1943, and at both places I found myself advocating exactly the same program of political and civil rights. In both conferences great emphasis was laid upon the right of suffrage.

Said the Negroes at Durham: "We regard the ballot as a safeguard of democracy. Any discrimination against citizens in the exercise of the voting privilege, on account of race and poverty, is detrimental to the freedom of these citizens and the integrity of the State." Advancing from this general principle the group assembled then proceeded to urge now: (a) the abolition of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting, (b) the abolition of the white primary, and (c) the abolition of all forms of discriminatory practices, evasions of the law, and intimidation of citizens seeking to exercise their right of franchise.

OTHER PHASES OF POLITICAL, CIVIL RIGHTS

Leaving the vital subject of the suffrage the Durham group then struck out at other phases of political and civil rights so necessary to the peace and safety of the colored people in the South. We tackled the question of the exclusion of Negroes from duty service, the wide prevalence of police brutality, the unequal provisions for the races in public carriers and terminals, the practice of lynching, and the non-appointment of Negroes on boards dealing with social planning and administration. In each of these fields we called for a new deal.

The Durham Conference took the same high ground on the subjects of industry and labor, service occupations, education, agriculture, military service, and social welfare and health as it did on political and civil rights. But to declare what Negroes should have in these fields is perhaps no indication of advanced thinking. Booker T. Washington spent his life telling the white people of the South that they should make equal provisions for the two races in these areas.

But he did not tell them that Negroes should contend for full political and civil rights, the cornerstone of which is the exercise of the right of suffrage. He did not go into politics. The Negroes at Durham, on the other hand, entered this field with all the vehemence of the other fields. In so doing they marked themselves as a new group.

NEGROES, WHITES MUST BE PREPARED

Many people contend that the only way to improve the status of Negroes in the South is by Northern intervention. The unyielding Southern white people, they say, can be brought to their senses only by acts of Congress, proclamations of the President, and decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court outlawing this or that practice. They take the position that the only way to cure an evil is to find and promulgate the constitutional law on that evil.

To this line of reasoning I cannot fully agree. Daily do I advocate membership in the NAACP, daily do I advocate voting, and daily do I preach going to court to get a decision invalidating this or that practice; yet I know that no law, no decision, is ever enforced unless Negroes as well as whites of the South are prepared for it.

Teachers are winning victories in the courts almost monthly now, but in ninety-nine per cent of the communities in the South these teachers are not receiving the equal salaries established by the court, largely because they have not made up their minds that Negroes and white should be paid equally for any service.

As it is with the Southern Negroes so it is with the Southern whites. Laws are sometimes easy to get, but in the language of the sociologists, it is difficult to change the "folkways" and the "mores."

COMBINATION OF SOUTHERNERS

To change the folkways and mores of Southern people; to change their habits, customs, and notions about a number of practices which are unsound and unscientific, is the great mission of the Southern Regional Council. To change the minds of Southern people, Negro and white, they shall resort to the radio, the moving picture film, the church, the press and all other laudable techniques. This Council is composed of a combination of Southern Negroes and Southern whites who together can accomplish far more than if either proceeded alone.

For the achievement of political and civil rights in particular and the whole program in general I am one with the Southern Regional Council and I am one with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Where one is strong the other is weak and where one is weak the other is strong. Therefore I favor both.

—LUTHER P. JACKSON

57-1944

Remedy For Racial Problems Lies In Religion, Says W. E. Ellis

News — Birmingham, Ala. 11-3-44

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

If every white man were as tolerant and brotherly as the best white men; if every Jew were as tolerant and brotherly as the best Jews; if every Negro were as tolerant as the best Negroes, there would be no race problem.

But they are not; so today, afresh, in all its stark and menacing hideousness, the race problem confronts us as a present issue. It threatens our national solidarity and the continuance of our national ideals. And it should be the concern of every individual citizen. We have to deal with it, or it will deal with us. When even the City of Brotherly Love finds all of its public transportation shut down over a minor aspect of the race question, it is high time for everybody to examine the situation with concerned eyes.

This race question is nothing new. It was ripe in Bible times, threatening to split the infant Church; and, significantly, it is to the Bible that we must look for the way out. Then it was the Jews who were intolerant toward the rest of the world. They would have no dealings with the Gentiles; they looked down in contempt upon "lesser breeds without the law." The people who today are themselves so largely persecuted outcasts on earth were once the supercilious despisers of all others.

* * *

COLOR CAME LATER as an issue. Simon the Cyrenian, who bore the cross of the fainting Jesus, was the Ethiopian eunuch, one of the first converts of the Apostolic Church. To this day there is no color line in Europe, except as Hitler has introduced it, with his doctrine of "race." South Africa and the Southern states in America are the most color-conscious sections of the earth.

Yet real character does not depend upon race or color. One day, approaching Constantinople, I got into conversation with a fellow first-class passenger who was as black as any mortal. He was a Moslem from India, on pilgrimage. Our talk soon took a religious turn, and I found him as intelligent and tolerant and spiritual as any man I ever met.

Joseph Cook once uttered an epigram that is a recipe for today's living: "The 19th centuary has made the world one neighborhood; the 20th century must make it one brotherhood." We are agreed that mankind must henceforth live together in global unity. Yet a majority—perhaps three-fourths — of the human race is colored—yellow, brown or black. If majorities are ultimately to rule, what then? This sobering fact turns our thoughts to the immense reaches of the newly developing race question.

OUR RELIGIOUS FORCES are rapidly becoming aware of the connotations of the law of brotherhood. The race question is getting attention from pulpit, press, lecture platform and legislative bodies. All are finding the answer in the Scripture's clear teaching. Especially is this so in the Southern United States, where local and state unions of churches are opening their membership to Negro churches.

Our Lesson Golden Text compresses the basic truth into a few words: "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons: but in every nation he that feareth Him, and worketh righteousness, is acceptable to Him." There is no color line in the Kingdom of Heaven.

The Negro race has a genius for religion, and the whole world acknowledges its debt to the inspiring spirituals. Much travel amongst many races has taught me the profound truth that the colored peoples of Asia and Africa have as keen a sense of right and of liberty as a group of occidental college professors. Slowly, steadily, irresistibly, they are pressing on to a realization of these basic human rights; with the present world war as the critical turning point.

11-3-44

Conference on Race Relations

People's Voice — New York, N.Y. 9-9-44

THE WINTER, 1944 issue of **The Journal of Negro Education** advances a sound and constructive proposal which warrants broad support from all progressive Americans. In a signed editorial, Dr. Charles H. Thompson proposes that **"the President of the United States . . . be urged to call a national conference on race relations at the earliest practical moment."**

There is no doubt that race relations in the United States are in a critical state. Propelled forward by the necessities of this war, the Negro poeple have been "getting out of place" all up and down the line. Die-hard reactionaries are determined to restore the pre-war status quo; the Negro and his progressive allies are determined to continue moving forward toward the goal of full democratic rights.

This is the basic conflict out of which mounting racial tensions come. It is deliberately exploited (as in the recent Philadelphia transit strike) by partisan and selfish and treasonous forces among us, and would be tremendously aggravated by widespread post-war employment.

This problem gravely threatens the very existence of a democratic America. It CAN be solved, but only through effective leadership and firm action by a progressive Federal Government. The proposed national conference on race relations would focus upon this problem that NATIONAL attention and coordinated leadership which its seriousness requires.

Educational Journals Speak Out

Age — New York, N.Y. 6-17-44

By C. O. ARNDT

(Reprinted from Inutercultural Education News)

It is indeed gratifying and significant that the months of March-April, 1944 should find three important educational journals devoting their pages largely to problems of intercultural education.

The fact, too, is noteworthy in reference to these journals that one is addressed to elementary school teachers, a second to teachers of religious education, and the third to members of the American Federation of Teachers. A wide range of interest and diversity of fields is thus apparent. Finally, the fact that all three journals are published in the Chicago area is evidence of the fact that more than the fringes of American geography have become sensitized to a problem which is indeed central in the present and presumably, will be even more so i nthe days which lie ahead.

"The Elementary English Review," March 1944. National Council of Teachers of English, 211 West 68th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

This issue of the "Review" brings stimulating articles on international, inter racial, and intercutural friendship, on anti-Semitism and on minority group problems. However, its descriptions of actual school practice are here singled out for comment because they are closer to the experience of the busy teacher. There are four descriptions of this kind, all on the elementary level.

List New York Schools

The first account is from the Mark Twain Junior High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. It describes work done in inter-racial and inter-faith education. The study of the problems was undertaken in English, Social Studies, Science, Language, Art, Mathematics, and other fields. The teachers have recognized the complexity of the problem and have found that every subject matter field can contribute toward its solution.

The second account is given by Corpus Christi School in New York, N. Y. In this school the eighth graders had been listening to a discussion and dramatization of the United Nations by the School of the Air of the Americas. The radio program caused them, in turn, to engage in a discussion. Such questions as the following were considered: What causes disunity among nations? Why are we prejudiced against certain people or groups of people? How do minority groups fare in America?

The questions raised were not summarily settled. Under the direction of the teacher, individuals and small groups of students assumed responsibility for their study and subsequently brought reports back to the class.

An evaluaiton of the project revealed progress toward the development of a deeper understanding of the questions studied.

The third report from the Washington School of Springfield, Mass., gives evidence of a community-wide approach to the problem. The emphasis is definitely upon living democracy in the school and community. To this end the administration of the school and, in turn, the organization of classes have been modified. Significant is the following comment made by a sixth grader:

"Washington School is our school. It belongs to boys and girls, to Father and to Mothers, to Teachers and to Principal. It belongs to our Janitors, to our Nurse and Doctor, to our Supervisors and to our Superintendent. It belong to our Community."

The work done in the Springfield schools is worthy of note and deserving of study by other schools. The program has been in operation for a number of years and has become a way of life to many of its students and teachers.

Program Spreads To Chicago

Significant, finally, is the report entitled "Chicago Schools Teach Negro History." Two teachers were released from their teaching duties in Chicago last year in order that they might give all of their time and thought to the preparation of units of material dealing with the Negro's contributions to American life. The material was carefully checked with national authorities on Negro culture to the end that its reliability be assured.

"The units of study," according to the author of the report, "are divided into three groups: primary, including grades 1, 2, and 3; intermediate, including grades 4, 5, and 6; and upper, including grades 7 and 8. After reading widely and consulting the courses of study in social sciences, the material was allocated to grades. Community life is studied in the primary grades and for these grades we chose to acquaint the children with Negroes in the various occupations. Stories were written for these grades that will show the Negro not only as private and public servant, but as educator, musician, and scientist."

In the middle grades, early Negro settlers in Chicago and middle west area, as well as explorers are studied. In the seventh grade, the contribution of the Negro during the colonial period, as well as the later period of westward expansion is described. In the eighth grade, the role of the Negro in the wars of the 20th century and his contributions ~~to the building~~ of Chicago are set forth. The units are designed to develop confidence and self-

(over)

respect among Negro youth and a realization on the part of others that our culture and life has become what it is by the contribution of the many minority groups of which it is composed.

"Religious Education, The Religious Eduction Association, 59 West Van Buren street, Chicago,

a Symposium on Community Tensions and Intercultural Education. Attention is centered upon two aspects of inter-group conflict, the first of which is racial (Negro-white) and the second religious (anti-Semitic). The values upon which each writer bases his argument have a common source, namely, the Christian tradition. Negro, White, Jew, Protestant and Catholic all find a common meeting ground upon which mutual respect and understanding can be built. To find it they had not far to travel for it is central in the teachings of Scripture as it is central in the externalizations of the democratic tradition.

Reassuring as the five carefully developed treatments of group relations are, they can assume real significance only in so far as they are lived. It is commendable, therefore, that the editor of the Symposium has included a number of descriptions of church and public school work in which "best practice is set forth. (This compilation bears the title "Some Good Practices In Intercultural Education.")

The brief accounts of church schools in Orange, New Jersey; New York City, Philadelphia and elsewhere are reassuring. From the descriptions given, however, there is little evidence of continuity or of a program sufficiently comprehensive to include all ages within a given church, not to mention the total community. Interactions in life situations to the end that newly gained insights may be exercised in reference to those of other faiths are rare.

More reassuring are the accounts given in "Best Practices in Secondary Schools. The writer of this article knows what to look for when he visits schools in Phoenix and Springfield, for example. He measures success in teaching by the quality of life lived whether by the youngster, the teacher or parent.

Are the principles of sound intercultural education applied throughout the school? In all classes? Is the program continuous? Does it look beyond the community? Only then, he would have us know, has it become functional.

"The American Teacher." The American Federation of Teachers, 404 N. Wesley avenue, Mount Morris, Illinois. April 1944.

"Education in human relations, then, must not be entered upon as a new device in an educational program but as a basic practice in preparing for a democratic society.

The issue of the AMERICAN TEACHER is presented therefore, for the serious study of the improvement of human relations."

These words from the FOREWORD of the April issue, devoted entirely to Intercultural Education, set the tone and sum up the philosophy of the contents. Three of the articles are concerned with the relationship between school and community and are written by leaders who present situations from their everyday experiences: "An Experiment In Intercultural Education," "The Responsibility of Catholic Education In Mixed Culture" and "Widening Horizons In All Day Neighborhood Schools."

A searching analysis which flows from the promise that the problem of the Negro minority in this country is chiefly a problem of the white majority is presented in "The Negro Minority and the White Character." The author believes that better race relations can be achieved if educators can learn to effect character or rather reconstuct the right kind of character.

For those interested in subject matter, there are two articles that sketch the framework for curriculum planning in the elmentary school. A pioneer in the Chicago school system presents a summary of the Study of Negro Achievement, and a New York City school teacher outlines a unit completed by her fifth graders.

From the lead article "What Is Intercultural Education?" right through to the last page report of the Racial Tensions Conference held in Philadelphia, this special issue of The AMERICAN TEACHER is a "must."

Colleges at Meet

GREENSBORO, NC—"A design for living today" was sought by 250 students from 34 colleges who attended the 3-day "adventure in applied Christianity" held here recently at Greensboro and Bennett Colleges. In its final session the conference accepted a resolution which asked the abolishment of segregation laws covering public carriers in North Carolina.

D.C. Cleric Raps Jimcro In Stirring Editorial

In a strong editorial in the official paper of the United Christians of the World with offices in Washington, D.C., the Rev. H. L. Adams, president of the organization, recently launched a two-fisted attack on racial discrimination. Rev. Adams states in his opening remarks: "As one of the white ministers of the United Christians of the World . . . I wish to make it known that I am not only opposed to race prejudice but I have been waging a war against it for a number of years."

He goes on to say in the same tones: "God is no respecter of persons and is the Father of us all."

The matter of jimcro in the armed forces came in for its share of condemnation as Rev. Adams wrote:

"There are thousands upon thousands of men in active military service, both white and Negro who don't own one square inch of land in this great America they are fighting to protect . . . and yet both . . . are willing to defend it even if it costs them their lives." He continues: "We cannot segregate a part of our loyal Americans on account of the color of their skins and oppress them . . . especially those Negro men in military service, and call our country a free Christian Nation."

APPEALS TO CLERGY

In an appeal to the clergy of his race, Rev. Adams says they should take an active part in removing the evil of discrimination from the face of the world.

Rev. Adams closed his fiery editorial by asking interested Negroes and whites who wish to have the subject of jimcro fully discussed to contact him at the offices of the United Christians of the World, Washington, DC, P.O. Box 2419. Rev. Adams will be available for public addresses anywhere in the United States.

Prevention Relations

The police play a vital rol antiquated methods of handling ...

Race riots are the products of race problems—because the latter have not received the special attention their importance merits. A recent "Interim Report of Peace Officers Committee on Civil Disturbances" concludes that no agency of government can be made effective in furthering good race relations, and in preventing race riots, than the police. Not only can they prevent such disturbances from occurring, but, should they occur, intelligent police procedures can minimize their consequences.

These are the context and general challenge found in "THE POLICE AND MINORITY GROUPS—A Program to Prevent Disorder and to Improve Relations Between Different Racial, Religious and National Groups." This booklet was released last week by the International City Managers' Association of Chicago. J. E. Weckler and Theo. E. Hall, authors, base their study in part on analyses of action taken by police forces in nearly 30 cities during recent tense racial situations and on helpful ideas and suggestions of several public officials in all sections of the nation who reviewed the manuscript.

A Five-Point Program

In the section on "Organizing the Police to Prevent Riots," the authors present a five-point program of protective policing on the following:

1.—Department Organization is the most important step in a program to improve interracial relations. The police administrator must issue a clear and positive declaration or reaffirmation of a policy guaranteeing equal treatment to all residents of the city regardless of their location, group affiliations and-or race. To be effective the city administration, as well as members of the force, must give the program full support. This step also, includes adequate distribution of personnel according to non-danger and danger areas.

2.—Information Needs are essential. This includes a complete list of all incidental or competitive contact between groups that are antagonistic toward each other, locating the danger spots, tension areas, places of outbreaks and their probability, and prevalent rumors that breed trouble. The sources of all information should be protected —that is, not used against individuals or given any publicity. This information should be available only to authorized members of the police force who need such to carry out the general program.

3.—Interracial Units for the police department are desirable. Many units could be set up to handle the specialized and complicated nature involved in antagonisms between groups. These units would be similar to the juvenile aid division and-or crime prevention squad attached to most police departments. These units would serve as a sort of liaison between the police and other agencies interested in a similar program.

4.—Press Relations, with the police as the major agent of release, can do much to force greater community solidarity—rather than the present disruptive influence in matters of group relations. This includes giving minority officers their full share of publicity, releasing stories and information to the general press aimed at building up the morale of the entire minority group, and an all-out attempt to change the policy of the daily press which too often resorts to sensational and inaccurate stories about minority group problems and conflicts.

5.—Cooperation with Other Agencies — non-police agencies — is the "finishing touch" in the Preventive Policing Program. Such groups include playgrounds, schools, YMCA's, YWCA's, settlement houses, some fraternal societies and service clubs, et al. These agencies can often accomplish things that the police cannot. The cooperation should include opening the files and information concerning the problem to the police and vice versa.

In brief, this is the essence of a group program of Preventive Policing in Interracial Relationships — designed to promote harmony among all groups—both now and in the post-war era. Whether or not this will be accomplished depends on the degree of sincerity of the entire police department which is more effective in furthering good race relations, and in preventing race clashes, than any other government or private agency.

WHITE MAN'S VIEWS

The Churches Can Do Much to Solve Dixie's Intricate Race Problem

Courier- Pittsburgh, Pa. 2-5-44

By TED LE BERTHON

IT just so happens that I also read David L. Cohn's article in the January issue of The Atlantic Monthly on "How the South Feels," commented on by Editor P. L. Prattis in his column "The Horizon" in the January 15 issue of The Pittsburgh Courier.

Dozens of columns could be written refuting Mr. Cohn's outlook and supporting Mr. Prattis'. What I hope to do here and now is to maintain that Mr. Cohn reached a new "low" in critical thinking with his fatalistic contention that the race problem in the South is utterly insoluble, and his advice that the Negro resignedly accept segregation as a better trading position for improving his condition within segregation. He holds that white Southerners so fear that any modification even of segregation would pave the way for intermarriage and clandestine sex relations, that they will fight to the last for segregation.

Mr. Le Berthon

A FAMILIAR VOICE

Mr. Cohn wins the Le Berthon annual award for the "lowest low" in social criticism for January, 1944, in accomplishing so many repellent results within the compass of an article intended to be completely objective.

FOR one thing, no one named Cohn ought ever have his name over such a defeatist article. For a man named Adolf Hitler thinks that the Jewish race problem is insoluble except through the imposition of the strictest ghetto type of segregation or the deportation of all Jews. Hitler has expressed horror that anyone's Aryan purity be endangered by marriage to a Jew. 2-5-44

MAY HAVE FELT SAME OSTRACISM

Moreover, the Ku Klux Klan, which would subscribe 100 per cent to Mr. Cohn's interpretation of the South, favors a 100 per cent white, Protestant and Anglo-Saxon America, and brackets Negroes, Jews, and Catholics as the three obnoxious elements to be purged in the interest of Aryan or Nordic purity.

Mr. Cohn is a New Orleans business man, and one wonders if there are not many bigots in his community who refuse to associate with him and regard "the Jewish problem" as insoluble. And I'm wondering if many decent Northerners, instead of reacting favorably to his article, will not accuse him of fawning on the very Southern Anglo-Saxons whose mentality he obviously despises.

Most of his fellow Jews, especially the courageous Jews in the labor movement and in the arts who have urged utmost brotherhood with Negroes, will not thank him for his disservice in these critical times.

Negroes may suspect him to be a sort of "Jewish Uncle Tom," indirectly appeasing "the white folks" while he is accusing them of having hopelessly closed minds. There are many Catholics in New Orleans, and the clergy especially will not agree that Pope Pius XII is wrong in holding that Christ-like love is the very simple solution to the race problem, and will not agree that Mr. Cohn is right in his intellectual despair.

THE PROBLEM CAN BE SOLVED

Mr. Prattis was dead right, of course, in pointing out that the problem not only can be solved, but that the problem only exists in England and the United States, and represents an Anglo-Saxon bias rarely shared by other peoples throughout the rest of the globe.

THE solution, therefore, of the race problem in the South will be the South's conversion to an all inclusive, universal and therefore, true Christianity regarding all of us as children of God, and brothers and sisters in Christ, in place of its dour, snobbish, provincial distortion of Christianity which now disunifies the family of mankind while disunifying our nation.

Frankly, it is sheer blasphemy to hold that the infinine love of Christ, and His teaching of humility have anything in common with the white South's humorous vanity that subscribes to despotically imposed segregation. It is hard to believe that Christ hung on the cross those three terrible hours for white Aryans only, or that He would refuse to eat with Negroes.

CHURCHES CAN STOP SEGREGATION

As I have written before, stop segregation in churches and it will wither at its roots, it will lose its horrifying parody, its ghastly semblance of "divine sanction." Mr. Cohn obviously has not considered this solution, blinded perhaps by the religious heritage of Judaism, a self contained society membership in the Jewish religion generally being limited to members of the Jewish race. 2-5-44

BUT Christ commanded His followers to go forth unto all nations, baptizing them "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." His arms are open to all, and in the early centuries there were many Negro popes, prelates and sublimely courageous martyrs, such as the sainted Felicitas, the young Negro matron publicly torn to pieces by wild beasts in an amphitheatre in Carthage, North Africa, March 7, A.D. 203, two days after a girl child was born to her, because she would not renounce Christ at the demand of the local pagan authorities under the Roman Emperor Antoninus.

CONFORMED TO DIXIE PATTERN

Mr. Cohn may be making another mistake in even thinking he interprets correctly the outlook of most white Southerners. The war plants in and about Los Angeles today employ thousands of white Southerners and Southern Negroes, with very little segregation on the job. I know many white Southern war workers who fraternize after hours on equal terms with Negroes. The explanation given around the war plants and nite spots by the white Southerners generally runs like this:

"WE don't dare do it down South because every white Southerner who thinks in his heart that segregation is all wrong is afraid to stick his neck out down there for fear of what stupid hotheads would do to him. Frankly, in Los Angeles we're able to be ourselves for the first time, like breathing free air after being in jail. And there's more of us white Southerners thinking that way than most people dream of. Lots of us are going to stay here and never go back to backward Dixie."

DIXIE WORKERS SUPPORT CIO 2-5-44

Still others explain:

"We were poor whites in the South. The poll tax hit us the same way it did the Negroes. Now we're CIO union brothers. We're workers, and we're voters now, and we have to stand together to win this war and to win a decent living for everybody thereafter."

IT might interest Mr. Cohn to know that the interracial CIO rubber workers, most of whom are white Southerners, have been the most ardent supporters of the CIO's anti-discrimination, anti-segregation stand, according to California President Philip M. Connelly in a recent radio address. And all the CIO dances and other social events are interracial.

Writers Urged To Stop Telling Lies In Scripts

Daily Worker Atlanta, Ga

Negro Artists Should Be Judged On Own Ability

5-31-44

NEW YORK—(A N P)—A declaration of principles adopted last week by 500 stage, screen and radio performers urged entertainment industries to initate immediately a program of "treating the Negro problem in full truth with full seriousness" as a contribution to national unity.

Written by Maxwell Anderson, Lillian Hollman and Peter Lyon, the declaration was read by Herman Shumlin at a meeting of the entertainment emergency committee last week-end when 500 voted its adoption.

"STOP TELLING LIES!"

According to the program writers of books, plays, radio scripts, motion pictures, short stories and comic strips, were urged to "stop telling pre-Civil war lies about the Negro." Negroes are not "happy-go-lucky, lazy illiterates, clowns, cowards, superstitious, ghost ridden, liquor drinking, chicken-stealing, watermelon-eating, jazz-crazed Aunt Jemimas or Uncle Toms who at their worst are villians and at their best slavish admirers of their white 'superiors.' We wish these dangerous villifications to stop forever. 5-31-44

"The theater, radio, dance bands, night clubs and symphony orchestras insist that discrimination against the Negro cease. The Negro artist is to be judged on his merits and not on the color of his face."

ALIENATE FRIENDS

The declaration urged that the moving picture industry face out and find a solution to the prejudices of southern customers, and the prejudices of southern theater owners .These prejudices have too long controlled the industry's ability to treat seriously and justly of the Negro. 5-31-44

"To say that the Negro is better off than he was before the Civil war is only to say that the lot of all men has improved since those days," stated the declaration, and warned that "our attitude toward the Negro is alienating hundreds of millions throughout the world whom we need as friends and who might otherwise be our friends. It is poisoning morale within our own country and giving our enemies a deadly effective propaganda weapon."

'North Should Not Accept South's Prejudices' --Embree

Courier- Pittsburgh, Pa. 2-26-44

Northern communities should not accept or appease "foreign" prejudices imported from the deep South, declared Dr. Edwin A. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund and author of several books on race relations, during a series of conferences in Pittsburgh last Thursday. "Race prejudice against Negroes may be native in the deep South because of violent upheavals in regional history, but it is entirely artificial in the free soil of Northern communities," the speaker told his Negro and white conferees.

Stating that in his opinon there is nothing in so-called "Negro problems" that a good dose of democracy cannot cure, Dr. Embree said planning in human relations was as necessary in a community as engineering in physical affairs. Noting that an increasing number of cities had interracial committees working on the problem of race relations, he said these groups must "effectuate and not merely enunciate a plan of interracial cooperation."

CARRYING ON TRADITION

Dr. Embree, carrying on the traditions of his militant grandfather, who was a Kentucky abolitionist preacher and educator, came here for a series of conferences with public officials, white and colored civic leaders and social workers, to further the work of the Chamber of Commerce Interracial committee seeking to improve Pittsburgh's generally favorable racial situation.

"The greatness of an industrial city, composed of many races, lies in giving full expressions to the talents of all the people. Emmigrant streams have flowed over into the general stream of American life. The Negro is simply the latest group to migrate to our Northern industrial cities under the demands of mass labor. 2-26-44

FULL LIFE OF COMMUNITY

"The other immigrant groups—with one exception—followed the same general pattern of starting out on a low level, suffering discrimination, and slowly climbing out from the ghettos into the full life of the community.

"The exception is the Negro, because he has met an artificial continuation of a prejudice native only to his original environment. It is as artificial for us to preserve these prejudices in Northern communities as it is to preserve the prejudices which Germans have against Poles, and Catholics have against Protestants in Europe. The Negroes, like the Irish, the Italians, the Scandinavians, and other foreign groups, suffer from foreign prejudices, even though the foreign country of that prejudice is a State in this Union," declared Dr. Embree.

Dr. Clement Lists Essentials Of Race Hope

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. 2-26-44

HAMPTON, Va.—Four minimum essentials for the Negro's normal participation in everyday American life were outlined at Hampton Institute last Friday night by Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University and one of the incorporators of the newly established Southern Regional Council.

Speaking in Ogden Hall on a program sponsored by the Negro History Society, Dr. Clement said that from the Negro's point of view the following four things, while not the only ones which keep him from first-class citizenship, are his least expectation for normal everyday living in this country:

1) a job for every man in accordance with his ability, training, and personal integrity, (2) the right to vote in primary as well as federal elections, (3) the right to be treated as an individual, with justice and fair play, in all his contacts with the courts, the government, and other human beings, (4) and an end to segregation and discrimination of every sort based on race.

Declaring that "you can't teach a soldier that fascists—German, Italian, Japanese, or any other kind — are wrong and then expect him to forget this indoctrination and go back to be a second-class citizin in a country that calls itself Christian and democratic," Dr. Clement also asserted that the attitudes of both white and Negro returning servicemen will determine the nature of race relations in American in the immediate post-war years. 2-26-44

MUST FAIRLY FACE QUESTION OF COLOR

"America knows," he continued, "just as the rest of the world knows, that the time has come when we must fairly face the question of color and decide whether we really mean it when we talk about 'democracy' and 'the four freedoms' and 'one world.'"

Recreation Vs. Racial Tension

Courier-Pittsburgh, Pa. 2-19-44

NEW YORK—The reports, from communities where race tensions have disturbed the relationship between citizens, indicate the need for better neighborhood recreation facilities and activities under proper supervision. Recognizing the needs for, and increased stimulation among the leadership, the National Recreation Association is continuing its educational contribution by extending the annual area conference for workers among colored citizens to three geographical areas for 1944. The sections selected cover:

1. Southeastern Area Conference to include mainly Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, will be held at Richmond, Va., March 12-14, with headquarters at 112 W. Charity street, Mrs. Alice H. Harris, local director.
2. Western Area Conference to include mainly Arkansas, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas, will be held at Kansas City, Mo., March 26-28.
3. Northern Area Conference to include mainly District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Wisconsin, will be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., April 2-4. Headquarters will be at Ammon Recreation Center, 2217 Bedford avenue. Local director is James A. Dorsey.

These meetings promise to be the most important conferences held in the history of the recreation movement. Further details as to program and schedule of sessions will be announced later. 2-19-44

Erenst T. Atwell, who for the past two decades has been the recognized leader in this field and who for even a longer period has been on the headquarters' staff of the National Recreation Association, states: "Throughout the United States, communities are thinking, discussing and definitely planning services during the present war and after the war in the community recreation field. Because of this situation, activities that may help in public enlightenment and sound and sane practices and plans should be accepted as a responsibility of every recreation worker. Such efforts will help to nearer realize the things we are fighting for now and those desired when peace comes." 2-19-44

In the conference cities, local public officials and citizens are taking an active interest. Social activities are being planned for visiting delegates, incidental to the meetings, in each city.

BROTHERHOOD WEEK

Argus-St. Louis, Mo.

As a prelude to the celebration of Brotherhood Week, Father Claude H. Heithaus, S. J., a scholar, teacher and leader; member of St. Louis University's faculty, gave a fitting prelude by his forthright statement before the student body in a mass meeting at this university in which he pointed his finger at the core of race prejudice when he said, "Ignorance is at the bottom."

He further stated that as a priest and a member of the Society of Jesus he found the prejudice against the Negro hateful and diabolical. 2-25-44

Of course, we understand that Father Heithaus did not speak for the Catholic Church, we wish he did. We wish that the religion expressed in his words was the religious philosophy of every minister in the city. We wish every minister in this country had the courage to preach from their pulpits the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, and practice the same. If such would come to pass, what a beautiful place this old world would be.

"Prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Host"—Malachi 3-10.

ALL ARE BRETHREN

Age-New York, N.Y. 2-11-44

THE COMMISSION on Justice and Peace of the Central Conference of American Rabbis in observance of Race Relations Weeks has issued a message against discrimination which reaffirms the interest of one minority group in the problems of another.

The message in part says:

"As we scan the world scene torn by violence and strife with hundreds of men daily losing their lives, countrysides being laid waste and the habitations of men being destroyed, we cannot forget that the drive for this carnage came from the belief that one race or one nation is destined to rule the earth, to subjugate others and to exploit them. The denial of God's teaching of racial brotherhood is a menace to man's safety and an affront to God.

"The war has brought into focus the serious disabilities which have sanction neither in science nor in morals from which our Negro fellow Americans suffer. Segregation of them exists in schools and in public conveyances, in theatres, and in motion picture houses, in the exercise of the ballot and in the right of residence, even in the armed forces and in religious shrines. Discrimination against them is rife in employment and in the professions, in commerce and in industry. Trained Negroes who might contribute much to the war effort are denied the privilege of giving their skills to their country. Some employers and trade unions justify such discrimination and resist suggestions to abolish it. President Roosevelt and his Fair Employment Practice Committee have done much, but not enough, to improve conditions. There has been some improvement but persistent prejudices based on false science and equally false moral principles have yet to be overcome. 2-11-44

"We appeal to all Americans to remedy this grave injustice to millions of decent fellow citizens whose history is bound up with that of our country. We commend the Negro for his patient and restraint. Though victimized by injustice, though failing to see applied to him those principles which have been said to be our war goals, he has demonstrated his patriotism. In the armed forces, he has begged for the privilege of active combat that he might defend with his blood the nation to which he is devoted.

"We look forward to the time when the evil of race preudice will be cleansed from every phase of our national life, when every expression of Jim Crowism will have been eliminated and when we shall all be as ashamed of discriminations against the Negro as we are of the witchcraft persecutions of another era.

"We pray for those sick souls in our midst who find satisfaction in denying basic rights to their fellow man. May God send healing to them. The world is big enough for every man to possess the heritage of justice. The soul of man is big enough to extend to every man the heritage of love. We hope that the coming peace will guarantee to men of all races that equality which is man's God-given right . . . and we appeal to all men to purge their souls of those moral weaknesses which lead them to sanction discrimination against their fellow men."

SCIENTIFIC BLITZKRIEG ON PREJUDICE

Informer-Houston, Texas

The myth of the superiority of some races over others is suffering indignities of a different sort. A cursory review of recent books and widely circulated pamphlets and articles which treat the subject of alleged racial supremacy reveals evidence which shows the myth up for what it is worth, which is not much. 2-26-44

Dr. Allison Davis' article on Race Status and Personality Development, Scientific Monthly, Oct. 1943 points to the lack of scientific sanction of the belief that Negroes, as a group, are childish, irresponsible, lazy and primitive, that Italians are carefree, that Filipinos are vain, and that Yankees are money-grasping, uncouth and aggressive. Science tends to show that perosnalities are acquired from experiences in the social environment.

While Ottley's New World A-Comin' did not grow out of a controlled laboratory situation, it furnishes a searching analysis of causes and effects in group conduct.

Adriaan Bonger's Race and Crime which Columbia university has posthumously published states that social status and not race is the decisive factor in aggressive criminality everywhere, and that to speak of criminal races is pure nonesense.

The Baha'i Publishing Committee published Gift and Cox's book on Race and Man, 1943, which contains quotations from scientists and others revealing the fallacies in the claims of the superiority of some races over others.

The Races of Mankind on which this column commented, Feb. 12, and which has been widely circulated among members of the armed forces uses scientific evidence to back its contention that claims of superiority are chiefly figments of very active imaginations. 2-26-44

The American Dilemma, a two volume treatise on causes and effects of race prejudice in America, is based chiefly on the findings of biological and scientific evidence. Dr. Howard Odum's Race and Rumors of Race shows that many of the rumors consist of much heat and no light.

Scientific proof is hard to dispute. It is encouraging to note the appearance of printed proof in so many places where it is so badly needed. It is this quality of printed matter that will serve to encourage interracial understanding on an ever widening scale.

Four 'Musts' For Colored Americans

Philadelphia Tribune, Philadelphia, Pa. 3-11-44

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Four minimum essentials for the Negro's normal participation in everyday American life were outlined at Hampton Institute last Friday night by Dr. Rufus Early Clement, president of Atlanta University and one of the incorporators of newly established Southern Regional Council. 3-11-44

Speaking in Ogden Hall on a program sponsored by the Negro History Society of the college, Dr. Clement said that from the Negro's point of view the following four things, while not the only ones which keep him from first-class citizenship, are his least expectation for normal everyday living in this country: (1) a job for every man in accordance with his ability, training, and personal integrity, (2) the right to vote in primary as well as federal elections, (3) the right to be treated as an individual with justice and fair play, in all his contacts with the courts, the government, and other human beings, (4) and an end to segregation and discrimination of every sort based on race.

57a-1944

~~No~~ Middle Ground For Justice'

Hastie Tells Catholics Leadership Needed; Two Win Interracial Honors

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

11-11-44

NEW YORK—(ANP)—The need exists as never before for straight thinking and forthright leadership in the fight for interracial justice in America, former Federal Judge William H. Hastie, dean of Howard university law school and former civilian aide to the Secretary of War, declared here Sunday at the annual presentation of the James J. Hoey awards for interracial justice by the Catholic Interracial council. More than 200 Negro and white Catholics were on hand for the occasion.

Hastie asserted that only by the efforts of thousands of clear-minded and courageous individuals and groups throughout the country "will the Nation as a whole be awakened to the moral issues involved in race relations and find a solution to those issues."

AMERICANS DISTURBED

"Millions of Americans have the common sense to be disturbed about the race question," the jurist declared, "but lack the thoughtfulness and moral courage to think and act through to conclusions. Instead, they seek some sort of middle ground, a no man's land between justice and injustice, a working compromise between right and wrong. If there is one attitude that can be catastrophic, it is the attitude of those who cannot take sides between right and wrong when any issue is at stake.

"It is not a pleasant thing, but I say to you, with concern, that the Negro in America faces the future with bitterness, with cynicism, with distrust, yes, with hatred in his heart. Many of them have the chip on the shoulder attitude, the undue sensitiveness, the finding of injury where none was intended. These are the things which Americans should realize, should ponder, should seek the reasons for and try to correct, as the values of both the souls of men and the future of our Nation."

11-11-44

TWO AWARDS MADE

The meeting was attended by the Rev. Msgr. Philip J. Fullong, principal of Cardinal Hayes Memorial high school, who was there in behalf of Archbishop Francis J. Spelman, and the Rev. John LaFarge, S.J., chaplain of the Catholic Interracial council.

The awards are made annually to a white and Negro layman, in recognition of their contribution toward better race relations. This year's recipients were Mrs. Edward Morrell, white, of Philadelphia, and John L. Yancy, Chicago. *11-11-44*

Mrs. Morrell is accredited with the founding of St. Emma Industrial and Agricultural institute, established for the education of Negro youth. Yancy is treasurer of the Catholic Labor alliance and secretary-treasurer of the United Transport Service employees (CIO).

Race Relations Group Appoints New Director

Amsterdam News — New York

11-11-44

CHICAGO, (ANP)—Appointment of Alexander A. Liveright as executive director of the American Council on Race Relations was announced by Clarence R. Pickett, president. Mr. Liveright, former acting assistant executive director of the War Manpower commission, has already assumed his duties as the council's headquarters, 33 West Randolph St., Chicago.

At the same time Mr. Pickett announced that Dr. Robert C. Weaver has been appointed director of the community services division of the council. Dr. Weaver, who is now director of the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, Chicago, will assume his council duties on Nov. 1.

What Is The Council

The American Council on Race Relations, a non-profit corporation, has as its purpose the achievement of full democracy in race relations in the United States. Operating primarily on a consultant and initiating basis, it works chiefly through already established community organizations and emphasizes the local responsibility for dealing with problems of race relations. The council encourages local communities and their governments to provide such machinery and services as are necessary for the attainment of the democratic ideal. *11-11-44*

Pickett's Background

In announcing the appointment of Mr. Liveright, Mr. Pickett pointed out that the new executive director has had extensive experience in employment, community organization and race relations problems. As area director in Baltimore for the WMC, Mr. Liveright worked closely with community organizations in accelerating an increase in the employment and acceptance of Negroes in war industries. The Baltimore experiment, in addition to its success on the Negro problem, also underlined the importance of approaching manpower problems on a community basis and the need for full management-labor cooperation. These principles have been adhered to in all subsequent WMC operations.

Before joining WMC, Mr. Liveright served as chief field representative of the War Production board, director of volunteer recruitment of the Office of Civilian Defense in the Chicago area, executive director of the Jewish Vocational Service and Employment center in Chicago and in several managerial and supervisory positions in the New York and Pennsylvania State Employment services. During 1938-42, he taught social work and organization and administration of employment service at Northwestern university. *11-11-44*

The council was especially fortunate, Mr. Pickett said, in obtaining the services of Dr. Weaver as director of its community services division, calling attention to the fact that since 1934 Dr. Weaver has worked closely with the federal government in the development of programs for the full utilization of the skills and capabilities of Negroes and other minority groups.

Rosenwald Fund Spends $1,615,513 In 2 Years

Chicago Defender

In the review of the Julius Rosenwald fund just issued, President Edwin R. Embree reports that during the past two years, 1942-44, the fund expended $1,615,513 on its programs in education and race relations.

The largest single payment was $617,000 to Dillard university in New Orleans in completing the fund's effort to build up this and three other university centers for Negroes: Howard university in Washington, Fisk university and Meharry Medical college in Nashville, and the group of colleges in Atlanta. *11-25-44*

Other expenditures were $336,000 for the preparation of white and colored teachers for rural schools; $226,000 for race relations; $185,000 for fellowships for 43 Negroes and 31 white southerners; $95,000 for concluding payments on the Negro health program officially ended in 1942.

In reviewing events in the general field of race relations during recent years, Embree lists the debits and credits in the balance sheet of race relations.

"The balance," he states, "is tremendous gain for democracy. Never before in America have Negroes been given the opportunities they have today. And they are making the most of them."

After discussing the hopeful signs—in employment, growth of unions, rising political power, education, civil rights defended by the courts, the spread of interracial organizations, new opportunities in the armed services, Embree concludes: *11-25-44*

"In spite of continued segregation and discrimination, the training and experience in the armed forces have been tremendous. A million Negroes—practically all the young men of the group between 18 and 30 have been given an education far beyond any school or college. They have been well housed and well fed. Their health has been safeguarded and their strength built up. They have been trained and disciplined—for the most part in wholesome fashion.

"They have seen other parts of the country and of the world. Along with slights, most soldiers have sensed wide horizons and have had some warming experiences of respect and admiration as they moved over America, through the Pacific, and in Europe.

"Coming back from such experiences, the whole young male population of the race will never fit into the serfdom of southern feudalism or into second-class status in northern industrial cities. It is too late ever again to keep Negroes 'in their place.' If we wanted that, we should never have drawn them into war production nor called them to the tremendous education of the armed forces.

"We now have the problem—and the opportunity—to build Negroes, with all other citizens, into a common working force, which may then produce the highest standard of living ever known by any people; into a common culture, which will be enriched by the wisdom and ingenuity of this race as it has been by their art and music; into a common social and political order which may then become a true democracy."

Negro serfdom will pass with war, says report

Los Angeles Tribune

CHICAGO—The war has made a huge dent in the old pattern of race relations." *12-4-44*

So reports the Julius Rosenwald Fund, founded in 1917 by the merchant-philanthropist whose name it bears, and devoted to "the betterment of the condition of Negroes." The Fund has just submitted its findings on what it termed one of the "most discussed topics" of these times.

The summary was presented in the form of a "race relations balance sheet."

At the top of the "debits" side, it stated:

"The most spectacular signs of the rising tide of intolerance were outbreaks against various minority groups: Anti-Semitic attacks in New York, Boston, Chicago; the zoot suit clash with Mexicans in Los Angeles; manhandling of Japanese Americans in the Midwest and East. But the chief victims were Negroes: Riots in Detroit, Beaumont and Mobile; outbreaks in Newark and Dayton; violence on all kinds of public carriers throughout the South."

It led off the "credits" side of the ledger with the observation:

"In spite of all, the war years have made a huge dent in the old pattern of race relations. The balance is a tremendous gain for democracy. Never before in America have Negroes been given the opportunities they have today. And they are making the most of them."

The fund, which thus far has expended $18,811,806, most of it for the improvement of Negro education and health, has served notice that it now is turning its major attention to race relations. It says the problem is nationwide because of the more than 4,000,000 Negroes, one-third of them living in the North.

HOUSING HEADS "DEBITS"

The "balance sheet," dealing mainly with the Negro, lists these points among the specific "debits:"

1 — "Housing, always inadequate in black ghettos, has become intolerable with new crowding" as 750,000 Negroes have migrated from the rural South since 1940, most of them to congested cities in the North and West.

2 — Employment of Negroes was slow, and in "dozens of centers" upgrading of Negro workers resulted in strife.

3 — Congress declined to outlaw lynching or the poll tax.

4 — Police and the courts "have not always shown fair play or justice."

5—"Discrimination" and "segregation" exist in the armed forces.

These are described as "the underlying causes of friction."

The document also sets forth that Negro youths in northern cities turned to violence, adding:

"Two hundred separate teen-age gangs were reported in Harlem, vicious and looking for trouble; colored hoodlums have mauled white passengers on trolleys and subways in Brooklyn."

BETTER JOBC

On the other hand, specific points on the "credit side" of the ledger" included these:

1—Negroes have obtained better jobs on an unprecedented scale, with an estimated 1,500,000 of them in war industry and more than 2000 working as street car conductors, motormen and bus drivers in 15 cities.

2—Many unions have adopted a "new attitude," with the CIO cited as a strong force against discrimination.

3—"Some progress" has been made in providing living quarters, mostly in the public housing field.

4—"Politically Negroes have gained stature and power. It is estimated that in the northern and border states there are 2,500,000 qualified Negro voters—enough to be the balance of power in those states which carry the balance of power in the nation."

5—Police and the courts have "moved far toward democracy

during the war years."

6—Many civic, community and church groups have become interested in racial relations.

7—Negroes have made "great progress in the armed services and Merchant Marine" with some receiving pilot training, and the Navy having "thousands of colored sailors and a few colored officers."

8—"A number of important papers have swung over to positive policies of fairness and appreciation for all minorities."

PRAISE FOR PRESS

This section on the press elaborates: 12-4-44

"Such Southern papers as the Louisville Courier-Journal, the Richmond Times Dispatch, the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, and the Nashville Tennessean continue their record of fair reporting and democratic statements."

It says the Atlanta Constitution "led the fight" against political use of "race baiting," and adds:

"The Atlanta Journal has recently urged the rights of Negroes to employment, decent housing, good education, police protection and justice, and to participation in government with full voting."

EDUCATIONAL GAINS

In addition to its report on recent and current trends, the Fund also offers its opinions on the shape of things to come.

"Employment is the greatest gain of the Negro during the war years," it states. "It will be the field of his greatest fight in the postwar period."

Then, referring to the development of Negroes in the armed forces, it predicts: 12-4-44

"A million Negroes—practically all of the young men of the group between 18 and 30—have been given an education far beyond any school or college. They have been trained and disciplined. They have seen other parts of the country and of the world.

"Coming back from such experience, the whole young male population of the Race will never again fit into serfdom of Southern feudalism or into second-class status in northern industrial cities."

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Interracial Commissions

Pressure Must Be Used To Make Committees Effective in Community

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa. 12-9-44

By HORACE R. CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

INTERRACIAL committees are nothing new. Even official mayors' and governors' commissions to inquire into racial tensions are old devices. So the rash of mayors', governors' and citizens' committees which broke out over the country after the Detroit riot was distinguished only in the sense that there were more of them, more attention was given to their statements, and some were spurred to greater activity than before. The monthly summary of race relations published by Fisk university reports that at the end of the 12 months following the Detroit riot 224 of these committees were in existence. Of the 186 that were reported on, 13 were national, two regional, 16 State, and 135 local. But the majority—128—were citizens' committees, while only 32 were official committees of some branch of the Government.

Mr. Cayton

This interest in race relations was a hopeful sign. But the Negro community is often accused of being ungrateful, irresponsible, or destructive if it exercises any critical judgment on such efforts at interracial co-operation. Risking this, it is wise to assess what these committees have accomplished after more than a year's existence. Race relations are becoming tenser; we are facing the problem of demobilization of the Army with all its attendant possibilities for racial clashes. We are also facing the tremendous problem of unemployment which may become acute due to the lack of plans for post-war security.

PUT FAITH IN COMMITTEES

To meet this crisis we have put our faith in committees, especially official ones, rather than in the Federal Government. It is imperative, therefore, that we examine critically their programs and especially their performance.

Too often a community which wants to relieve itself of responsibility feels that it need worry no longer once a committee has been appointed. Talking about the virtues of such a committee makes people feel very democratic. Since few committees have the power or authority to act, they sometimes take on a magical aspect. In a primitive society when some catastrophe is feared, the tribe may go through a ceremony which is supposed to protect them from that danger. Our fear-convulsed society, faced with the problem of race, performs the ceremony of appointing a committee. This blind reliance on powerless interracial committees constitute that same type of magic.

I AM not trying to discourage the appointment of committees, nor to dissuade people from working with them. What I am saying is that they should be analyzed, criticized, and assessed; and the magic now surrounding them—the magic which expresses itself in the irrational belief that their simple existence will overcome the dilemma of race—be dispelled.

A DELAYING METHOD

A committee, whether official or controlled by the citizens, can sensitize the community and the municipal and State governments to the trend of events. It can be a focal point for action. But it can also be used as a delaying-action device, especially if it is an official committee. For most have no power except to suggest to the municipal body what it should do. If the municipality either refuses to take cognizance of the difficulties or to act on its suggestions, the very presence of the committee may constitute a whitewash for such an administration in case of racial violence.

THE responsibility of citizens, black and white, is to see to it that these committees do not allow themselves to be placed in that position. They should work with the committee in every way possible and use it as a sounding board, just as the city administration should use it as a listening post. The one method of insuring that the committee will function effectively is for the citizens to maintain a constant militant pressure on it.

12-9-44

Pearl Buck, Mrs. Bethune Directors On New Race Relations Council

Journal & Guide Norfolk Va. 11-25-44

CHICAGO, Ill.—Election of seven new directors, including Pearl S. Buck and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, marked the first annual board meeting of the American Council on Race Relations here Sunday.

In addition to the well known authority and novelist on China and Mrs. Bethune, who is president of the National Council of Negro Women, the others elected were: Ernesto Galarzo of the Pan-American Union; Lloyd K. Garrison, dean of the law school, University of Wisconsin; Bishop William Y. Bell of the CME Church; Bishop William Scarlett of St. Louis, Mo.; Protestant Episcopal Church; Dr. George Stoddard, commissioner of education, New York state.

NEWLY FORMED

The American Council on Race Relations is a newly organized national group working for "Full participation of all citizens in all aspects of American life," according to Clarence E. Pickett, council president and executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee.

The council will operate on both a community and national level, providing guidance and technical assistance to communities seeking to improve race relations.

The council will also conduct a national clearing house for the exchange of information between mayor's committees.

THOSE REELECTED

Organizations and individual officers and board members reelected were: Mr. Pickett, president; Clarence H. Houston, Washington, vice president; Dr. William W. Alexander, vice president, Julius Rosenwald Fund; Mrs. Mary Jane Grunsfield, former special assistant to the Chicago Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, secretary; Homer S. Brown, attorney and member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

MORE DIRECTORS

Lt. Col. Charles Dollard, Washington, D. C.; Miss Marian Edman, board of education, Detroit, Mich.; Edwin R. Embree, president, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; Marshall Field, publisher, PM, and the Chicago Sun; Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, National Urban League; Charles S. Johnson, director, Social Science Institute, Fisk University; James G. Patton, president, National Farmers Union; P. L. Prattis, executive director, Pittsburgh Courier.

OTHERS ON BOARD

Robert Redfield, department of anthropology, University of Chicago; Leonard Reiser, Chicago attorney; Abraham Rubin, vice president, National Smelting Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Sarah Southall, supervisor of employment service, International Harvester Company, Chicago; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, National Council of YMCA, New York; Louis S. Weiss, attorney, New York; Walter White, executive secretary, NAACP; Donald S. Young, Social Science Research Council, New York; R. J. Thomas, president, United Auto Workers, CIO.

Bishop Francis J. Haas, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Ralph Bunche, chairman, department of political science, Howard University. All of these are directors.

SOUTHERN SAY-SO

The Southern Regional Council Is Afraid to Move

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa. 4-1-44

By M. S. STUART

IT begins to look like it was a misnomer to call either that first meeting of Southern Negro leaders at Durham, the second one at Richmond or the third at Atlanta "a movement," unless the sponsors were speaking just geographically. Otherwise, that which has since become known as The Southern Regional Council has never moved. The council started out geared to high phrases and noble expression of ambition to improve racial relations by caution, compromise and appeasement. But it has balked at that. I am convinced it is not going anywhere. Why?

Well, the council is afraid. That's all, and that is enough.

It is afraid to pursue aggressively even those timid principles and methods which it put on the board as its own. If its leading spirits are afraid to take a bold stand for that minimum of racial advancement and mildest of operative techniques which it proclaimed for its guidance, then how does it hope to make headway? I propose to show that it is afraid.

Mr. Stuart

AFRAID OF TERMS

Recently I was granted an interview by one of the white leaders of the organization. It was discouraging. I had anticipated reticence and some caution, and I wanted to be co-operative up to a certain point. So, in bed that morning I pored over the questions I intended to ask, and, particularly, the terms in which I should couch them. I eliminated **bold, fearless, militant** as too strong for my white "liberal." I was afraid that **vigorous, energetic, active** might arouse suspicion that I had never expected any action from the council. **Aggressive** seemed a rather nice, tame sort of word to me and of which my "liberal" might not become frightened. But he did. He said so.

I asked: Now that the council has absorbed the Interracial league or Commission on Interracial Co-operation, will its policy be any more **aggressive** than that for which that League was noted? He replied in about these words: "Well, now you say **aggressive**—I am beginning to be afraid of terms. I prefer not to say aggressive now. Some time in the future the council might become aggressive, but not just now."

AFRAID OF CONFUSION

It is unfortunate that the council takes fright at this time. It is in the presence of a great opportunity for service to the South and to humanity. The time to move is NOW. The opposition is noisy, but it is confused. It has no definite plan to propose for settling the raging conflict between the Negro's legal status as an American citizen and that status of subordination and discrimination to which it would like to have him confined. Senator Bilbo urges deportation. He has not been able to offer any feasible plan to implement his idea, because it is an idle dream and he knows it. Representative Rankin says the problem can be solved by segregation. But the South has segregation, and the race question in the South is more of an enigma now than it ever was. The South is confused about segregation. No two states, hardly any two large communities, have the same pattern of enforcement. It is subject to the caprice of local authorities and the whims of white individual opinion. It is unregulated and confused.

MOST Southern white people oppose "social equality" of the races." But an increasing number is beginning to realize segregation cannot be kept confined entirely to the social realm, and they are growing ashamed of imposing economic discrimination. They know it is an instrument of impoverishment of a large part of the population.

HOPE IN CONFUSION

The opportunity for the council is at hand. White opponents are without a concrete plan to expand segregation as a fixed policy or to justify it from perpetual attack

57a-1944

Interracial Commissions

Pressure Must Be Used To Make Committees Effective in Community

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

By HORACE R. CAYTON

12-9-44

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

INTERRACIAL committees are nothing new. Even official mayors' and governors' commissions to inquire into racial tensions are old devices. So the rash of mayors', governors' and citizens' committees which broke out over the country after the Detroit riot was distinguished only in the sense that there were more of them, more attention was given to their statements, and some were spurred to greater activity than before. The monthly summary of race relations published by Fisk university reports that at the end of the 12 months following the Detroit riot 224 of these committees were in existence. Of the 188 that were reported on, 13 were national, two regional, 16 State, and 135 local. But the majority—128—were citizens' committees, while only 32 were official committees of some branch of the Government.

12-9-44 Mr. Cayton

This interest in race relations was a hopeful sign. But the Negro community is often accused of being ungrateful, irresponsible, or destructive if it exercises any critical judgment on such efforts at interracial co-operation. Risking this, it is wise to assess what these committees have accomplished after more than a year's existence. Race relations are becoming tenser; we are facing the problem of demobilization of the Army with all its attendant possibilities for racial clashes. We are also facing the tremendous problem of unemployment which may become acute due to the lack of plans for post-war security.

PUT FAITH IN COMMITTEES

To meet this crisis we have put our faith in committees, especially official ones, rather than in the Federal Government. It is imperative, therefore, that we examine critically their programs and especially their performance.

Too often a community which wants to relieve itself of responsibility feels that it need worry no longer once a committee has been appointed. Talking about the virtues of such a committee makes people feel very democratic. Since few committees have the power or authority to act, they sometimes take on a magical aspect. In a primitive society when some catastrophe is feared, the tribe may go through a ceremony which is supposed to protect them from that danger. Our fear-convulsed society, faced with the problem of race, performs the ceremony of appointing a committee. This blind reliance on powerless interracial committees constitute that same type of magic.

12-9-44

I AM not trying to discourage the appointment of committees, nor to dissuade people from working with them. What I am saying is that they should be analyzed, criticized, and assessed; and the magic now surrounding them—the magic which expresses itself in the irrational belief that their simple existence will overcome the dilemma of race—be dispelled.

A DELAYING METHOD

A committee, whether official or controlled by the citizens, can sensitize the community and the municipal and State governments to the trend of events. It can be a focal point for action. But it can also be used as a delaying-action device, especially if it is an official committee. For most have no power except to suggest to the municipal body what it should do. If the municipality either refuses to take cognizance of the difficulties or to act on its suggestions, the very presence of the committee may constitute a whitewash for such an administration in case of racial violence.

12-9-44

THE responsibility of citizens, black and white, is to see to it that these committees do not allow themselves to be placed in that position. They should work with the committee in every way possible and use it as a sounding board, just as the city administration should use it as a listening post. The one method of insuring that the committee will function effectively is for the citizens to maintain a constant militant pressure on it.

Pearl Buck, Mrs. Bethune Directors On New Race Relations Council

11-25-44

Journal & Guide, Norfolk, Va.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Election of seven new directors including Pearl S. Buck and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, marked the first annual board meeting of the American Council on Race Relations here Sunday.

In addition to the well known authority and novelist on China and Mrs. Bethune, who is president of the National Council of Negro Women, the others elected were: Ernesto Galarzo of the Pan-American Union; Lloyd K. Garrison, dean of the law school, University of Wisconsin; Bishop William Y. Bell of the CME Church; Bishop William Scarlett of St. Louis, Mo.; Protestant Episcopal Church; Dr. George Stoddard, commissioner of education, New York state.

NEWLY FORMED

The American Council on Race Relations is a newly organized national group working for "Full participation of all citizens in all aspects of American life," according to Clarence E. Pickett, council president and executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee.

The council will operate on both a community and national level, providing guidance and technical assistance to communities seeking to improve race relations.

The council will also conduct a national clearing house for the exchange of information between mayor's committees.

THOSE REELECTED

Organizations and individual officers and board members reelected were: Mr. Pickett, president; **Clarence H. Houston,** Washington, vice president; Dr. William W. Alexander, vice president, Julius Rosenwald Fund; Mrs. Mary Jane Grunsfield, former special assistant to the Chicago Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, secretary; Homer S. Brown, attorney and member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

MORE DIRECTORS

Lt. Col. Charles Dollard, Washington, D. C.; Miss Marian Edman, board of education, Detroit, Mich.; Edwin R. Embree, president, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; Marshall Field, publisher, PM, and the Chicago Sun; Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, National Urban League; Charles S. Johnson, director, Social Science Institute, Fisk University; James G. Patton, president, National Farmers Union; P. L. Prattis, executive director, Pittsburgh Courier.

OTHERS ON BOARD

Robert Redfield, department of anthropology, University of Chicago; Leonard Reiser, Chicago attorney; Abraham Rubin, vice president, National Smelting Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Sarah Southall, supervisor of employment service, International Harvester Company, Chicago; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, National Council of YMCA, New York; Louis S. Weiss, attorney, New York; Walter White, executive secretary, NAACP; Donald S. Young, Social Science Research Council, New York; R. J. Thomas, president, United Auto Workers, CIO.

Bishop Francis J. Haas, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Ralph Bunche, chairman, department of political science, Howard University. All of these are directors.

SOUTHERN SAY-SO

The Southern Regional Council Is Afraid to Move

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

12-9-44

IT begins to look like it was a misnomer to call either the first meeting of Southern Negro leaders at Durham, the second one at Richmond or the third at Atlanta "a movement," unless the sponsors were speaking just geographically. Otherwise, that which has since become known as The Southern Regional Council has never moved. The council started out geared to highly ... phrases and noble expression of timid principles ... ambition to improve racial relations by caution, compromise and appeasement. But it has balked at that. I am convinced it is not going anywhere. Why? Well, the council is afraid. That's all, and that is enough.

Mr. Stuart

... the board as its own. If its leading spirits are afraid to take a bold stand for that minimum of racial advancement and mildest of co-operative techniques ... claimed for its guidance ... I propose to show that it is afraid.

AFRAID OF TERMS

Recently I was granted an interview by one of the white leaders ... of the organization ... It is unfortunate that the council ... Now that the council has absorbed the Interracial League or Commission on Interracial Co-operation, will its policy be any more aggressive ... I asked ... said so ...

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MOST Southern white people oppose "social equality of the races." But an increasing number is beginning to realize segregation cannot be kept confined entirely to the social realm, and they are growing ashamed of imposing economic discrimination. They know it is an instrument of impoverishment of a large part of the population.

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even where it is in the laws. It is a worrisome child in the lap of the South, and its bawling inconsistencies will continue to prove disturbing and embarrassing. More and more thinking white Southerners would like to do something about it. They are not satisfied with it as it is. It is a pity the council is afraid.

4-1-44

THE opposition is vague, self-contradictory. Let them explain education. Few there be now so blind as to oppose it. Even the most constipated states provide a modicum of education for the Negro. But, apparently, what strange effects they expect it to have on him. They seem to expect it to contradict its time-tested formulas and act in reverse in colored people. If thought, ambition for a better life, resistance to injustice and desire for equality of opportunity are to be condemned, then why education? The council should "go to town" on such inconsistencies.

Southerners of both groups prepare for returning vets

Tribune — Los Angeles, Calif.

12-18-44

ATLANTA — Designed to prepare the South for the returning Negro and white soldiers in the post-war world, the Southern Regional Council, composed of white and Negro leaders, has adopted a 7-point program of recommended action.

Six of the points were offered by Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch, as chairman of the Resolutions Committee. The 7th was added from the floor at the Council's annual meeting.

12-18-44

The recommendations:

1. Employment of all persons on the basis of ability, with due regard for seniority rights.
2. Abolition of the white primary where it exists.
3. Extension of the growing practice of employing Negro policemen and firemen in Southern cities and equal treatment of members of both races by the police and the courts.
4. Equalization of educational opportunity and facilities and of pay for teachers.
5. Extension of publicly financed medical and dental care available to both races on an equal basis.

12-18-44

7. That equal accommodations for Negroes as provided under the law be actually provided on all public transportation facilities and that discriminatory practices now common in travel be abolished.

57a-1944

Southern Regional Council

Atlanta Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

The action of the Southern Regional Council, meeting in Atlanta Wednesday, in giving full endorsement to "equality of educational opportunities" for Negroes in the South and for a "permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee," will cheer the hearts of all Negroes and will remove the apprehension from the minds of some, that the Council was unwilling to make any specific pronouncement on these burning issues. On the question of equalization, it says:

12-8-44

"We recommend these principles for the consideration of all law-abiding citizens and responsible school officials in southern communities and urge in behalf of the common welfare that action to be taken to make these principles operate in all plans for Public School improvement."

12-8-44

On the equally important issue of a permanent Committee of Fair Employment Practice, the Council's pronouncement is equally specific:

"The Southern Regional Council realizes the importances of encouraging and planning for an effective program for full employment in every southern community. We therefore urge that such planning include the institution and maintenance of an effective utilization of all workers in terms of skill and training without regard to race, color or creed. We recommend that equal and effective opportunities for technical and vocational training of Negroes be made available. We recommend the creation of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee to promote the non-discriminatory use of manpower."

The action of Council, we believe, is bound to have a wholesome influence upon the future action and thought of southern people in their approach to these questions. On the other hand, our enthusiasm for Council's position on these two issues must not overshadow our sincere regret that that body could not see its way clear to have made some definite collective pronouncement on the matter of the "White Primary" issue, now a burning question in the South, as well as the veiled attempts by some of the states to revise their constitutions so as to avoid the issues raised by the Smith-Allbright Supreme Court decision, invalidating the "White Primaries" in southern states.

A Clean Slate

Memphis World - Tenn. 12-12-44

Coincident with the appearance of our editorial last Friday, applauding the position of the Southern Regional Council on the "equalization of teachers salaries and the establishment of a permanent Committee on Fair Employment Practice, and in which we expressed disappointment over its failure to take similar action on the White Primary issue, a subsequent resolution appeared in which, not only was definite commitment on the abolition of the Primary taken, but an equally vigorous defense was made for the hiring of Negro police in the South and equality of transportation and travel for Negro citizens. Accordingly, therefore, it is our good fortune and our happy privilege to make this public acknowledgment, and further, to applaud the sincerity of the Council in its willingness to grapple with these and numerous other vexatious problems, now frustrating the Negro in his normal pursuit of the basic privileges of American democracy.

In utter fairness to Council therefore, and for the information of our readers, we find it pertinent to review their findings in briefest outline: "1. There should exist and be made available for Negro children the same types of educational opportunities as there are for white children. 2. The teacher-pupil ratio in Negro schools should be as low as that in schools for white children. 3. Length of school days should be the same for Negro children as for white children. 4. The same type of physical accommodations and facilities for children in public schools should exist for Negro as are available for white children. 5. Employment of all persons on the basis of ability, with due regards for seniority rights. 6. Abolition of the White Primary. 7. Extension of the growing practice of employment of Negro policemen and firemen in southern cities and equal treatment of members of both races by the police and the courts. 8. Equalization of educational opportunities. 9. Extension of publicly financed low cost housing. 10. Increased publicly financed medical and dental care available to both races on an equal basis, and 11. That accommodations for Negroes as provided under the law, be actually provided on all public transportation facilities, and that discriminatory practices now common in travel be abolished."

For this clear enunciation of principles this paper commends the Southern Regional Council and votes it a clean bill in its modus operandi of the future.

Students Seek Practical Christian Life

Norfolk, Va. Journal & Guide

Interracial Group Urges Segregation End On Carriers

12-2-44

GREENSBORO, N. C. — "A design for living today" was sought by 250 students from thirty-four colleges who attended the three-day "adventure in applied Christianity" held here recently at Greensboro and Bennett Colleges.

In its final session the conference accepted a resolution which asked the abolishment of segregation laws covering public carriers in North Carolina.

More effective organiaztion of the conference was achieved through the formation of area councils which will further the work of the conference between the annual conferences and function as a planning committee for the annual meet.

SPEARHEAD OF PROGRESS

In the final address the Rev. Charles Jones, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Chapel Hill, N. C., a member of the Southern Field Council of the Student YMCA and a director of the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, emphasized the radical and revolutionary character of Jesus. He urged the conference to be the spearhead of progress but cautioned that it would place them in a minority position.

Another of the speakers was Dr. Ira DeA Raid, sociologist and associate executive director of the Southern Regional Council who declared that idleness, want, disease, ignorance, squalor, race, and religions were seven "great giants" which must be dispelled in the south. Other serious evils, he said, were the absence of knowledge of the situation and the abundance of "inactivity."

UNFINISHED TASKS

Dr. Y. C. Yang, president of Soochow University and director of the speakers bureau of the Chinese News Service, spoke twice during the conference on the unfinished tasks of Christianity and China's contribution to tomorrow's world.

Workshop discussions were conducted during the conference for delegates with special interests. The leaders were: Miss Ethelene Sampley, director of religious education, Centenary Methodist Church, Winston-Salem; Dr. Wilson Q. Welch Jr., Hood Theological Seminary, Salisbury; Dr. A. D. Beittel, Guilford College; Dr. Ivan E. Taylor, Bennett College; Miss Emma Louise Benignus, professor of religion, Randolph-Macon College; Dr. Eugene Pfaff, director of the Southern Council on International Relations, Chapel Hill; Floyd Moore, Guilford College; Mrs. Lillian Parker Wallace, Meredith College; and Miss Betty Mansfield, director of college work with the American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia.

The conference was under the auspices of the N. C. Council of Churches and the American Friends Service Committee.

Group Pleads Negro Service Men's Cause

Birmingham News - Ala. 12-8-44

ATLANTA—(AP)—The Southern Regional Council called Friday for prompt action to assure returning Negro service men that the "democratic principles for which they fought" will be "translated into reality."

The council, composed of white and Negro leaders sponsoring better race relations, adopted a seven-point program at a meeting here.

The problems already arising as the Negro service man is being demobilized, the council declared, "call for prompt and constructive action on local, state, regional and national levels."

Editor Virginius Dabney, of The Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch, as chairman of the resolutions committee, introduced the first six recommendations, and the seventh was added from the floor. They are:

1. Employment of persons on the basis of ability, with due regard for seniority rights.
2. Abolition of the white primary where it exists.
3. Extension of the employment of Negro policemen and firemen in Southern cities and equality of treatment regardless of race by the police and courts.
4. Equalization of educational opportunities, facilities and teachers' pay.
5. Extension of publicly financed low-cost housing.
6. Increased publicly financed medical and dental care available to both races on an equal basis.
7. That equal accommodations for Negroes, as provided by law, be actually provided on public transportation facilities, and that "Jim Crow" practices be abolished.

12-8-44

Racial Clearing House Planned at Chicago Meet

Afro American — Baltimore, Md. 4-1-44

75 Leaders of Both Races Unite to Study Racial Tensions in the North and West

CHICAGO (ANP) — Meeting here March 21 and 22 at the call of Marshall Field, Edwin R. Embree and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director of the social institute at Fisk University, seventy-five colored and white leaders planned the creation of a National Clearing House for Information on Race Problems.

The group also exchanged views on techniques to be employed in grappling with the whole problem of racial minorities and discussed the formation of a service staff to function in communities where race relations are strained.

Mr. Embree, president of the Rosenwald Fund, who announced that the sponsors called the conference as individual citizens rather than as representatives of organizations, stated that, since the formation of the mayor's committee on race relations in Chicago, 137 similar groups had been formed in other communities.

Purposes Outlined

Purposes of the conference, Mr. Embree announced, were (1) exploration of race relations especially in the North and West; (2) discussion of the most effective procedures and methods and (3) determination of the instrumentalities best able to meet the new demands and opportunities of the emergency.

Marshall Field, publisher of PM and the Chicago Sun, believing that, through questions, problems could best be determined, inquired about possibilities of introducing programs into the schools and the power of church, labor and industrial organizations.

Dr. Ralph Bunche of Howard University read the declaration of principles upon which the clearing house and staff will be formed. They included equality in employment, educational and specialized training, housing and recreation; full equality before the law and equal police treatment.

DuBois Addresses Group

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, addressing the group, said, "Efforts to raise the average cultural level of colored people and efforts to alter the attitudes of their white neighbors" are the two keys to the solution of the problem in America.

He acknowledged the need of organizations and movements to counteract the maintaining by white fellow citizens of the low cultural level of the colored people and stressed the need for a movement to increase income of colored people by paying them for the work they are able to do.

He advocated a new crusade in education but insisted that it include nothing which would limit opportunities for anyone. Finally he urged that all organizations work for equality in law and custom for all.

Present at Conference

Among those attending the conference were:

Louis Adamic, author, contributing editor of Common Ground, Milford, N.J.; W. W. Alexander, vice-president, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; Mrs. Sherwood Anderson, industrial secretary, national staff of YWCA; Com. D. W. Armstrong, in charge of colored training camps, Great Lakes Naval Training Station;

Mrs. Mary McL. Bethune, president of National Council of Negro Women, Washington; Jacob Bilikopf, attorney, chairman, Philadelphia Interracial Committee; Manchester Boddy, editor and publisher, Daily News, Los Angeles; Homer S. Brown; attorney, member Pennsylvania House of Representatives;

Frederick L. Brownlee, general secretary, American Missionary Association, New York; Ralph J. Bunche, head, department of political scence, Howard University, Washington; Samuel McCrea Cavort, general secretary, Federal Council of Churches of Christ, New York; Horace Cayton, director, Parkway Community House, Chicago;

Ben M. Cherrington, director of Indian affairs, Washington; Eugene Cook, Chicago representative, Time and Life; Hubert T. Delany, justice, domestic relations court, New York;

PM REPRESENTED

Albert Deutsch, staff of PM, New York; Maj. Charles Dollard, representing Gen. Frederick Osborn of War Department; W. E. B. DuBois, author, editor, professor of sociology, Atlanta University; Edwin R. Embree, president, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; Harry H. Field, director, National Opinion Research Center, Denver;

Marshall Field, publisher, PM and Chicago Sun; John Anson Ford, chairman, board of supervisors, County of Los Angeles; Lester Granger, executive secretary, National Urban League, New York; Mrs. Mary J. Grunsfeld, special assistant, mayor's commmittee on race relations, Chicago;

Bishop Francis J. Haas, Grand Rapids, Mich., former chairman, FEPC; Maxwell Hahn, executive vice-president, the Field Foundation, New York; Laurence I. Hewes, Jr., consultant, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; Charles Houston, attorney with wide experience in discrimination cases, Washington; Norman Houston, Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles;

MRS. INGRAHAM, Y PRESIDENT

Mrs. Henry A. Ingraham, president, national YWCA, New York; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director, the social science institute, Fisk University, Nashville; Mordecai Johnson, president, Howard University, Washington; George Streator, Office of Labor Production, War Production Board; George Kells, board of aldermen, Chicago; Robert Kenny, attorney general of California: Father John LaFarge, editor, America, New York;

Mrs. David M. Levy, New York City; Mrs. Oswald Bates Lord, executive comittee, Council for Democracy, New York; Isadore Lubin, Department of Labor, Washington; Margaret Mead, anthropologist, University of Wisconsin; Phillco Nash, anthropologist, Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation, Washington; James G. Patton, president, National Farmers' Union, Denver; Clarence Pickett, executive secretary, American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia; Mrs. Justine Wise Polier, justice, domestic relations court, New York;

P. L. Prattis, executive editor, Pittsburgh Courier; Leonard M. Rieser, attorney, Chicago; Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenman, chairman, National Committee on Housing, New York; A. Rubin, vice-president, National Smelting Company, Cleveland; Lillian Smith, editor, South Today, author of Strange Fruit, Clayton, Ga.; Sara Southall, supervisor of employment and service, International Harvester Co., Chicago:

TIME REPRESENTED

Otis Peabody Swift, representing Henry Luce of Time; Edward O. Tabor, attorney, chairman, interracial committee of Allegheny County, Pa.; R. J. Thomas, president, United Automobile Workers, Detroit; Harold Thompson, director, interracial committee, Detroit; Willard Townsend, national executive committee, CIO; Fred G. Wale, director, division of rural education, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago;

George Weaver, director of National CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination, representing J. Raymond Walsh; Robert C. Weaver, director, Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, Chicago; Joseph Wockler, special assistant, public administration clearing house, Chicago; Jacob Weinstein, Rabbi, KAM Temple, Chicago; Louis Weiss, attorney, NYC;

Roy Wilkins, acting secretary, NAACP, New York; Louis Wirth, sociologist, University of Chicago; Edward L. Worthington, director of public health and welfare, representing Frank J. Lausche, mayor of Cleveland; Richard Wright, author, Brooklyn; Bishop Robert Wright, Jr., Wilberforce, Ohio; Donald Young, joint army and navy committee on welfare and recreation, Washington; P. B. Young, president and publisher, the Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

A Hopeful Sign In Race Relations

Call — Kansas City, Mo. 15-8-44

Lester B. Granger, writing in the current issue of Survey Graphic, expresses apprehension over the possibility that the creation of "interracial committees" may lull too many American communities into a false sense of security. While the mere existence of more than one hundred recently formed interracial committees or commissions indicates "a new and impressive concern" on the part of the American public, community leadership is still fumbling with various techniques in a new and comparatively untried field of efforts.

Thirty-three of these groups have been appointed either by mayors or governors, while the others have organized voluntarily. According to Granger, many of these committees have been powerless to take any positive action, largely because they have been without legislative status and have had no funds with which to operate.

Almost as serious is the fact that while such groups are deeply interested in community problems, they have neither the time nor the resources with which to do an effective job.

New York City's Committee on Unity, while it is capably staffed, has produced after more than six months "no published program or findings or visible signs of committee activity." This is true in spite of anti-semitic outbreaks, a new and glaring evidence of discrimination in employment, and gang wars between white and Negro youths.

In Philadelphia, the Mayor's Committee on Good Will" was conspicuously inoperative during the recent railway strike over employment of Negro trolley operators." This committee had indicated several months ago that it had "no budget or staff, and no plan for action in case of 'incidents.'" During the strike in Philadelphia, leadership quickly passed from the Mayor's Committee to a number of voluntary groups already organized for action.

In several states, the formation of unofficial interracial commissions amounts to little more than a gesture, for they are not given legislative standing, and have neither the funds nor the trained personnel needed to tackle many difficult problems.

The voluntary committees show greater promise of success, largely because they are "least inhibited by official red tape and free to engage in experiment." But there is always the danger that such groups, in an excess of enthusiasm, may in the long run add to already existing confusion. The American community is justified in its alarm over increasing racial tension, but to date we have developed no large-scale, organized procedures for measurably reducing this tension.

Jewish Manifesto Calls for End of Racial Bigs in U.S.

Afro American — Baltimore, Md. 12-2-44

NEW YORK — The Synagogue Council of America, representing all branches of Judaism, issued a Thanksgiving Day statement urging that all barriers against the full participation of colored Americans in the life of our country be removed, since they are "flagrant violations of God's commandment of interracial brotherhood."

The statement was released by Rabbi Ahron Opher of New York, assistant to the president of the Synagogue Council.

Citing the philosophy of racial brotherhood as basic to Judaism, fundamental to the American tradition and substantiated by modern anthropology which disproves the inferiority of any race, the document expresses the united protest of all Jewish bodies in America against "the injustices and humiliations from which the colored American suffers."

Scores Army Jim Crow

The statement calls attention to the "segregation that continues in the armed forces" and asserts that "prisoners of war who fought to destroy our freedom were recently extended courtesies denied to colored soldiers." It condemns the "ugly threats about the future status of colored Americans that are heard too frequently in many communities."

The document continued:

"We whose ancestors were slaves in Egypt and were frequently victimized by discrimination and humiliations similar to those of the colored American understand well his spiritual pain and suffering.

"In the name of the God of all mankind, who taught that all men are brethren, we appeal to all of our fellow citizens to obey the will of the Almighty and to co-operate to the end that the tragic plight of millions of decent men, women and children, colored Americans, will be speedily alleviated."

57a-1944

The Chicago Conference

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

IF ANY proof was needed that the American race problem has become national in scope it was furnished by the Conference on Race Relations held in Chicago, March 21-22.

4-1-44

Public officials— in one case a State Attorney General—and private citizens came from cities scattered from New York to Los Angeles to make it known that the question of race relations in their areas is becoming more and more difficult. They met to exchange ideas and to seek information from persons experienced in the problem, with the view of going back to their respective localities and trying to procure for repressed minorities—particularly Negro—a measure of participation in American democracy.

Estimates of Negroes now living in northern and western states were placed at 4,000,000, which places approximately 40 per cent of United States Negro population outside of the South. World Wars I and II are largely responsible for this increasing shift of Negro population. It developed during the conference discussions that migrations of southern Negroes to the North and West have been accompanied by migrations of southern white people and racial problems, usually peculiar to the South, have become a consequence of these population shifts.

4-1-44

It must be borne in mind, however, in any consideration of the matter of race relations—and this was brought out during the Chicago conference—that interracial friction in northern and western communities does not necessarily flow from infiltrations of southern whites. The seeds of discord reside wherever white people live and they sprout and flourish to rapid growth whenever Negroes make their appearance.

The general complaint on the part of the northerners and westerners is that the inevitable handling of the problem of the integration of Negroes within any of their communities reverts to the "established southern pattern," which is regarded as undemocratic and un-American.

The chief troubles have their origin in housing and employment. As in the South they are basically economic. Dr. Charles S. Johnson of the Fisk University Social Science Institute, pointed out to the conferees that a study had shown that there are now at work in the City of Chicago 175 separate organizations working to achieve restrictive covenants in residential properties which would bar Negro occupancy or ownership. This procedure is becoming so general that land use for Negro housing is negligible almost everywhere in the North and West, accounting for the Negro ghettoes to be found in such cities as New York, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

4-1-44

In Chicago there is now virtually an iron ring around 350,000 Negro inhabitants crowded into space adequate for 100,000.

Gainful employment is as difficult as satisfactory housing. Here the economic aspects of the problem are asserted at their worse. Organized labor controls most of the jobs. Outside of the Congress of Industrial Organizations there is not much opportunity for Negro workers. The American Federation of Labor still controls a majority of the industries in which Negroes might reasonably expect to find employment, and a majority of the AF of L unions still bar Negroes from membership, and consequently from jobs.

This was brought out during the conference, but no one seemed willing to discuss the vital connection between the attitude of labor unions, the hampering effects of existing laws enacted for the benefit of labor unions—laws under which unions may discriminate against Negroes with impunity.

The excess of political scientists and social scientists present seemed to hold the view that the solutions, if any, must be found elsewhere, and the leaders of such Negro-white agencies as the Urban League and the NAACP seem to harbor the illusion that the best hope for the Negro lies in organized labor with its abuses.

4-1-44

We agree with them that the real hope is in organized labor, but we hold that many of the abuses must be corrected—must be approached frankly and openly before there can be any real integration of Negroes within organized labor.

On the whole the conference was illuminating. At the outs[et] Louis Adamic, the author, posed t[he] question: "Where does the co[nfer]ence stand on segregation?" The inquiry was taken up by Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the NAACP, and vigorously pressed by Judge Hubert T. Delaney, of New York, b[ut the] question was never answered. [The] conference refused to make [an]y formal statement or to take any stand on segregation, except a show of hands by those opposed [to] segregation. On this question the Chicago Conference was not as forthright as the Durham Conference.

4-1-44

After segregation was discussed and tabled, President Mordecai W. Johnson, of Howard University, told the conference members that "the results of this meeting will depend upon the proper sense of the present crisis. We are about to drift into a negative acceptance of fascism. If we go into fascism within the next 10 years, we are not going on the Jewish question; we are going on the Negro question." The conference emphasis from that point on seemed to follow the line of President Johnson's thinking.

NATION-WIDE CONFERENCE DEMANDS DEMOCRATIC PATTERN FOR ALL CITIZENS

Plaindealer—Kansas City, Kan.

3-31-44

Chicago, March 31. (ANP)—Meeting here Tuesday and Wednesday at the call of Marshall Field, Edwin R. Embree and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, 75 white and Negro leaders from various sections of the country studied the current phemenon of racial tensions as they are arising particularly in the north and west.

The group, which met at the Sherman hotel, exchanged views on techniques to be employed locally and regionally in grappling with the whole problem of racial minorities; laid plans for the establishment of a clearing house of information and methods to be located in Chicago, and the formation of a service staff to function in areas where race relations are strained or interested persons and organizations feel the need of strengthened programs, guidance or knowledge.

Explaining that the call for the conference had been signed by the three sponsors as individual citizens rather than because of their corporate or foundation connections, Mr. Embree said they were frankly asking for help. He pointed out that since the formation last summer of the mayor's committee on race relations in Chicago, of which he is chairman, 137 similar groups had been formed by cities, states, counties or interested citizens and that the committee here and the Rosenwald fund had been deluged with requests for data, suggestions and information regarding how other communities were meeting a variety of problems relating to housing, health, police and organizational structure, all looking toward a solution of the problem caused by recent heavy migrations and of bringing minority groups into fuller participation in American democracy.

3-31-44

"This conference is called to consider a new Declaration of Independence — independence to build our human relations not on the basis of southern feundalism but of American democracy," Mr. Embree said. "All these years certain southerners have been saying, "Yankees, keep out. This is our problem. We will handle Negroes in our own way." It is now time for the rest of the country to say to the south, "We are going to do our social engineering in ourway."

Embree outlined the purposes of the conference as being to "(1) explore the positions of Negroes and of race relations, especially in the north and west, (2) discuss definite procedures and methods that may be most effective in the years immediately ahead, (3) plan what instrumentalities can best meet the new demands and the fresh opportunities of this emergency.

Marshall Field said that the sponsors felt that certain questions should be answered. He inquired about tension areas in northern cities; barriers and conditions which affect four million Negroes in the north and west; building democracy from the grass roots to win national interracial cooperation and support of federal action on matters of race relations; ways and means to build democratic patterns in the north and west, independent of southern traditions, by the power of church, labor and industrial organizations; the possibility of introducing public educational programs for schools, gathering material for the same, as instrumental in building a democratic pattern in race relations and promoting local economic equality programs.

3-31-44

Ralph Bunche, of Howard university, read the declaration of principles which will seek the committee to be formed.

Among those attending the conference were Louis Adamic, author, contributing editor Common Ground, Milford, N. J.; W. W. Alexander, vice president, Julius Rosenwald fund, Chicago; Mrs. Sherwood Anderson, industrial secretary, national staff of YWCA; Comdr. D. W. Armstrong, in charge Negro training camps, at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station; Mrs. Mary McLeod Beth-

une, president, National Council of Negro Women, Washington, D. D.; Jacob Bilikopf, attorney, chairman Philadelphia Interracial committee; Manchester Boddy, editor and publisher, Daily News, Los Angeles; Homer S. Brown, attorney, member Pennsylvania house of representatives; Frederick L. Brownlee, general secretary of the American Missionary association, New York; Ralph J. Bunche, head, department of political science, Howard university, Washington; Samuel McCrea Cavert, general secretary, Federal Council of Churches of Christ, New York; Horace Cayton, director, Parkway Community house, Chicago; Bon M. Cherrington, director, social science foundation, University of Denver; John Collier, commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington; Eugene Cook, Chicago representative, Time and Life; Hubert T. DeLaney, justice, domestic relations court, New York; Albert Deutsch, staff of PM, New York City; Maj. Charles Dollard, representing Gen. Frederick Osborn of the war department; W. E. B. DuBois, author, editor, professor of sociology, Atlanta university; Edwin R. Embree, president, Julius Rosenwald fund, Chicago; Harry H. Field, director, National Opinion Research center, Denver; Marshall Field, publisher, PM and Chicago Sun; John Anson Ford, chairman, board of supervisors, County of Los Angeles; Lester Granger, executive secretary, National Urban league, New York; Mrs. Mary Jane Grunsfeld, special assistant, mayor's committee on race relations, Chicago; Bishop Francis J. Haas, Grand Rapids, Mich., former chairman, FEPC; Maxwell Hahn, executive vice president, the Field Foundation, New York; Lawrence I. Hewes, Jr., consultant, Julius Rosenwald fund Chicago; Charles Houston, attorney with wide experience in discrimination cases, Washington; Norman Houston, Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles; Mrs. Henry A. Ingraham, president, National YWCA, New York. 3-31-44

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director the social science institute, Fisk university, Nashville; Mordecai Johnson, president, Howard university, Washington; George Streator, office of labor production, War Production Board; Geo. Kells, board of aldermen, Chicago; Robert Kenny, attorney general of California; Father John La Farge, editor, America, New York; Mrs. David M. Levy, New York City; Mrs. Oswald Bates Lord, executive committee, Council for Democracy, New York; Isador Lubin, department of labor, Washington, D. C.; Margaret Mead, anthropologist, University of Wisconsin; Philleo Nash, anthropologist, joint army and navy committee on welfare and recreation, Washington, D. C.; James G. Patton, president National Farmers union, Denver; Clarence Pickett, executive secretary, American Friends Service committee, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Justine Wise Polier, Justice, domestic relations court, New York; P. L. Prattie, executive editor, Pittsburgh Courier; Leonard M. Rieser, attorney, Chicago. 3-31-44

Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenman, chairman, National Committee on Housing, New York; A. Rubin, vice president, National Smelting company, Cleveland; Lillian Smith, editor South Today, author Strange Fruit, Clayton, Ga.; Sara Southall, supervisor of employment and service, International Harvester Co., Chicago; Otis Peabody Swift, representing Henry Luce of Time; Edward O. Tabor, attorney, chairman, interracial committee of Allegheny county, Pa.; R. J. Thomas, president, United Automobile Workers, Detroit; Harold Thompson, director, interracial committee, Detroit; Willard Townsend, national executive committee, CIO; Fred G. Wale, director, division of rural education, Julius Rosenwald fund, Chicago; George Weaver, director of National CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination, representing J. Raymond Walsh, Robert C. Weaver, director, mayor's committee on race relations, Chicago; Joseph Weckler, special assistant, public administration clearing house, of Chicago; Jacob Weinstein, Rabbi, KAM Temple, Chicago; Louis Weiss, attorney, New York City; Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of NAACP, New York; Louis Wirth, sociologist, University of Chicago; Edward L. Worthington, director of public health and welfare, representing Frank J. Lausche, mayor of Cleveland; Richard Wright, author, Brooklyn; Bishop Robert Wright, Jr., Wilberforce, Ohio, Donald Young, joint army and navy committee on welfare and recreation, Washington; P. B. Young, president and publisher, the Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

White Scholar Looks At Negro World

World - Memphis - Tenn. Sept. 5, 1944

Don't Become A Segregationist

The average white American is a segregationist. He doesn't like to live, eat, or work near a person of color. Next comes the cleavage between the white themselves. Rare indeed is the non-Jewish white person who will live, eat, or work near Jews if he can help it. The aforementioned examples are but the easiest to observe. There are many more which emanate from the various immigrants who came here to be part of America's great melting pot but stayed to become refrigerated inhabitants of th eU. S. A.

How many people of English descent loo kwith favor upon the Italian, Assyrian, or Polish Americans, just to name a few? The average English-American considers himself superior to such foreigners" and will, so far as possible, avoid contact with them. He will live in a district dominantly Anglo-Saxon whenever possible.

And the Italian-Americans? Well, just ask one of these if he is an Assyrian if you want to see and hear expressions of disgust. The Italian-American considers himself of a higher class than the Assyrian and will live away from him when ever he can afford "better" invironment. The Polish are just "Polaks," an ill-mannered, uncouth bunch of squareheads in the opinion of the Italian-American.

DOESN'T ACCEPT ROLE

But the Assyrian doesn't accept the inferior role assigned to him by the Italian. (Funny how white men who can't understand the resentment of Negroes toward the position of inferiority forced upon them by white people rebel at the similar role accorded them by other whites). The Assyrian will tell you in no uncertain words that the Italians are typical "show-offs" like Mussolini, that they are not dependable and would see out for a nickel. While the Assyrians claim to be unlike the Italians these two peoples are identical in their contempt for the "Polak squareheads" as they call the Polish-Americans. The Assyrians want no part of either the Italians or Poles as neighbors.

FIND HUMANENESS

And so it goes. Segregationists all, no matter how democratic these white Americans claim to be. If they would only try living, eating and working near each other with no thought of racial or national superiority they would find that other people are human beings possessing no more faults and perhaps a few more virtues than they.

In the case of Negro-white segregation I realize that it is the white man who demands segregation. But I should like to urge the Negro that wherever Negro and white integration is permitted he make the most of it. I have noticed a tendency on the part of Negroes to sit in groups together at a restaurant where integration is permitted. I realize that Negroes, conscious of the fact that white people have not wanted them in their midst, naturally don't feel at home with the whites and consequently sit by themselves. But such action defeats the attempt to integrate and eventually causes a resumption of segregation. It may be tough for a Negro to sit alone at a table with white diners but it's tougher to suffer hunger and humiliation as a esult of being denied admittance to restaurants where white people nay dine.

So don't unwittingly become a segregationist and help the white man perpetuate this American disgrace. Instead show him the way to real democracy via the road of integration.

ROI OTTLEY (above) has just been awarded the second prize of $500 by the Anisfield Award Committee which annually selects the best books on racial relations. for his "New World A-Coming." The award is given under the auspices of the SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE.

WORLD PARLEY OF NEGROES SET ON PEACE STAND

Defender - Chicago, Ill.

9-23-44

Pan-Africans Conference Will Be Convened By Race Leaders

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON—In order to put the claims of Africans and peoples of African descent before the United Nations, especially those possessing colonial possessions, a provisional committee of leading colored intellectuals has been formed for the purpose of convening a Pan-African Congress as soon as hostilities permit.

I understand that the congress will take place either in London or Paris and that the following Americans have agreed to serve on the provisional committee issuing the congress call:

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, who has recently returned to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as director of research.

Paul Robeson, actor and world famous singer.

Dr Max Yergan, a former YMCA missionary in South Africa, now head of the Council on African Affairs in New York City.

Two From West Indies

The West Indies is represented by Dr. Harold Moody, president of the League of Colored Peoples in London, and Mrs Amy Jacques Garvey, wife of the late Marcus Garvey, who is now directing all the allied Garvey associations and societies founded by her distinguished husband. 9-23-44

There are no East, West or South African members on the provisional committee, but I understand that contacts are being made with African nationalist leaders to get their support.

Draft memoranda dealing with the political, economic, social and educational problems affecting the darker races are being drawn up by the provisional committee for circulation among organizations and progressive individuals in order to get their comments and endorsement before the final documents are prepared for submission to the governments of Great Britain, United States, France, Belgium, Holland and other United Nations.

When I called at the London headquarters of the League of Nations Union to find out what possibilities such a proposed Pan-African conference would have to present documents claiming the application of the terms of the Atlantic Charter to the darker races, I was informed by an official that similar representations were made to the Paris Peace conference after the last war by a delegation of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, the Garvey organization, which was then at the height of its power. 9-23-44

I understand that several "pressure groups" and non-official organizations representing big business, labor, pacifist and anti-war societies, religious and racial minority groups, are busy preparing memoranda setting forth their particular interests to place before the coming peace conference, if and when such an assembly takes place.

For it is believed in certain political circles that a peace conference on the lines of the one in 1919 will not take place. Instead, the future world set-up will be arranged exclusively among the Big Four—America. Great Britain, Soviet Russia and China, with the possibility of France as the fifth power directing affairs along the lines of the Dumbarton Oaks confab, now taking place in Washington.

57a-1944

Race Relations Bring Their Own Vocabulary

Afro-American — Baltimore, Md.

7-22-44

NASHVILLE.—The race relations movement is not based on action and force but on the in-between utilization of language, words.

One of the important words in race relations is n——r. Words like "black," "Negress," Jewess" are taboo because of the affective meaning put on them.

Words which block race relations because of the connotation put on them are "my people," "you people" and "I know the Negro," when spoken by white people.

Other taboo words are "n——r golf," "n——r rich," "n——r toes" and "n-g."

Example of opiate words are: "my best friend is a Jew," "my father was a slave," "my best friend was a Nigra."

Weasel words, "In all good faith we will do so and so," when spoken by whites in making promises to colored people.

There are generalizations and abstractions which tend to symbolize race relations: "Before I'd be a slave, I'd be buried in my grave," of spoken by a person forced to ride jim crow, "I'm not injured because I am not jim crowed in my soul."

Words within themselves never say all about anything. It is the meaning put on them by the people who use them and the interpretation made by those who hear them. *7-22-44*

(Excerpts from talk on Semantics and Race Relations by Ira DeA. Reid at Race Relations Institute in session at Fisk University.)

White Daily Asserts Revision Is Needed

World — Memphis, Tenn.

8-1-44

DALLAS — (ANP) — In a pointed editorial on "Race and Politics," the Dallas Morning News, a daily paper, advised the south to revise its program and treatment of the Negro and if it wishes to gain its political liberation and thereby make it possible for a southerner to someday become President of the United States of America. The editorial, published in the issue of July 10 referred specifically to the Republican party's appointmentt of Dr. C. B. Powell, publisher of the New York Amsterdam News, to the GOP publicity staff.

"Theoretically, it is not fair to say that the appointment of a Negro, Dr. C. B. Powell, publisher of the New York Amsterdam News, as assistant director of Republican national publicity is for a political purpose," the editorial read. "The Republicans could reply that they have a platform a plank against all forms of racial discrimination and segregation. But, from the view point of practical politics, it can be said, of course, that there was a political motive. Both the plank of the Republican platform and the appointment of a Negro to this relatively important position are merely two more indications of the struggle between Republican and Democratic parties for the favor of the strategically located Negro districts of New York, Illinois, Michigan and Pennsylvania. It is a foregone conclusion that the presidential race will be close in all of these states, and it is entirely possible that the Negro vote will determine the way the presidential vote is cast in some, if not all, of them. *8-1-44*

PROBLEM FOR DEMOS

"Republicans reaching for the Negro vote presents a problem for the Democrats in their coming convention. Drew Pearson reported a few days ago that when Gov. Arnall of Georgia told President Roosevelt that the Georgia people liked him except for his Negro policy, he replied that it was planned for the Democratic platform to be short and without details. But this interview took place before the Republican convention. If the Democrats do not make an outright bid for the Negro vote, they may lose it, and they lose the Negro vote in these pivotal states, it may be the vote that will cost them the election. For many years, the Republican Party had the nation's Negro sympathy and vote. President Roosevelt has lagely won this support for the Democratic party through his aggressive Negro policies. But he will have to meet Republican bid with equal bid if he holds it. *8-1-44*

"The whole situation is something for the southern people to consider. While they will cast a much larger vote than that of the Negro districts of the north, they will be ignored in th eplatforms of both parties. The reason is obvious.

For several generations the south has been solidly Democratic and it is anticipated by party leaders that, despite recent evidences of revolt in Texas and three or four other states, the south wil remain solidly Democratic.

MUST BEGIN REFORM

"Assuming a continuation of the present system of voting by state representaiton in the electoral college, the potential political strength of the south will be discounted until this region gives more evidence of willingness to vote independently. A contributor to the News remarked recently that among other things the south has by its one-party fidelity made it impossible for any southern citizen to become President. *8-1-44*

"In all fairness to the Negro people and in fairness to at least the theoretical side of the present scramble for the Negro vote, it must also be said that the south sould begin its reform by clearing its record in the matter of political and economic discrimination against the Negro. While mountains are made of molehills in the propaganda from northern and eastern sources, the fact remains that the Negro people of the south do not get a square deal in many respects. The majority black bloc gets a square deal, and, having entirely cleared its conscience on this score, it should let the world know that it is no longer wearing the brass collar of any party. It this can be done, some bright southern lad today might become tomorrow's President."

Age-Herald

THIS MORNING

Birmingham, Ala.

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

They are enemies, not friends, to states' rights who mean only the right of the strong to oppose the weak.

* * * *7-31-44*

We who are contending against national odds for the right to handle our race problems are contending for darkness if we do not propose to handle it with increasing justice and generosity. Determined now and forever on segregation, we are bound in decency, sense and sound economy to improve the colored man's lot on his side of the line. We are bound to make the line less a horizontal one with the white man always above and the colored below insofar as the good things are concerned, and more a vertical one with good things on both sides.

* * *

The dawning truth is that this South is full of decent white people who would go the limit to improve the Negro's lot if assured that in so doing they were not encouraging or opproaching a breakdown of segregation. By "decent white" people I don't mean the so-called Southern liberals. They are decent, of course, but on the race question they don't represent large Southern opinion and what they do is of little effect, even though it gets much praise and publicity in the North. They tend to look upon segregation as a thing from which the South is moving away and which even though it must be accepted now is an admitted wrong. In this they are so far from the great body of public opinion in the white South that their moves fall short of the real service that could be done the Negro if the sum total of Southern desire to help him were somewhat mustered.

* * * *7-31-44*

Last Spring this column proposed a meeting not of liberals, but of Southerners of just plain decency and enlightenment, *plus power*, to do something big for the Negro on his side of the segregation line. The need of such a move is greater than ever now that the end of the war approaches and the South is having to defend so fiercely and surely its right to handle its race problem. And I believe (indeed, I know) that sentiment for such action is accumulating among many "middle-of-the-road" Southerners, and that some notable liberals are interested, too. There is a vast and woefully untapped reservoir of good will for the Negro among literally millions of white Southerners who need only to be assured that they are not dealing with any proposition now or hereafter to eliminate segregation. It can do more for the Negro and all the Northern interferers and Southern liberal minorities put together.

* * *

For what the Southern Negro wants most, needs most, and is most in a position to get, is equality of economic opportunity and of justice under the laws. Those who tell him segregation stands in the way are partly right. But it needn't do so, and insofar as segregation is not going to be permitted to be destroyed they are in much greater part harmfully wrong. With segregation accepted, a much greater equality in these things than exists now is possible.

* * * *7-31-44*

Imagine a great Southwide move by middle-of-the-road governors, college presidents, editors and economic leaders, with or without Negroes in attendance, using all their influence and power to provide equality of economic opportunity and legal justice for the Negro and to encourage him, as Gov. Sparks of Alabama so sensibly proposes, to qualify in excellence for an increase in voting. Imagine even that the movement or meeting be called a "Segregation Conference" to emphasize the major premise on which advancement for the race would be not only proposed but put into practice by people with the power and influence to do it. It is something for all of us to be thinking about. Most of all it is something for our very enlightened Southern governors. They have the power, the public support and the light, to put it over. *7-31-44*

* * *

Segregation, as The Atlanta Journal pointed out in a recent impressive editorial program for the Southern Negro on his side of the line, "is not discrimination if accompanied, as it should be, by a just apportionment of community benefits." The Journal thinks the decent white people of the South should consider the Negro entitled to earn a decent living, to opportunities for education, to better housing and health conditions, and to share the rights and safeguards of democratic government. And The Journal knows the Negro has more hope of these things with segregation accepted than with it agitated against and its abolition made a present or future part of the program.

Dr. Sutton Hits Intolerance

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

An attack was made on what he termed minority group intolerance in America by Dr. Willis A. Sutton, former superintendent of Atlanta schools for a long number of years, and now secretary of the Georgia Education association. He made the remark while speaking before a group of educators gathered at Nashville, Tennessee, on Thursday. *7-30-44*

Dr. Sutton told the group from 13 states of the south at the annual Peabody College curriculum conference that, "Civil, political and personal liberty must be discovered here at home before the return of our boys, who have really discovered America on far-flung battlefields." Lessons we must all learn include not only racial tolerance, but the "full employment, full production and complete distribution" of war which must be maintained in peace, Dr. Sutton asserted.

In reference to the poll tax, the veteran educator said: "I wish we could understand the right of the individual to grow and expand in terms of human understanding and not to be bound by prejudice of race or vested privilege."

CHARLIE SAW AND DID

Globe and Independent, Nashville, Tenn.

Not all of the addresses at the American Council of Race Relations were worthy of acceptance either as a guide in helping the race for which they were delivered nor as a guide for advancing the South, whose education gave the speakers deep concern. Probably "The Annual Exercise of the Freedom of Speech" would have been a better name

for the gathering held at Fisk University. As such, it would seem that it could be said of the participants that "a good time was had by all present."

One of the speeches was delivered by Charles H. Houston, who journeys hither and yon through this country as a member of the Fair Employment Practice Committee. Mr. Houston, in his address here, gave full proof of our contention that members of the FEPC are nothing more than faithful workers for the perpetuation of the New Deal, which they have a right to be if they would have the decency to refuse any part of the half-million dollars collected off ALL of the American taxpayers, even off those who think we have had enough of the New Deal, already. *July 21, 1944*

Charles H. Houston apparently was sent down to Nashville by the FEPC to frighten recalcitrant Democrats back into the New Deal fold, and he told the white brethren of his party of the dark days ahead for him and them if they stood idly by and let those wicked Republicans get in and take over the post offices.

Specifically, Bro. Houston said the following:

"The South must align itself with the Democratic party or relinquish its present political power. If its electorate should sanction the election of a Republican President in reaction to the Supreme Court decision outlawing lily-white primaries, its cause would be lost. And if the South at large should leave its electorate 'free' as Texas has done and Roosevelt is returned to office, the Southern political system will receive a tremendous drubbing."

Now Bro. Houston's oration, we hold, is in the same category of the sermons delivered by the pastor who, the flock said, would have to give up the church. As one deacon put it:

"The pastor elucidates and argufies, but the trouble with him is he "don't never tell WHEREIN." *7-21-44*

The South, as a matter of fact, has been the "rock in a weary land" for the Democratic Party ever since the Civil War. Up until the advent of the New Deal, Southern Democrats had a bigger voice in the party's inner circle than Bro. Houston, Bro. Sidney Hillman, Bro. Marcantonio or any of the other new arrivals who are now delivering lectures to the Southern Democrats. We think it is a plain case of feeling that the "new arrivals" are given too much consideration for what they have done in recent years that has caused the revolt of Southern Democrats.

Bro. Houston and all of the other well-paid bureaucrats are blinded by their own prosperity to the fact that there is nothing the South needs more sincerely than a real, two-party system. New Deal bureaucrats feel that the South needs to dispense with both the Democrats and Republicans and submit to bureaucratic domination. They want industrialists and labor also to be governed from Washington with both labor and industry being taxed into poverty to maintain a swarm of impractical theorists who take pride in making general nuisances of themselves by silly "directives." *July 21, 1944*

It would be difficult to evaluate the good accomplished by the speeches delivered at the American Council of Race Relations. But not at all difficult to figure out what Charles H. Houston accomplished by his lecture to Southern Democrats now in revolt against the New Deal. It was exactly nothing. As a member of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, which, as a result of the generosity of the Republicans in Congress, has spending money in the sum of a half-million dollars, Bro. Houston was expected to come down and do all of the "politicking" possible. "He seen his duty and done it."

EDUCATION

Tribune, Savannah, Ga. July 20, 19[illegible]

The Race Relations Institute at Fisk University must be attracting the attention of all serious-minded persons who are interested in the all important questions which make up a background for better understanding of race relations. It is astounding that a democratic country should have permitted such a situation as outlined by Dr. Charles H. Thompson, to have arisen. "At the rate we are now going", said he, "it will take eighty-five years and an expenditure of $150,000,000 to bring Negro schools up to the standard of white schools. In 1940 nine states had a per capita expenditure for education that was 212 per cent greater for whites than for Negroes." Those who look for an over-night change in relations between the races, need to think through the facts presented by Dr. Thompson. On the other hand, those who feel that changes should come, find in the statements, reasons for beginning now to take the first steps. This situation and others like it are not complimentary to a nation, seeking to establish democratic ideals throughout the world at a cost of more than 200 billions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of lives.

Conferences and institutes are allright and necessary. They represent efforts to arrive at common ground and understanding, but they must emerge into aciton to be effective.

Racial Fair Play

Age-Herald 8-16-44

BY WICKES WAMBOLDT

B'ham, Ala.

There is no point in using words that make people angry when different words would put the idea across without giving offense.

If you say, "I believe in racial equality," you will cause some persons to see red. But if you say, "I believe in racial fair play," you will offend no one.

Actually it is impossible to place all persons on the same basis even in one's own family. One child may have abilities and characteristics that entitle him to a college education for the reason that he would make good use of such an education. Another child in the same family would get little benefit from a college education. He should go to work when he finishes high school.

Both of those children can be treated fairly but they cannot be treated in the same way. To treat them both the same way would not be fair.

One child may need professional education. Another may need vocational education. One child may be taken into his father's business and trained to take it over. Another child could never assume such a post, or would not wish to; to make him do so would be unfair. When equality cannot be applied to children in the same family, how could it be applied to races? *8-16-44*

Equality cannot be maintained among persons of the same race, or even of the same community. People have their likes and their dislikes. They have their prejudices. In giving a dinner party, one must show sense in the persons one brings together.

But who is there who is not in favor of fair play for all human beings? Who is there who believes in mistreating any fellow creature? Who is there who is opposed to justice for all? Who believes that any person should be denied the education that is best for him—be deprived of medical and hospital care? —decent housing and suitable food and the chance to earn a living?

Talk about those things—not race equality—and you will have no run-ins with anyone.

Tolerance Project

Afro American Baltimore, Md.

CHICAGO — (ANP) — A nation-wide plan to teach racial and religious tolerance in schools and colleges throughout the country was adopted last week by the National Education Association's Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education.

The program, to be carried out in every State, will be financed in part by a grant of $25,000 from the NEA's war and peace fund, according to Dr. Alonzo F. Myers, chairman of the commission.

Begin With Children

In an eight-point program the commission recommended the teaching of tolerance from the kindergarten through the university, and the practicing of it by pupils and teachers both in schools and in the community.

The commission stated that there should be no discrimination against any minority group because of race, creed, or economic status, and also that minorities should have consideration for the rights and attitudes of other groups. *3-25-44*

The delegates, who represented 200,000 teachers, also said, "We must attempt fully to put into practice such basic attitudes as 'all men are created equal,' and 'love thy neighbor as thyself.'"

House Committee On Race Relations Urged By Dawson

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa. 3-25-44

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Representative William L. Dawson (D., Ill.) last Thursday introduced into the House of Representatives a resolution (H. Res. 472) which would create a select committee of the House, composed of seven members to investigate race relations in the United States.

The resolution, sweeping in its terms, would empower the committee to make a complete study of the use of Negroes and othe minority groups in all phases of the war effort, both in the armed forces and in industry, to determine the cause of race riots and to study all other phases of race relations. *3-25-44*

SCIENTIFIC STUDY

Said the Illinois Congressman, "The resolution does not propose an aimless 'study' but rather the marshalling of facts for action. Congress has already served notice that it intends to assume its proper role in meeting many serious problems confronting our nation. Intelligent action certainly requires a full knowledge of the facts. Such a program should be designed to make future race riots improbable, stop violence against Negro soldiers and bring about full utilization of all groups in the war effort, regardless of race, color, religion or national origin."

57a-1944

Any Person Anti-Semitic Is Also Anti-Negro, Granger Tells Institute

The Call Kansas City, Mo

Call—Kansas City, Mo.

NASHVILLE.—(ANP) — "Anti-Semitism is a form of anti-humanism and therefore dangerous to the cause of democracy. Negroes who are anti-Semitic are nothing but fools and traitors, sabotaging their own interests. Whites professing friendship for Negroes yet expressing prejudice against Jews cannot be sincere; for, when expedient, they may turn this prejudice against the Negro," Mr. Granger told the American Missionary association institute of race relations at Fisk university.

In discussing leadership techniques in race relations, the speaker pointed out that "opportunism" is good strategy, provided that it is organized for the attainment of specific goals. "Watch circumstances and shape your strategy around these circumstances," he added. "We cannot always be logical and unyielding because there is nothing logical and reasoned about American attitudes on racial problems."

7-28-44

WANTS EQUAL EDUCATION

At an earlier session, Dr. Charles Thompson, dean of Howard university, emphasized the necessity for equalizing educational opportunities for Negro and white children. He stated that in 1940, nine states had a per capital educational expenditure that was 212 percent greater for whites than for Negroes, and that Negro teachers, with 80 percent as much training as whites and 30 percent more children to teach, receive only 50 percent as much in salaries. He estimated that "at the rate we are going, it will take 85 years and the expenditure of $150,000,000 to bring Negro schools up to the standards of white schools; and it will require $50,000,000 increased annual expenditure to keep them there."

Another speaker, Dr. Louis P. Wirth, noted Chicago university sociologist, discussing post-war problems in race relations, said: 'The nation either has to go forward or decay; the situation has to improve or worsen; we cannot if we would go back to pre-war conditions in race relations. The gains which we have made can be maintained. There is nothing that is impossible today, for we are entering an epoch in which the world is bound less and less by dogmas of another day."

LYNCHINGS TOO FREQUENT

Dr. Arthur Raper, authority on lynching and government social science analyst, told the institute that lynchings had declined but that their incidence is still too frequent. The decline is greater in the north than in the south and greater for white victims than for Negroes. He said that although charges of rape are most frequently thought to be the major cause of Negro lynchings, only a sixth of the Negro victims had been so accused, and only an eighth charged with attempted rape.

He added: "The courts and people of the town in which lynchings occur lie when they say that they do not know the leaders of lynch-mobs. In all of my investigations, I have never been in a town where everybody did not know who perpertrated the act."

In a later discussion of problems of the rural Negro farmer, Dr. Raper said that "higher wages for Negroes are disliked by farm interests in the south more than Negro land-ownership. The Negro farmer must be a psychological genius to become a successful land-owner in an area where people want land." He indicated that the outcome of the situation is that with the increase in wages and the reluctance of employers to give concessions, more work has had to be done by the employers themselves.

7-28-44

Form American Council On Race Relations At Meeting Of Civic Leaders In Chicago

Age—New York, N.Y.

5-13-44

CHICAGO, Ill.— Decision to organize the American Council on Race Relations, to bring about full democracy in race relations, was announced Monday night, May 8, by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Decision was reached at a week-end conference at the Hotel Shoreland when the following attended: Attorney Homer S. Brown, member, Pennsylvania House of Representatives; Major Charles Dollard, Washington, D. C.; Marian Edman, board of education, Detroit; Edwin R. Embree, president Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago Marshal Field publisher PM and Chicago Sun Lester B. Granger executive secretary, National Urban League, New York City; Mrs Mary Jane Grunsfield, special assistant, Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, Chicago;

5-13-44

Maxwell Hahn, executive vice-president, the Field Foundation, New York and Chicago; Attorney Charles H. Houston, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director, Social Science Institute, Fisk University, Nashville; Philleo Nash, anthropologist, Washington, D. C.; James G. Pattson, president, National Farmers Union, Denver; Clarence . Pickett, executive secretary, American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia; P. L. Prattis, executive editor, Pittsburgh Courier; Robert Redfield, University of Chicago; Leonard M. Reiser, attorney, Chicago; Abraham Rubin, vice-president, National Smelting Co.; Sara Southall, supervisor of Employment and Service, International Harvester Co., Chicago; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, national council, YMCA, New York City; Robert C. Weaver, director, Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, Chicago;

5-13-44

Attorney Louis S. Weiss, New York City; Walter White, executive secretary, NAACP, New York City; Donald S. Young, University of Pennsylvania Social Science Research Council.

Incorporation papers for a new Illinois not-for-profit corporation are being filed.

5-13-44

Mr. Embree stated that the officers of the new corporation will be: Clarence E. Pickett, president; Will W. Alexander, vice-resident and treasurer; Mrs. Mary Jane Grunsfield, secretary. National headquarters will be in Chicago.

Good Manners and Better Race Relations

Journal + Guide—Norfolk, Va.

11-11-44

PERSONAL "good manners" as a factor which will aid in the betterment of race relations are included in "Suggestions for Improvements of Attitudes and Conditions" in a leaflet titled, "Toward Interracial Adjustments" prepared by DR. R. B. ELEAZER of the Commision on the Church and Race Relations with headquarters in New York City.

Co-incidentally, the Pennsylvania State Negro Council, which includes among its aims the advancement of interracial accord, is distributing leaflets containing a similiar suggestion.

These hints are timely. May their sources increase and their distribution become universal. Certainly, the intrinsic value of "good manners" cannot be over-emphasized. As they exalteth an individual, they exalteth a people. Were it within the realm of human nature that all men were of "good manners," endowed or cultivated, there would be no interneighborhood, international or interracial strife.

11-11-44

"Good manners" have no relation to subserviency. They do not spring from an inferiority complex nor do they create one. They spring from that homely but noble virtue of considerateness for others.

"We shall make 'good manners,' says DR. ELEAZER, "an invariable rule in our relations with people, treating them always with courtesy and consideration, irrespective of race. In the case of a less-advantaged group we shall be especially careful to follow this rule."

That is the essence of interracial and international amity. Let it become the life credo of every individual of every race, and the universal brotherhood of man will be a demonstrated fact.

Rosenwald Fund Spends $1,615,513 in Two Years

Baltimore, Md. Afro-American

Edwin R. Embree, President, Considers Expenditure as Gain for Democracy

11-25-44

CHICAGO (ANP) — In the review of the Julius Rosenwald Fund just issued, President Edwin R. Embree reports that during the past two years, 1942-44, the fund expended $1,615,513 on its programs in education and race relations. The largest single payment was $617,000 to Dillard University in

Pearl Buck and Mrs. Bethune to Board Of American Council on Race Relations

Call—Kansas City, Mo.

11-24-44

CHICAGO. — The election of seven new directors, including Pearl Buck and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, marked the first annual board meeting of the new American Council on Race Relations Sunday, Nov. 19.

In addition to the well-known authority and novelist on China and Mrs. Bethune, who is president of the National Council of Negro Women, the others elected were: Ernesto Galarzo of the Pan-American Union; Lloyd K. Garrison, dean of the law school, University of Wisconsin; Bishop William Y. Bell of the C. M. E. church; Bishop William Scarlett of St. Louis, Methodist church and Dr. George Stoddard, commissioner of education, New York state.

Work For Full Citizenship

The American Council on Race Relations is a newly organized national group working for "full participation of all citizens in all aspects of American life," according to Clarence E. Pickett, council president and executive secretary of the American Friends Service committee.

The council will operate on both a community and national level, providing guidance and technical assistance to communities seeking to improve race relations. The council will also conduct a national clearing house for the exchange of information between mayor's committees, organizations and individuals.

11-24-44

Officers and board members reelected were: Mr. Pickett, president; Dr. Will W. Alexander, vice president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, vice president; Mrs. Mary Jane Grunsfeld, former special assistant to the Chicago Mayors Committee on Race Relations, secretary; Homer S. Brown, attorney and member of the Pennsylvania legislature; Lt. Col. Charles Dollard, Washington; Miss Marian Edman, board of education, Detroit; Ewin R. Embree, president, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; Marshall Field, publisher of PM; Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, National Urban League; Charles S. Johnson, Fisk university; James G. Patton, president, National Farmers' Union; P. L. Prattis, Pittsburgh, Robert Redfield, University of Chicago; Leonard M. Rieser, Chicago; Abraham Rubin, vice president, National Smelting company, Cleveland; Miss Sara Southall, International Harvester company, Chicago; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, National Council of Y.M.C.A., New York; Louis S. Weiss, New York attorney; Walter White, N.A.A.C.P., New York; Donald S. Young, Social Research Council, New York city; R. J. Thomas, president, United Auto Workers; Bishop Francis J. Haas, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Ralph Bunche, chairman, department of political science, Howard university.

New Orleans, in completing the fund's efforts to build up this and three other university centers for colored people.

The others are Howard University in Washington, Fisk University and Meharry Medical College in Nashville and the group of colleges in Atlanta.

$185,000 for Fellowships

Other expenditures were $336,000 for the preparation of white and colored teachers for rural schools; $226,000 for race relations; $185,000 for fellowships for 43 colored persons and 31 white southerners;

Another $94,000 was used to conclude payments on the colored health program officially ended in 1942.

In reviewing events in the general field of race relations during recent years, Mr. Embree lists the debits and credits in the balance sheet of race relations.

Making Most of Opportunities

"The balance," he states, "is tremendous gain for democracy. Never before in America have colored people been given the opportunities they have today. And they are making the most of them."

After discussing the hopeful signs — in employment, growth of unions, rising political power, education, civil rights defended by the courts, the spread of interracial organizations, new opportunities in the armed services, etc. Mr. Embree concludes:

War Experience Valuable

"In spite of continued segregation and discrimination, the training and experience in the armed forces have been tremendous. A million colored people — practically all the young men of the group between 18 and 30 have been given an education far beyond any school or college.

"They have been well housed and well fed. Their health has been safeguarded and their strength built up. They have been trained and disciplined — for the most part in wholesome fashion.

"They have seen other parts of the country and of the world. Along with slights, most soldiers have sensed wide horizons and have had some warming experiences of respect and admiration as they moved over America, through the Pacific and in Europe.

Old Status Impossible

"Coming back from such experience, the whole young male population of the race will never again fit into the serfdom of southern feudalism or into second-class status in northern industrial cities. It is too late ever again to keep colored people 'in their place.'

"If we wanted that, we should never have drawn them into war production nor called them to the tremendous education of the armed forces.

"We now have the problem — and the opportunity — to build colored people, with all other citizens, into a common working force, which may then produce the highest standard of living ever known by any people, into a common culture, which will be enriched by the wisdom and ingenuity of this race as it has been by their art and music; into a common social and political order which may then become a true democracy."

Discover Negro Exhibit Aid To Racial Relations

Daily World—Atlanta, Ga.

11-18-44

Pictures Reveal Part Race Is Playing In War Effort

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — A pictorial exhibit titled "The Negro in American Life" and showing the role played by Negro people since Bunker Hill has been displayed in 27 states, including four in the south, and in the opinion of the Council against Intolerance in America, is contributing widely to better interracial understanding.

The exhibit originated at a meeting of the adult council of the Henry Street settlement in downtown New York. The group wanted to do something to bring about mutual regard among the majority and America's minorities. The idea was taken to John Becker, public relations adviser for the council, who developed it and won for it the sponsorship of the council.

11-18-44

The exhibit consists of 26 large placards, each 30x39 inches in size upon which have mounted carefully selected photographs and a small amount of text. The placard groupings have been classified to show the Negro's contribution in wars, science, arts, music and other pursuits.

Used in schools and libraries throughout New York, the exhibit has been requested by similar institutions elsewhere. Eight private schools have used it as a focus for study as well as six single public schools and six entire public school systems. Nineteen inter-racial organizations, 26 churches and religious conferences, seven colleges, seven libraries, three unions and 16 miscellaneous groups make up the requests between April and September. Six organizations have purchased the exhibit.

Arrangements for shipping are made through Mary Draper of the Council Against Intolerance in America, 17 East 42nd street, New York City.

Racial Institute Held at Fisk

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

Directed by Dr. Charles Johnson

MAJORITY WHITE

7-8-44

53 Enrolled; 23 States Represented

By B. M. PHILLIPS

Editor, Baltimore Afro-American

NASHVILLE. — Fifty-three persons from twenty-three States, the District of Columbia and Canada are enrolled in the three-week American Missionary Association Institute of Race Relations sponsored by the Fisk University Social Science Department, headed by Dr. Charles S. Johnson.

The institute opened Monday and will continue through July 21. The day sessions are being held in the social science building and the evening sessions in the Fisk Memorial Chapel.

Dr. Johnson, Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk, and Fred L. Brownlee, executive secretary of the American Missionary Association, were the speakers at the opening session.

7-8-44

Rosenwald Head Speaks

Other speakers and seminar leaders during the first week are:

Edwin R. Embree, president, Julius Rosenwald Fund; T. Lynn Smith, head of the department of rural sociology, Louisiana State University;

Ina C. Brown, visiting professor of social anthropology, Scarritt College; Ruth Morton, director of schools, American Missionary Association; Otto Klineberg, professor of psychology, Columbia University; Ira De A. Reid, professor of sociology, Atlanta University;

Liston Pope, assistant professor of social ethics, Yale University; Stella F. Burgess, member of the Philadelphia Intercultural Education Committee, and Frank S. Loescher, Nashville, director of summer work camps, American Friends' Service Committee.

An Educational Program

Dr. Johnson told the AFRO that the institute is an educational program, designed primarily for colored and white persons with a sincere interest in improving race relations.

The following persons, majority of them white, are attending the institute:

7-8-44

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO—Elizabeth L. Allen, secretary to the director of the Julius Rosenwald Race Relations Program; Jane Douglas, Mullenback Industrial Institute; Lawrence Hewes, Dr. Joseph E. Weckler, both of the Rosenwald Fund; Eleanor Wright, mayor's committee assistant director; Mrs. Ulysses Keys, chairman of board, Southside YWCA;

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA — Josephine Berglund, head of resident, Bethlehem Community House;

NEWPORT—T. Anne Dinsdale, Anna M. Stokely, both former YWCA secretaries in South America;

NASHVILLE—Merl R. Eppse, teacher, A. and I. State College; Nellie J. Rooche, insurance solicitor; Constance H. Burbough, Fellowship of Reconciliation; Ina Scherrebeck, general secretary, YWCS; Florence Teague, board of education, Methodist Church;

NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Mrs. Marian S. Williams, teacher; Leanora P. John, social worker; W. C. Handy, composer;

MARYLAND

ELKTON — Charles W. Caldwell, teacher;

VIRGINIA

KANE—Cecil Thomas, Camp Kane Civilian Public Service;

OHIO

CINCINNATI — Robert T. Weaver, employee counselor; Cecil H. Scott, personnel liaison; Frank Pinder, agriculturist;

CLEVELAND — De Hart Hubbard, racial relations advisor, Housing Authority;

7-8-44

INDIANAPOLIS—J. Chester Allen, coordinator, Indiana Defense Council;

MARION — Elizabeth Pierson, teacher;

MICHIGAN

DETROIT—Marion Edman, Betty L. Harris, Beatrice J. Miller, teachers;

TEXAS

SAN ANTONIO—James W. Brown, college instructor;

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DURHAM—Janet D. Winn, college student;

MASSACHUSETTS

SOUTH HADLEY—The Rev. J. Herbert Brautigam, Jr.;

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS — Vera T. Brugger, teacher;

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK—Charles Eason, Urban League secretary;

FLORIDA

ST. AUGUSTINE—William H. Gray, Jr., college president;

ALABAMA

TALLADEGA—Jeanne H. Barbour, teacher of social studies, Talladega College;

BIRMINGHAM—Frederick A. Curtin, boys' worker;

7-8-44

TUSKEGEE—R. A. Munday, acting director, department of agriculture, Tuskegee Institute;

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON — Herbert Henegan, Farm Secuirty Administration, Information Division;

CANADA

NEW BRUNSWICK — W. Horatio Henny, sociological research with RAF;

WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE — Grace A. Kelly, placement counselor;

GEORGIA

ATLANTA—Myron F. Lewis, assistant regional economist, National Housing Agency;

CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES—Katherine F. Kaplan, Council of Social Agencies;

SAN DIEGO—William H. Payne, USO Club director;

NEBRASKA

OMAHA—Sarah M. Burrus, Urban League board member;

LINCOLN—Clyde W. Malone, Urban League secretary;

SOUTH DAKOTA

YANKTON—Edward Sayler, Yankton College professor;

SOUTH CAROLINA

COLUMBIA — J. Andrew Simmons, principal, Booker T. Washington High School; F. M. A. Myers, dean, Allen University;

CHARLESTON — The Rev. C. S. Ledbetter, Plymouth Congregational Church;

7-8-44

LOUISIANA

BASTROP—The Rev. Frank S. Persons, rector, Morehouse parish;

NEW ORLEANS—Benjamin Quarles, professor of history, Dillard University;

MISSISSIPPI

ALCORN — O. W. Sanders, Alcorn College teacher of rural sociology.

Marshall Field Heads Confab On Race Issue

Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.

Nation Must Adopt New Patterns Not Based on Tradition of South

CHICAGO, (ANP)—An informal conference on race relations, especially in the north and west, was called for Tuesday and Wednesday by Marshall Field, Edwin R. Embree and Charles S. Johnson. It was expected that about 60 persons would attend representing not only those who have taken an interest in the subject in the past, but also representatives of industry and labor and those from the new groups in local and federal government. In commenting on the conference, Mr. Embree said:

3-25-44

Present Emergency Serious

"The present emergency is at once a threat to democracy and an opportunity for new gains. With the four million Negroes now living in the north and west, there is an opportunity for these regions to adopt new patterns in race relations, not on the basis of southern traditions, but of American democracy.

"New interest in human relations is shown by the springing up, during the past six months, of more than 100 committees in cities, counties, and states throughout the north. It seems important to take advantage of this fresh interest. Since someone had to take the initiative, Mr. Field, Dr. Johnson and I have invited a number of people, white and Negro, to a private and purely informal conference to discuss the situation and to suggest any new steps that may be indicated."

57a-1944

Education For Unity

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

It is understandable when Negroes show impatience with white people who, with Negroes suffering most cruel hurts at home and abroad, insist that we must trust to the processes of education to improve race relations. *7-15-44* Negroes seek a remedy more direct and immediate than education or, if there is to be education, they want education aggressively pursued toward concrete ends.

Education of this latter type is in sight. More and more leading educators are coming to realize that our public schools must be used in an all-out effort to create interracial unity on the home front. Attitudes of teachers and of children must be changed and some program found to influence parents in the home. Significant attempts to use the schools in this respect are already being made in a number of cities, notably, Springfield, Mass., Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and others.

Last week much of the time of the convention of the National Education association was taken up with discussions centering on the use of the schools to combat race prejudice. Dr. James Waterman Wise of the Council Against Intolerance in America told the delegates:

"Axis agents have been busy for a decade trying to disrupt unity in American life. To resist their attacks and to counter-attack against bigotry and prejudicce is as vital as destroying the German armies or the Japanese fleet.

"Our schools must line up solidly behind the forces which are determined to keep America a country where no theory of race supremacy will triumph over the basic concept that all men are created equal."

The following objectives and courses of action were recommended by the Association's Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education:

1—Every American must be made to understand that the continuance of democracy in the post-war period may depend upon providing a fair deal and equality of opportunity for each citizen, irrespective of race, religion, occupation, economic condition or national origin. *7-15-44*

2—Every citizen must be taught to cherish and insist upon the basic rights and liberties, including freedom of speech, of the press and of religion.

3—All people must be taught to judge individuals by their action, ability and worth and not by qualities attributed to the group to which they may belong by birth.

4—Deep-seated prejudices frequently originate in early childhood and often become fixed during adolescence. Training and practice for tolerance should begin with the kindergarten and continue through the university.

5—In every school, a program should be presented to develop sympathetic understanding of the achievements, viewpoints and backgrounds of various groups making up our society.

The above recommendations are important in the light of the fact that known school systems are being put to work on such a program. *7-15-44*

As a sort of follow-up to the convention discussions, the Americanism Committee of the American Legion in Allegheny county (Pittsburgh) distributed last week 120,000 four-color leaflets tracing the rise of racial intolerance through history. They were given to pupils in every public, parochial and private school in the county. Teachers were sent another pamphlet, "Bigotry Is Un-American," written by Archbishop Francis J. Spellman.

The leaflet given to the pupils, titled "They Got the Blame," is printed in the form of a comic magazine and presents in vivid fashion certain phases of the age-old problem of intolerant and cruel treatment of individuals and minority groups.

This is education on the offensive. If the present course is pursued, there can be no doubt of the advances in unity which will be made in the next few years. It must justify itself by results. If Russia could educate away from race prejudice, so can the United States.

Minority groups usually think in terms of defending themselves from majority group prejudices. But minority group prejudices are just as vital and evil as those of the majority. All prejudice must be fought. *7-15-44* This means that Negroes, reacting to their own treatment, should not allow themselves to become prejudiced, but should seek ways and means of joining the ranks of others who are fighting prejudice as a national sin.

Embree Declares In Lecture At AMA Race Relations Conference

Weekly — New Orleans, La. *7-15-44*

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Nashville, July 14.—All plans for world peace depend upon adjustments that will have to be made by the great white nations toward the colored peoples of the far east, Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund and chairman of the newly-created American Council on Race Relations, declared in a lecture delivered before the American Association Institute of Race Relations now being held at Fisk University.

The institute opened last Monday, July 3, and will continue through Friday, July 21. All phases of inter-racial relations are being discussed at the sessions which are being attended by some 70 Negro and white educational, religious, community, and civic leaders from 17 states.

Dr. Embree's warning to the western world was delivered at an evening session held in the Fisk chapel. "If European nations continue to hold the east in subjection and continue to treat oriental peoples as inferiors, the peoples of Asia will swiftly rise in a world rebellion and throw off the yoke of the western white men," he said. *7-15-44*

"If we give the Japanese people a chance to throw off their military rulers and carry through a people's revolution we may expect Japan in the future to be a force for world peace and prosperity.

He said that, on the other hand, "if we occupy Japan solely for vengeance, or if we bolster the conservative forces, as we have so strongly done in Italy and France and Spain, then we will have the continued enmity of Japan and probably also of China and Soviet Russia." *7-15-44*

After this war, he said, the center of world power politics will shift from Europe and the Atlantic to Asia and the Pacific.

"The great powers that come out of this war will be the United States, Soviet Russia, the British Empire, China and Japan," he said. Possible conflicts between these powers, all bordering the Pacific, will be over the control of the Pacific area, he said.

Dr. T. Lynn Smith, Louisiana State University, said that Negroes are no more migratory than other sections of the population and that the Negro population was not growing faster than the white. *7-1…*

"In 1930 the reproduction rates for both races were about equal, but, adding the difference in mortality rates and ignoring effects of migration, the white population would increase by 11 per cent in the course of a generation and the non-white by 10 per cent," he said.

Houston Talks at Institute at Fisk

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.

By B. M. PHILLIPS

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — "A lot of people in this country don't know there is a war going on; they're more interested in keeping colored people down," Charles Houston, FEPC member, told the Race Relations Institute at Fisk University, Tuesday.

Mr. Houston declared that while public education has its place in helping to solve race problems, action through the courts is also necessary. *7-15-44*

He said the problems of colored people are not separate and apart from those of other Americans and they should not limit themselves to civil liberties affecting them alone, but should fight in their broader aspects.

Cites Fundamental Issues

Fundamental issues before the American people which are causing friction, he said, are housing, the right to work and suffrage. He described the FEPC as one of the most significant developments in this war, reviewed its work and predicted a more substantial FEPC and government control over labor in the post-war world.

He also discussed the government's order freezing workers on private jobs, which he said has Constitutional implications. It appears unfair, he said, to keep a skilled carpenter on a laborer's job. *7-15-44*

Mr. Houston added that liberals should also watch city planning as it affects housing to insure no discrimination against minorites, the GI Rehabilitation Program, to insure it is equitably organized and administered to provide jobs for all GI's, and aid the fight of colored people in the South to exercise their voting rights.

Race Baiters Lose Appeal

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Ira Reid Hits Rankins and Bilbos

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

7-10-44

NASHVILLE—"The irrational appeals to prejudice by the race baiters like Rankin and Bilbo are no longer effective, as they have made laughing stocks of themselves," Dr. Ira De A. Reid, professor of sociology at Atlanta University, said here last week.

Dr. Reid was speaking at the American Missionary Association Race Relations Institute, now in the second week of its three-week session at Fisk University.

He said that persons who rant about race and white superiority or make prejudiced arguments for discrimination can no longer afford to air their views in public because they will find no refuge in public approval. *7-15-44*

Seeks Human Equality

Outlining the new pattern of race relations, Dr. Reid said also that new movements are no longer ones of accommodation to the status quo but are concerned with achieving racial equality, human equality in all things social.

The pattern, he said, also includes closer relationships between colored Americans and those of other minority groups, who must rely more on the law and fight legally for improvement of their status.

Dr. Reid indicated further that the trend is for government itself to play a larger part in promoting the general welfare of minority peoples.

New Deal Praised

Referring specifically to the FEPC, he said that the New Deal has given hope to a number of people and allowed progress in race relations. *7-15-44*

He cited the NAACP, the Ur-

ban League, the American Missionary Association, the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Federal Council of Church and the Southern Interracial Council (Southern Interracial Commission) as the most significant movements in race relations today.

Dr. Embree, Rosenwald Fund Head, Talks at Non-Segregated Race Relations Institute in Dixie

Afro American — Baltimore, Md. 7-15-44

7-15-44

Photo taken during one of the sessions of the American Missionary Association Institute on Race Relations, now being held at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., under the auspices of the social science department of the school, headed by Dr. Charles S. Johnson (2) on photo. No. 1 on photo is Dorothy Takechi, 25, Japanese American.

White Supremacy Boys Hit at Race Relations Institute

Afro American — Baltimore, Md. 7-15-44

Rosenwald Fund Head Predicts Race War in 1960 Unless White Man Drops His Arrogance

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The white man of the Western world will have an opportunity to sit down as an equal in the planning of the new world, provided he stops persisting he is superior and all the rest of the peoples of the world are inferior, Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, said here last week.

Dr. Embree was one of the keynote speakers during the opening week of the American Missionary Association Institute on Race Relations being held here at Fisk University under sponsorship of the social science department, headed by Dr. Charles S. Johnson.

Dr. Johnson said the institute, which will continue until July 21, marks the first time that colored and white persons interested in solving race problems have sat down together in a Southern community where the problems exist.

Some persons from States and the District of Columbia, two-thirds of them white, are in attendance.

7-15-44

Study History of Races

The opening week's lectures have been concerned with background material and a discussion of race histories and customs.

Dr. Embree, lecturing on races and civilizations, discussed those of China, Japan and the Pacific Islands, as well as those of Russia and the United States.

In discussing the role of the white American in the planning of the psot-war world, he pointed out that one billion and a quarter of the people of the world are colored and that the white Caucasian numbers only 250 million.

Sees Race War in 1960

He predicted that if the white man persists in his manifestations of superiority, the yellow, black and brown peoples of the world will rise up by April 1, 1960, and wipe the white man off the earth.

"It is human and Christian to work out our problems of race relations," he continued, and added, "if we don't, they will be worked out for us. The world will no longer tolerate the arrogance of a small group of white men who feel they are superior." 7-15-44

Predicts 5 Great Nations

Dr. Embree also predicted that the five great nations after this war will be China, Japan, England, the United States, and Russia.

He said that we need to recognize China as a full power and allow the Japanese people to wreak their vengeance on their military leaders when peace comes, so that the five nations may "set up a world of prolonged peace and substantial prosperity."

Dr. Ina C. Brown, anthropologist and professor of Vanderbilt, Scarritt College and Fisk, another of the lecturers during the opening week, stated that while there are superior or inferior individuals, there are no whole groups of people who are either inferior or superior.

7-15-44

The silent, sullen peoples are no longer that; they are vocal and rebellious, she said, and the colored peoples of the world are growing and progressing.

Cites Need for Trained Minds

She pointed out that what we need now are trained persons in the field of human relations. She deplored the fact that talent scouts are constantly on the lookout for embryo musicians, dancers, etc., but "nobody makes a talent search for the best minds to train them how to study human relations and how to control them."

Dr. T. Lynn Smith, head of the department of rural sociology at Louisiana State University, said that colored people are not migrating to the city any more often than whites, although prior to 1940 they left rural communities more frequently. 7-15-44

Calls Migration "Suicide"

In 1940, he said, 49 per cent of the colored population and 58 per cent of the white lived in urban communities, adding that real race suicide results from urban living. He told of how sugar workers in Louisiana have been deferred from service in the armed forces and thus there has been a high reproduction rate there.

Paraphrasing this, Dr. Johnson said: "If colored people are not permitted to go off to die, they are left in the South to multiply."

Fred L. Brownlee, executive secretary of the AMA, the co-sponsoring group, told of the history of his organization which in 1946 will celebrate its 100th anniversary. 7-15-44

He said this is the first time in its existence that it has helped sponsor a race relations institute in the deep South. He traced the history of his organization, which after the Civil War, set up colleges in the South like Fisk, Talladega, Atlanta, Hampton.

Mr. Brownlee stressed the place of religion as important in any attempt to improve race relations.

This Week's Speakers

This week's sessions are concerned with social, economic and cultural problems. Scheduled speakers include:

Ira DeA. Reid, Atlanta University, professor of sociology; Liston Pope, assistant professor of social ethics, Yale University; Robert Weaver, director of the Chicago Mayor's Committee on Race Relations; Frayser T. Lane, civic director, Chicago Urban League; Giles Hubert, professor of economics, Fisk;

Robert Redfield, dean of the division of social sciences and professor of sociology at the University of Chicago; Charles H. Houston, a member of the FEPC; Willard Townsend, international president of the United Transport Service Employees; Charles H. Thompson, dean of Howard University, department of education, and editor of the Journal of Negro Education; 7-15-44

Allison Davis, assistant professor of education, University of Chicago; Arthur Raper, senior social science analyst, U.S. Department of Agriculture; Cleo Blackburn, superintendent of Flanner House, Indianapolis; Guy B. Johnson, executive director, Southern Regional Council; Louis Wirth, professor and associate dean, social science division, University of Chicago.

URGE NATIONAL TOLERANCE DRIVE

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa. 3-25-44

CHICAGO—(ANP)—At a recent meeting in Chicago of the National Education association's commission for the defense of democracy through education delegates, representing 200,0000 American school teachers, voted to adopt as its major objective for the coming year a nationwide plan to teach tolerance in the schools and colleges throughout the country in an effort to stamp out prejudices and antagonism.

The program will be financed in part by a grant of $25,000 from the NEA's war and peace fund, and according to Dr. Alonzo F. Myers, chairman of the commission, teaching materials will be supplied by such groups as the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Council against Intolerance in America, the Bureau for Intercultural Education and the schools of Springfield, Mass. The commission plans to center attention on the project of every state.

Work Camps

Time — Chicago, Ill. 7-31-44

In Nashville, Tenn. last week, young black and white students of both sexes were sitting down to breakfast together in an old red-brick house near Fisk University. All morning and most of the afternoon they were swinging pickaxes on a onetime plantation at the end of 18th Avenue North, west of Hootin' Annie and Billy Goat Hills. Members of the American Friends Service Committee's first interracial work camp in the South, they were converting a little patch of former slave soil into a recreation field for local Negroes. They were also cultivating a new field of interracial relations.

The first Quaker work camp was established by the Service Committee's Clarence E. Pickett and Homer L. Morris in 1934, at Westmoreland, Pa., to give that year's unemployed college students something to do. Since then the idea has been picked up by many schools and other groups. Combining some features of summer camp, settlement house, college and the CCC, work camps teach neighborliness, public service, respect for manual labor, self-government. The Quakers alone now have 13 work camps in the U.S., three in Mexico, one in Puerto Rico. Colleges from Pennsylvania's Swarthmore to Kansas' Wichita give credits for theses based on camp projects, hashed out in camp seminars staffed with college teachers. The eight-week sessions cost the student $100 (but scholarships are available). Their Quaker sponsors expect to find plenty of work in postwar Europe for work-camp alumni.

7-31-44

57a-1944

No Tolerance, But Respect

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga. 1-22-44

By RUTH TAYLOR

It is the fashion at the moment to talk of tolerance as though it were something to be desired.

I disagree. I hold that no red-blooded man or woman wants tolerance. We don't like to be condescended to. That sort of thing went out with the Lady Bountiful style of charity.

We don't want tolerance. We want respect—respect for those individuals among us who deserve respect—respect for us as Americans ready and willing to assume all the obligations of citizenship, unwilling to ask for special favors, but eager for equal responsibilities.

There was a paragraph I read somewhere, written by a Princeton graduate: "If you discriminate against me because I am uncouth, I can become mannerly. If you ostracize me becase I am unclean, I can cleanse myself. If you segregate me because I lack knowledge, I can become educated. But if you discriminate against me because of my color, I can do nothing. God gave me that. I have no protection against race prejudice but to take refuge in cynicism, bitterness and hatred."

When I first read that, I had the same reaction you probably have—resentment against the stupidity—the sheer, utter, dense stupidity—of race prejudice. But when I read it over a few times, I realized that whoever wrote it had seen much further. It wasn't just a protest. It was a call to his own people to be ready for respect. All of the stock arguments of the prejudices were brought up and corrected. It implied personal responsibility and a willingness not to ask for tolerance but to deserve respect.

That may seem like putting the cart before the horse—but it isn't really. The best way to get rights for any minority group is to prove that there are members of that group fully ready to accept and perform the responsibilities that always accompany rights. You can't get inside other peoples' minds to change their prejudices but you can show htem by your own appearance, by your actions, by your conscientious work and by your own spirit of co-operation how unfounded and how unfair their prejudices are. *1-22-44*

Most people want to be fair. They just started out with the wrong picture in mind. The thing to do is not to ask for tolerance or charity—but to give them a new picture. Some will be too blind to see—but there will also be some who will see—and each one of you who wins respect for himself is lifting his brother into the light where he may be seen and respected.

Don't seek tolerance—seek deserved respect.

Says Tensions Still Mounting

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga. 3-18-44

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Proposal of a six-point federal program to solve the race problem was made by Carey McWilliams, formrely commissioner of immigration and housing for California and author of "Brothers Under the Skin," when he addressed the Ethical Culture Society Thursday on the subject, "A Practical Program for the Solution of America's Race Problem."

Because tensions are constantly mounting, the adoption of a national program cannot be postponed to the post war world, McWilliams said. A program will be needed during the immediate post war period which should be inaugurated now, he said. He gave three reasosn why the program must be on a national scale.

PROBLEM NATIONAL

First, because the prbolem is becoming national judged by any standard of appraisement, secondly, because the regions having a local racial problem tend to assume that it cannot be solved and have adopted no program; thirdly, because the nation is becoming highly integrated, economically and industrially, and this is no time to revert to a policy of states' rights on such a vital world-wide problem, he held.

McWilliams proposed a six-point program as a solution of the national race problem.

1. Adoption of a public policy against discrimination based on race, color or creed.
2. Protection of the right to vote in federal elections without fear, intimidation or coercion.
3. Removal of all vestiges of racism from our immigration and naturalization laws.
4. Enactment of a fair racial practice act for the protection of civil rights. *3-18-44*
5. Legislative sanction for the FEPC.
6. Creation of a federal agency to insure to all citizens regardless of race or color access to public health services, housing, educational cultural facilities which are indispensable aids to responsible citizenship.

TENSIONS AGGRAVATED

"The war has served to aggravate tensions long apparent in race relations," McWilliams declared, "particularly in such fields as housing, transportation, health, education and employment. The migration of defense workers (white and black) has created previous exeperience of such tensions in communities without previous exeperience of such matters."

He said that 170,000 Negroes from the deep south have moved to the west coast since 1940 "They are to be found today in the former little Tokies made vacant by the exodus of the Japanese (little Tokio in Los Angeles is now known as Bronzeville.)"

"With our abandonment of isolation as a major premise of our foreign policy, our domestic isolation must also be abandoned," he warned. "Our attitude toward colored peoples throughout the world has reflected in our attitude the same peoples in America. Any change in the former attitude or policy must be reflected sooner or later in the other."

STRESSES UNITY *3-18-44*

McWilliams stressed the need of unity to win the war, but said "that we will need a larger measure of it to win the peace. He warned that racism threatens to obscure many other vital important problems. "There is a real danger that the war in the Pacific may become a race war," he pointed out. "Hence we need to anticipate those dangers now and to formulate a comprehensive federal program and policy to cope with them."

Dabney Asserts Change Would Aid Victory

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. 1-25-44

Hits Playing Up Of Race Identity In Crime Stories

WASHINGTON—(A N P)—How the American press, in its handling of news of Negroes, and prosperous postwar world," is set forth by Virginius Dabney, liberal editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, in a recent issue of the Bulletin of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

At the outset he suggests that editors put themselves in the place of the Negro reader of their paper, and attempt to appreciate his reactions to handling of Negro news.

QUESTION OF EMPHASIS

"The first point which seems worthy of emphasis is the necessity of playing up the worthwhile achievements of the Negro citizens of the community and state, rather than their derelictions," Dabney says. "Too many of us newspapermen think of our colored friends largely in terms of their police court preformances, their crapshooting proclivities and their virtuosity with the razor. We stress this side of the race and forget that there is another, and a more important side." *1-25-44*

It is obviously bad to "give a play to Negro crime, putting the race angle into the headlines, while completely ignoring, let us say, an exhibition of paintings by Negro artists," Dabney says.

"The intelligent Negro also likes to see some notice given in the press to the part his race is playing in the war," he continues.

USE PROPER TITLES

"One of the prime headaches of many southern newspapers," Dabney points out, "and of northern ones as well, is to be found in the use of the titles, 'Mr.' 'Mrs.,' and 'Miss' where colored people are concerned. The simplest and best rule would seem to be that these titles ought to be accorded when the person referred to is of such standing in the community as to warrant it, the rule being much the same for white persons.

"Attention to such details helps to lessen interracial hostility in these difficult times, and thus contributes to the winning of the war," he concludes. "It is also highly constructive when a paper, such as the Washington Star, scotches a whispering campaign which threatens to get out of hand and to cause violence and bloodshed. The Star's example can be studied to advantage by all of us. *1-25-44*

JUST BE FAIR

"What the editors of America need to do primarily in this crisis is to be fair, just and objective in their handling of Negro news, and at the same time to be bold, imaginative and forthright when misunderstanding and misrepresentation seem likely to bring a head-on clash. It has been demonstrated that this approach allays friction, quiets apprehension and helps to create cordial relations and a spirit of national unity."

TOLERANCE STUDY URGED FOR NATION

Times- New York, N.Y.

Drive to Get Every College and School to Teach It Is Undertaken by NEA

3-16-44

MATERIAL TO BE SUPPLIED

Educators, Making Project Their Main Concern for the Year, Vote $25,000 for It

By BENJAMIN FINE

A nation-wide campaign to teach tolerance in the schools and colleges of this country in an effort to stamp out prejudices and antagonisms is being undertaken by the National Education Association's commission for the defense of democracy through education, representing 200,000 American school teachers, it was learned yesterday.

At its recent meeting in Chicago the commission voted to adopt as its major objective for the coming year the promotion of education for tolerance. An intensive program has been mapped, calling for a series of conferences that will bring school and community leaders together. The National Education Association is planning to center attention on the project in every State.

Teaching materials will be supplied. The NEA will utilize materials prepared by such groups as the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Council Against Intolerance in America, the Bureau for Intercultural Education and the schools of Springfield, Mass.

The program will be financed in part by a grant of $25,000 from the NEA's war and peace fund. According to Dr. Alonzo F. Myers, chairman of the commission, the program is to continue as long as may be deemed necessary.

According to the educators, the best way to control disharmony in this country is to educate people in all walks of life to a tolerance of minorities, to a determination to relieve injustices causing group conflicts, to an understanding of the achievements and problems of racial and religious groups and to a respect for the rights of all individuals.

"All citizens should learn the place and importance of minority groups in American society," the commission's statement said. "Public schools have a distinct obligation in this respect and a failure to discharge this obligation will pave the way for grave national conflicts in the future."

Program Is Outlined

The following eight objectives and courses of action are recommended by the educators:

1. Every American must understand that the continuance of our democracy during the post-war period may depend upon providing a fair deal and equality of opportunity for each citizen, irrespective of his race, religion, occupation, economic or national origin.

2. In order to preserve and further democracy, we must attempt fully to put into practice such basic attitudes as "all men are created equal," "love they neighbor as thyself" and "the brotherhood of man." 3-16-44

3. Every citizen must be taught to cherish and insist upon, for himself and all other citizens, the basic rights and liberties, including freedom of speech, freedom of the press, religious liberty, equality of opportunity and full participation in political action.

4. All of our people must be taught to judge individuals by their actions, ability and worth, and not by qualities attributed to the groups to which they may belong by the accident of birth or environment.

5. It is of fundamental national importance that there shall be no discrimination against any minority group because of race, creed or economy status. It is also important that members of minority groups understand and have consideration for the rights, liberties and attitudes of other groups.

6. Deep-seated prejudices frequently originate in early childhood and often become fixed during adolescence. Training and practice for tolerance should begin with the kindergarten and continue through the university.

7. In every school, programs should be effectively presented to develop sympathetic understanding of the achievements, viewpoints, difficulties and adjustments of the various racial, religious and occupational groups that make up our society. But this is not enough. It is even more important that tolerance be practiced by students and faculty in the daily life of the school and the community.

8. In the teaching and practice of tolerance, teachers must be supported by public opinion and protected against intolerant individuals and groups. 3-16-44

Increase in Bias Found

Racial, religious and class intolerance in this country has increased in recent months, Dr. Donald DuShane, secretary of the commission and past president of the NEA, warned. The existence of democracy, he said, is threatened when group prejudices and antagonisms get out of control, or when the causes remain uncured.

"The commission urges that the American public wake up to what is happening on its own home front," the statement of the educators declared. "All of our people must be taught the tragic error of generalizing about groups of people. It is not only unfair and unjustifiable to indict whole groups, but it is exceedingly dangerous to the preservation of democratic institutions to do so."

Public school teachers and administrators throughout the United States will accept the principles of the tolerance project, Dr. Willard E. Givens, secretary of the National Education Association, predicted.

SPELLMAN PLEADS FOR AN END TO BIAS

Archbishop Hails Proskauer for His Efforts to Promote Respect and Tolerance

Times-New York, N.Y.

RADIO TALK IS ENDORSED

1-13-44

In It Ex-Jurist Proposed a 4-Point Pledge to Be Taken by Every American

Archbishop Francis J. Spellman made known yesterday, through a letter to Joseph M. Proskauer, president of the American Jewish Committee, his approval of efforts to overcome racial and religious animosities and to promote mutual respect, understanding and tolerance among all American groups.

Archbishop Spellman said he had heard Mr. Proskauer speak in the "American Forum of the Air" on Tuesday night and congratulated him on his broadcast, in which the former jurist offered a four-point pledge as a means of overcoming anti-Semitism.

The Archbishop's Letter

Archbishop Spellman's letter follows:

Hon. Joseph M. Proskauer,
President,
American Jewish Committee.

Dear Judge Proskauer:

I heard your statement on the radio tonight and I congratulate you on it. I trust your noble efforts to be helpful in overcoming religious and racial animosities will bear fruit and will promote mutual respect, understanding and tolerance among all groups of Americans.

Sincerely,
FRANCIS J. SPELLMAN.

In the address to which the Archbishop referred, Mr. Proskauer suggested that every true American should take an oath to be true to the cause of humanity and brotherhood, which he described as the basis of American democracy. Recalling the Hippocratic oath taken by physicians, Mr. Proskauer proposed the following oath for all Americans:

"I will daily deal with every man in business, in social and in political relations, only on the basis of his true individual worth.

"I will never try to indict a whole people by reason of the delinquency of any member.

"I will spread no rumor and no slander against any sect.

"In my daily conduct I will consecrate myself, hour by hour, to the achievement of the highest ideal of the dignity of mankind, human equality, human fellowship and human brotherhood."

Lessons of the War Cited

Mr. Proskauer declared that the war had brought us all together and that the boys at the front did not ask whether a man was white or black, foreign or native-born, Protestant, Catholic or Jew, but only whether he was a good soldier. He said that on the home front general solidarity of purpose united the nation. 1-13-44

"None the less, the barrage of propaganda from enemy and native anti-Americans has created certain group tensions among us," he continued. "If this is possible now, what of the post-war period, when economic readjustments, unemployment, and all the conditions that will attend the changing over to peacetime living, will create a more fertile soil for the seeds of dissension?

"Hitler will be gone, but the rabble-rousers who have learned a trick or two from him will still remain, and they may be expected to continue their attempts to stir up hatred for this group or that, in order to gain a following for themselves."

Mr. Proskauer said every man, woman and child must learn to understand and recognize the Nazi propaganda of "divide and conquer," adding:

"Whoever preaches suspicion and mistrust of a fellow-American on the ground of race, religion or color is a messenger of national destruction. This knowledge, plus the warmer understanding of our neighbor that comes from working with him on community projects, can keep us safe."

Asks Complete Racial Unity

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

DETROIT—(A N P)—"We must build a nation in which groups of every race and nationality will meet in every rural village, every community and city, to talk over the problems leading to better understanding," declared Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in a speech here at the Ebenezer AME Church.

To a vast audience of 3,500 persons Mrs. Roosevelt made the following two pleas. 2-11-44

1. Complete unity among all nationalities "in order that we may live together peacefully and understandingly and to have respect for human beings. as such."

2. Nationwide cooperation in postwar planning, in order that our boys who come home may feel that they have really fought for something.

"In visiting two war plants here," Mrs. Roosevelt said, "I was glad to see that no real line was drawn as to the kind of jobs anybody has."

In sympathy with Detroit's Negro mothers and fathers whose sons are in the service, the First Lady said:

"I am not going to slide out of it. Many of you people here feel that our boys in service have not been treated quite fairly; you are right. In some instances there have been cases of intolerable conditions. The letters of complaints that I have received from parents have been turned over to the war department, and I have asked for a report of the check that is made into those conditions." 2-11-44

America First Party Wants Negro Migration

News — Birmingham, Ala.

DETROIT— (AP) —Gerald L. K. Smith, nominated for president by the Michigan convention of his America First party, said Monday he would advocate establishment of a "homeland in Africa for the American Negro."

Smith, in a statement to the press, said "We should compel the French and British to turn over to us for this purpose 1,000,000 square miles of Africa—to apply to their war debt to us." 8-7-44

The land, he said, would be made available to the American Negro "absolutely free." He proposed that this government give $5,000 and free transportation to every Negro willing to migrate. He said this was a means "to solve the Negro problem honestly and realistically."

Smith said he would make the proposal to the national convention of the American First party here Aug. 29 and 30.

57a-1944

99th Pursuit Squadron Is Placed On Race Honor Roll

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

1943 List Announced By Reddick

Includes Six Whites, 12 Negroes

NEW YORK CITY — (SNS) — The entire United States Army Air Corps' 99th Pursuit Squadron under the command of Major George Spencer Roberts, along with Dr. W. E. B. Dubois of Atlanta University, Virginius Dabney of the Richmond Times-Dispatch and the newspaper PM were included on the Honor Roll of Race Relations of 1943 announced Saturday by Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick of the New York Public Library.

The list included twelve Negroes and six white persons. 2-13-44

Each year a nation-wide poll is conducted by the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature of The New York Public Library to determine the 12 Negroes (individuals, organization, or institutions) who have most distinguished themselves during the year, and the six white persons (individuals, organizations, or institutions), over the same period, who have done the most for the improvement of race relations 'in terms of real democracy.' This is a feature of Negro History Week, which begins today. No attempt is made to rank the names.

EFFORTS PRAISED

Dr. Reddick, who is Curator of the Schomburg Collection, said in the course of the announcement that the efforts of those named "are indeed worthy contributions to democracy in that they demonstrate through action what is meant by unity at home and victory abroad."

WHITES 2-13-44

VIRGINIUS DABNEY, Editor of the RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH, for leading the fight to abolish racial segregation on the street cars, busses and other public carriers of Virginia

MALCOLM ROSS, for his work as chairman of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee

THE LATE DR. FREDERICK PAUL KEPPEL, of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, for initiating and securing the support for the most scientific study yet made of American democracy and the Negro problem—AN AMERICAN DILEMMA by Gunnar Myrdal

CAPTAIN STUART HEISLER, for directing "The Negro Soldier," the best movie film yet produced on the part the Negro has played in the wars of the United States.

THE COOPER UNION FORUM, under the direction of Dr. Houston Peterson, for taking the lead in educating the American public on the history and culture of African peoples. The Forum's 14 lectures by outstanding scholars were attended by more than 10,000 persons

THE NEWSPAPER PM, for its wise and consistent fight for equal rights for all-irrespective of color creed or class. 2-13-44

NEGROES

U. S. ARMY 99th PURSUIT SQUADRON, all-Negro air unit under the direction of Major Geo. Spencer Roberts, for its record in the United Nations' offensive in Italy.

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS, of Atlanta University, for his election—the first Negro—to the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

LENA HORNE, stage and screen star, who in winning glorification as a beautiful American girl broke the stereotyped presentation of the Negro actress.

RIO OTTLEY, for his "best seller" NEW WORLD A-COMING.

BENJAMIN DAVIS, Jr., for his election to the New York City Council the first Negro Communist in the United States.

WINFRED LYNN, for his fight through courts to abolish Jim Crow from the armed forces. 2-13-44

NANCY AGNES DURANT, 15 year old student from Alexandria, Va., for winning one of the forty awards in the nation-wide search for talent conducted by Science Clubs of America.

CARLTON MOSS, for writing of the script of "The Negro Soldier" outstanding film produced and distributed under the auspices of the United States War Department.

MADELINE MORGAN, for her work in securing the incorporation of the study of Negro life and history in the curriculum of the Chicago Public School System.

J. SAUNDERS REDDING, for winning with his book, NO DAY OF TRIUMPH, the award of The Society of Mayflower Descendants of the State of North Carolina—perhaps the first Negro to receive an award from a Southern literary society. 2-13-44

KATHERINE DUNHAM, for her success in presenting authentic dances of the Negro in Brazil, the West Indies and the United States.

THOMAS (FATS) WALLER whose death brought to a close a spectacular career as a creator of popular songs.

Mrs. FDR Urges Evolution In Race Betterment

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.
1-21-44

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — Evolution rather than revolution will more quickly improve race relations, Mrs. Roosevelt declared before a group of freshman students at Howard University Tuesday.

At the meeting sponsored by the advisory committee of the men's dormitories, Mrs. Roosevelt said the Negro should look at the race relation problem "calmly and objectively." She urged patience and forebearance. 1-21-44

By training and educating themselves to a high degree of efficiency Mrs. Roosevelt said that Negro college men and women can do much to gain more opportunities for their race. She added that Negroes should realize that conditions vary in different parts of the country.

Columbia, S. C., Record
January 2?, 1944

LEGISLATORS CAN AID RACE RELATIONS

To the Editor of The Record:

Now that the legislature is in session, and this being an election year, we Negroes shall certainly hear much which will bruise our morale painfully and accentuate the increasing racial bitterness; our feeling of hopelessness and frustration will become intensified.

As formerly, many well thinking white citizens will most certainly assure us that the legislators and other state officials are only making "political speeches"—that, therefore, we should not become unduly alarmed by their tenor. All of this may be perfectly true; but its salability to most thinking Negroes, particularly young Negroes, is doubtful—to say the least. We know that, in the past, these "political speeches" have been accepted by the white masses as undebatable verities which should determine their attitude and ways of life—and the Negroes have suffered accordingly.

It would be a fine contribution to better racial relations if some eminent white citizens could persuade the members of the General Assembly and other state officials, to abstain from invidious remarks about Negro citizens during this period of increasing racial tensions. Public speeches which needlessly and falsely disparage the Negro citizen often nullify completely the efforts of sincere men and women of both races who seek to create a "modus vivendi" without which our state cannot have that internal peace so indispensable to our prosperity and happiness.

O. E. McKAINE

Columbia.

South is Urged To Be Proving Area For Racial Amity

Charleston, S. C., News-Courier

A plea for cooperation was made yesterday at the annual public meeting of the interracial committee, held at the Second Presbyterian church, by the Rev. Howard Kester, who recently became principal of Penn school, St. Helena island, near Beaufort.

Mr. Kester declared that this meeting in the city of Charleston of members of both races for the purpose of seeking more friendly race relations was a "momentous moment". February 14, 1944

In his words, "We gather as Americans and Christians in a meeting for the confession of our sins, and the projection of hope for a better world. We are fortunate to be a part of a democracy which permits such a meeting to be held; such as many people where democracy has been 'nailed on the cross' are not able to do."

He pointed out that in the building of a new world order, "each of us must begin with ourself, where we find ourself".

In mentioning the fame of the South for its exercise of Christian zeal, he offered the challenge, "Why not make our South the proving ground for what really can be done in the way of Christian cooperation between the negroes and whites".

Mr. Kester closed his remarks by telling the story of the Chinese lad whose home was in a section of China that was completely devastated by the Japanese, but who refused to be marked by bitterness toward the invader. Instead, he applied the old Chinese proverb, "It is better to light a candle, than to curse the darkness".

"Furthermore," the speaker concluded, "if enough people can light enough candles in this world of ours, humanity will be brought to a sound Christian basis; and the Kingdom of God on earth will be made manifest. God have mercy upon us, if we fail to do this."

White people and negroes in the congregation were about equally divided. The Rev. Dr. Frank P. Anderson, pastor of the host church, asked the invocation. Two musical selections were given by the Avery singers, of Avery institute.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

Collinsan, Ala., Tribune
March 2, 1944

The most delicate and difficult problem with which any people anywhere ever had to deal."

The America's Town Meeting of the Air program a few nights ago was given to a discussion of the Negro question. This writer participated. Because more than one reader has asked it, and because to do so saves me a day's work, I am reproducing what I said, to the 10,000,000 or more listeners.

"Mr. Denny, let us pray, let us pray that nothing tonight will increase the sum total of race hate. In that hope, against much good advice, I have come up from Alabama. No economic system ever invented can work and no race on earth can advance or hold its own in such an atmosphere of hate as we had in this country before Pearl Harbor. Hate between New Dealers and antis, between management and labor, and then, even as we made war against Hitler, against the greatest race-hater in history, the Jim Crow of all the ages, hate in America between white and black. It won't work. It won't do. It helps nobody any more. History is going to put them down as one of the follies and fallacies of all times the monstrous idea that this country's race question, the most delicate and difficult with which any people anywhere ever had to deal, could somehow be settled overnight in the middle of a greatest war."

"Negroes and white people don't hate each other in the Southern states. They may not treat each other right but they don't hate each other. Or they didn't until this war-time fallacy began to be agitated by outsiders. We have to do too much business with each other there to hate the way they do in other places. Here in New York are millions of white people who don't know any Negroes at all. In the South no such segregation as that exists or can exist. All whites and all blacks have some dealings with members of the

other race. We may quarrel and be unjust, but we simply can't afford to hate each other. It isn't practical there. And the time has come when it isn't practical anywhere else."

"I say the states should be left to deal with this problem because it is a problem belonging to the states. It's a Southern problem. You have your Negro problem here in New York, I know, and Carey McWilliams has one in California, but it isn't the same problem, and it isn't the big one. If Negro populations in the South were confined to only four per cent of the total as here in New York, or only two per cent as in California, we think we could handle them with no trouble at all. But the Negro population in Mississippi isn't two per cent. It's fifty-one percent. The Negro population in Georgia and Alabama isn't four per cent. It's thirty-five per cent. Plain arithmetic makes it a Southern problem. There are 40,000,000 people in the South, and 10,000,000 are Negroes. There are 90,000,000 people in the rest of the country and only 3,000,000 are Negroes. It's in the South that the two races have to get along together in greatest numbers and proximities, and it's there that the problem has to be worked out. The solution affects the rest of the country, yes, but that doesn't make it any the less a Southern problem, a matter of states rights, if you will."

"Oh, I know we may not handle things perfectly down there. Some of us don't hesitate to get in trouble with others of us by saying so. I know they are enemies, not friends, of states rights who mean only the right of the selfish to be let alone in selfishness, of the strong to prey on the weak, of the backward to hold the forward back, of the chaingangs of prejudice to stop the march of time. I know that states which demand rights must recognize duties—and see lights. But I know that the race question and many other questions can be settled only at home. This recurring states' rights cry is the old American one for local self government, the old demand of the community, the individual, to make their own ways. **It's the thing for which we are winning this war, not a war for democracy but a war for states' rights, for the right of individual lands not to be invaded by outsiders,** not to be dictated to or aggressed against. And even as we win a war for that principle, a great political reaction in America is directed at the same principle, the settlement of problems at home."

"And, states' rights or not, that's the only way this Negro problem in the South is ever going to be settled. **Not all the laws this nation can pass, not all the excitement this nation's leaders can create, not all the federal bureaus laid end to end—can force 30,000,000 white people in the South to do what they are passionately and deeply resolved not to do in race relationships. Right or wrong, they feel that something as vital as this war, as precious as life itself, is involved for them.** However you may judge them, you are bound to face that fact about them, and the depth of that feeling."

Birmingham, Ala., News
January 6, 1944

GOING, GOING, GONE!

The book publishers, Doubleday-Doran, have announced a $2,500 award for any book dealing with American Negroes "which seems to the judges to be worthy of special recognition." The judges will be the editors of Doubleday-Doran and the offer is valid for an indefinite period of time within the discretion of the publishers.

Here is an opportunity made to order for some Southerner with a vision which reaches beyond the end of his nose. Too long have we of the South—the only real friends of the American Negro—allowed half-baked Yankees with a reforming yen to assume the role of Messiah to the Negroes of the South. Whatever abiding progress is made by the colored population of the South must be made by the Negroes themselves with the help of Southern whites. It must come from the South itself; it can never be imposed from without and the sooner this fundamental fact is understood by crank-reformers—political or social—the sooner the resentment of our white population will vanish.

Sensible Southerners, white and colored, realize that the South can never come into its own until the education and economic level of the Negro is improved. There may be a few exceptions but we believe that most intelligent whites of the South are more anxious to see the Southern Negro achieve a higher standard of living than are their pseudo-friends in the North. We believe that Southerners want the Negro to achieve improved economic and educational standards as rapidly as is consistent with lasting progress. This belief is based upon the action of certain loud-mouthed politicians who recently killed Senate Bill 637 which would have provided federal funds for the extension of educational opportunities in the South for both races.

We could nominate a number of gifted Southern authors capable of writing a book on American Negroes worthy of special recognition. That there is a definite need for such a book goes without question. That such a book would never make the best seller list is also obvious but it would receive wide recognition and a favorable reception at the hands of intelligent Southerners. And $2,500 is not chicken feed down here.—Montgomery Advertiser.

Crusading For A New World

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga. 1-21-44

The Bishops' Crusade for a new world, now being conducted by Methodist bishops in over 100 American cities, cannot fail to have a salutary effect, at least, upon the thought and conscience of enlightened Americans, interested in a world based upon a foundation of equity, justice and brotherhood.

The Crusade, engineered and led on by Methodist bishops, will reach down into the thinking of eight million Methodist communicants, and all seek to mobilize, register and focalize, Christian sentiment and influence upon an enduring world peace and brotherhood.

Dr. Harold Bosley, addressing one of the mass meetings, struck at the very heart of the problem underlying the forces of hatred and fear in our present world. "Let us not be deceived by the emergency of the word 'global' in so much of our conversation of the day," he warned. 'We know we are waging a global war and we talk of securing a global peace, but not many are willing to face up to the spiritual oneness among men which is the essential foundation of anything that is truly global in character. The plain truth is that mankind the world over continues to be dangerously provincial in its thinking and feeling," he warns solemnly. 1-21-44

Therein, we repeat, is the acid test for the loose chatter we hear all around us about a "global war." Everyone it seems, delights in talking about what the post-war world should be like, but few there are who are willing to give up any portion of their ancient prejudices and even superstitions, in order to make way for a "global peace". They want peace, but they refuse to relinquish their false notions of "White Supremacy". They talk about a new world for the common man, yet they continue to deal contemptuously with darker peoples, who must be assured of a sense of "oneness" in the world family before any permanent peace can come.

Only as we are willing to accept the obvious interdependence of the world in technical matters of trade, finance, and military powers, and are willing to extend this interdependence to the wider areas of culture, religion and civilization, can we achieve an enduring world peace and brotherhood.

Race Relations Sunday

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

Under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, Sunday, February 13, will be observed by citizens of this nation as race relations Day. The occasion should be a time of solemn resolve on the part of citizens in every quarter of the American continent to bury the hatchet of racial distrust, racial antagonism and racial friction. For as the Council so wisely puts it, "There must be a change on our part not only of policy but of manner; not only of behavior but of heart." 2-8-44

The cause for which we profess to be waging a total war against tyranny for the Four Freedoms is inextricably tied in with that of millions of men and women of many nations and races. Of these, four hundred millions are yellow, four hundred millions are brown and black, and four hundred millions are white. We cannot achieve a co-optive world order without them.

In his message to the Council in connection with the observance, President Roosevelt properly called attention to the cruel disservice which some Americans are rendering by their violent appeals to prejudice, bigotry and race friction. Some Americans, he said, "have betrayed our cause and damaged the world's respect for our faith by acts of violence and prejudice, bigotry and division. Some such men deserve our censure. Some are entitled to our contempt. And all require the never ceasing reiteration of the Christian and American faith in the dignity of all peoples and the right of all men to equal treatment in this land and on this earth," warned the President. 2-8-44

These solemn warnings were never more sorely needed at any period in our nation's history than now. The disastrous riots which have occurred throughout the nation, the grave tensions everywhere present, together with the smoldering hate and opposition to minority advancement and industrial employment, prove the logic and the grave necessity for a change in policy and manner, of behavior and of heart.

57a-1944

Change the World

Lillian Smith—One of the Heroes Building a New South

by Mike Gold

Daily Worker-New York, N.Y.

THE experience of reading Lillian Smith's novel, Strange Fruit, still lies ahead of me. From all reports, this book has high moral fervor and is the protest of a fine Southern woman. 5-15-44

She tells a tragic tale of love between the races and the inevitable tragedy that flows from it in the South. She demonstrates anew that humanity is the same under all skins and pigments.

The poverty of the South, the fact that it is so backward industrially, and has a thin, worked-out soil, is doubtless the base of its barbarous hatred of Negroes and other so-called "furriners."

Yet this economic explanation is not enough. There is also a moral problem involved. Something must be rotten in the religion, the patriotism and the general culture of a German who can burn Jewish, French, Polish women and children alive, or cut the throats of a whole Czech city and laugh with glee. You can, if you are a Sen. Nye or Charles Coughlin, excuse all Nazi massacres by referring to the Versailles Treaty, which made Germany pay indemnities for the last unsuccessful invasion of the Teuton tribes.

But Jack the Ripper can come into court and plead poverty as his excuse for a series of brutal murders. Were Nero's or Calligula's crimes mere examples of Roman economics?

MILLIONS of poor have always toiled, raised their children and hoped for better times. They organize in trade unions or go to church to console themselves with visions of a beautiful heaven. But they do not kidnap babies for ransom.

A man's a man for all of that, sang Bobbie Burns of his own poverty. Honest poverty fights for freedom and it does not go out strangling lonely old ladies or murdering shopkeepers for their cash registers.

The poverty of the South does not excuse or even explain its race obsession. This is mainly a moral problem, and until it is solved, America cannot be free. The poisoned cells of this moral leprosy flow into the general blood-stream of American morality and sicken the national soul. 5-15-44

Lillian Smith, like Richard Wright and other American novelists who have been passionately absorbed in this great theme, is satisfied with no Versailles apologia for race persecution.

Southerners like Lillian Smith have fought a long, lonesome and dangerous fight against race persecution. Miss Smith comes from a small town in Georgia. She has published a journal there defending Negro rights fearlessly and without evasion. How she has managed to live on and print on is a mystery.

Or is it another demonstration that the work of hundreds of brave Southern men and women has begun to have an effect? The South is changing, no doubt of it. In every state new messages can be heard, faint as a bell under the sea, but ringing forever, like the secret voice of conscience.

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Reactionaries who hoped that Southern whites would turn against Roosevelt because of this court decision were disappointed.

And filthy politicos who went around spreading typically fascist and Pegler-like slanders about Eleanor Roosevelt were cheated too.

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EDUCATORS WEIGH RACIAL DIVERSITIES

Times-New York, N.Y.

Authorities in Three Fields Offer Detroit Meeting Plans to Improve Human Relationships

4-1-44

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Dr. Alexander chose a quotation from the Gospel According to St. Matthew, "Judge not that ye be not judged," as support of the Freudian theory of "projection" in which one rids himself of consciousness of evil by attributing his own evil intentions to strangers, thus establishing prejudices which disappear when we become acquainted with the object of our hatreds. 4-1-44

Asks Each to Judge Himself

"The common human propensity is to attribute to another person those trends and attitudes which we do not like in ourselves," Dr. Alexander declared. "It being impossible to psychoanalyze the entire human race, it is necessary that each man learn to judge himself. It is easier to say 'Not I, but he, is cowardly, greedy and disloyal,' than to admit these faults within ourselves."

"The basic requirement, therefore, in improving human relationships is to counteract the self-deceptive tendency by becoming familiar with each other," Dr. Alexander said.

Professor Cole blamed the loose use of the term "race" for many human ills, citing the words "Semitic" and "Aryan" as deliberate distortions of scientific terminology for political or prejudical purposes.

"The term Aryan," he said, "includes Indo-European speaking peoples, among them Russians, English, Spanish or Northern Indian, as well as some of the most primitive hill tribes of India. Organ for organ, bone for bone, there is little difference between a black pygmy and a blond Scandinavian."

Would Integrate All Groups

Father Cronin called for a sensible recognition of the "differences" which existed between community groups, and for straightforward action toward compromising these differences in the interest of the entire body.

"A minority group can be integrated into the community by one of three philosophies," Father Cronin said. "These methods are assimilation, or cultural monism; segregation, or cultural pluralism; or some compromise, such as cultural democracy. 4-1-44

"The third discriminates keeping the valuable and essential notes in various cultures, and at the same time promoting basic and fundamental community ideals."

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Defender-Chicago, Ill. 1-1-44

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as Chairman of the Mayor's Interracial Commission.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH—President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

Whose courageous stand against infringement of the constitutional right of "Free Speech" recently in Memphis delivered a telling blow to those southern leaders who use this technique to throttle the Negro people.

HENRY A. WALLACE—Vice President of the United States

For his courage in championing the rights of the common man.

WILLIAM L. DAWSON—Member of Congress

Who in his fight in the House of Representatives for enactment of Anti-Poll Tax legislation showed that he was a new type of intelligent political leader.

JOHN P. LEWIS—Managing Editor of PM

For his vigorous and fair-minded editorial policy with regard to issues in which the rights of Negroes are involved.

ROBERT A. COLE—President of Metropolitan Funeral System —Chicago 1-1-44

For his ability to start from "scratch" and build a strong million dollar business institution.

SAMUEL HELLER—Judge of the Chicago Municipal Court

For his blast against restrictive covenants.

LESTER GRANGER—Executive Secretary of the National Urban League

For revitalizing the National Urban League movement and bringing its organization to the point that it is meeting war needs by helping to secure training so that Negroes can be integrated into the war-work program.

AUBREY WILLIAMS—Regional Director of the National Farmer's Union

For his consistent fight to provide war training for Negroes as former head of the National Youth Administration.

It Can Be Done

Afro-American-Baltimore, Md.

White Writer Finds That Races Can Enjoy a Party Together; Says Skin-Deep Differences Disappeared at Dinner for Judge Rivers

1-1-44

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
(From the N.Y. Sun)

I attended a dinner at the Grand Street Boys' Club in honor of Judge Francis E. Rivers of the City Court of New York. The chairman of the dinner committee was Joe Higgins.

Frank and Joe ran against each other in the last election, but, as both admitted, they conducted a gentlemanly campaign. Frank was elected.

Joe Higgins is an American of Irish Catholic ancestry; Frank Rivers is an American of colored ancestry.

Higgins got 45 per cent of the vote in Harlem; Rivers received a tremendous vote in the Park Avenue districts. Americans voted as Americans.

All Groups Represented

Bill Robinson in all his sixty-five years of tapping told some stories; Judge Jonah Goldstein presided; Newbold Morris spoke for the city. There were Republicans and Democrats and Dean Alfange of the Labor party.

But even more were men and women, like Arthur Spingarn, who do not concern themselves with the trivia of partisanship, but with the herculean task of loving humanity even in its most unlovable aspects. And a good time was had by all.

A "Stirring Novelty"

This was my first dinner of this character. Who says that there are no stirring novelties in these days of regimented thinking?

Nobody sent me a warning letter. No one apologetically suggested that it was a smart thing to do. No one thumped his breast about the equality of man. No one thundered that this is an epoch-making moment in the history of the civilization. No one announced a new inter-faith or inter-race movement.

It was all a matter of course. A dinner in honor of Francis Rivers, newly elected judge—come if you have the time; stay away if you haven't. Nothing more than that.

No Preaching

Well, it is astonishing how little more than that is really necessary. There were Jews and Catholics and Protestants and colored people—men and women. And nobody asked any one where he came from.

And no one made speeches on the eternities of human equality. And no one preached about the past or the present or the future. There was not a word about anti-this or pro-that.

We ate, we drank, we listened to entertainment and a few remarks. It might have been a party in somebody's home.

Color Makes No Difference

I wonder how many of those present had said that they would never sit down to dinner with a colored person? Does any one worry about Judge Francis that he is colored or about Judge Jonah Goldstein that he is a Jew, or for that matter, that Joe Higgins is a Catholic?

You should have been at this party to realize that the veneer of skin-deep difference disappears when the men and women are cultured and distinguished in manner and work, and when the conversation is stimulating and thoughtful.

Men and women can come together naturally, but friendships cannot be forced. This dinner of the Grand Street Boys' Club was as natural as it used to be for us all to play on the sidewalks of New York.

It is only when some one tries to force people to be natural that they become stiff-necked and resistant.

If this dinner had been announced as part of an inter-religious or inter-racial movement, most of those present would have been professional do-gooders and every one would have sat up stiff and self-conscious and waiting for the halos to encircle their moralistic brows.

This was just a good party for a couple of good fellows, Frank and Joe. And it was a good party because no one tried to play at being God.

Raps U.S. Fascism

Courier-Pittsburgh

In Radio Address

1-8-44

NEW YORK — **Paul Robeson, humanitarian, told the nation here Sunday that "The promise and hope of the Emancipation proclamation have not been fulfilled nor realized," and that "we find ourselves, today, in a decisive period of a world war, still struggling for freedom . . . The freedom not only of Negroes, but of many people who hitherto were among the oppressors."**

The star of the current Broadway production of Shakespeare's "Othello" spoke over the Red Network of the National Broadcasting company on a special program celebrating the 80th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation. The famed Fisk Jubilee singers were also heard from Nashville in selected spirituals and works of Palestrina and Scarlati.

SEE LITTLE HOPE AHEAD

"The issues are crystal clear, made so by our President, yet Negro Americans are puzzled, to put it mildly . . . hurt and resentful, for good and sufficient reasons," Robeson declared. 1-8-44

"In the mighty conflict, they have not been allowed to contribute in full measure, as they so fervently desire. On the other hand, they daily hear and see evidences of an intention to still deny them the full and equal status of American citizenship, recently affirmed in the four freedoms.

"The struggle today has risen to a new level and the freedom of the Negro is intertwined with that of millions and millions of every race and creed . . . For we live in the historic period of Fascism which would hold back the very progress of civilization and the building of a new kind of world. 1-8-44

FASCISM, UGLY PHILOSOPHY

"What is the nature of fascism? It holds that there is a 'Master Race' which must enslave and keep enslaved the so-called backward and inferior peoples.

"This is also the cry of those who would still hold the American Negro people in subjection.

"Are the Negroes a backward people? We are 13,000,000 who, in spite of high hurdles and the heavy restraining hands of those who lack belief and faith in the political expediency of democracy, have on the broad tides of national growth, learned the new civilization, reduced illiteracy to less than 15 per cent, put 60,000 of our children in colleges this year, developed professional men and women, scientists, poets, musicians and artists, acquired nearly a million homes, 70,000 businesses, and individual skills sufficient to carry on, when prejudices have been overruled, a high standard of industrial production. Six hundred thousand of these workers are part of organized labor and a similar number serve eagerly in the armed forces of the nation.

NEGROES IMPATIENT

"Their public fault is not in slothful indifference, but in an urgency that approaches impatience, to see the nation realize for itself as a whole, the profound truths of its own philosophy."

Robeson insisted that "The only argument for continued denial of full rights for Negroes can be the argument of fascism, and this is the crux of the matter.

ADVOCATES DEMOCRATIC JUSTICT 1-8-44

"Today's struggle of the Negro has become part of the world wide struggle against fascism. Yes, one must point out the urgent need for poll tax legislation, abolishing of segregation everywhere, the support of the FEPC, the right of Negroes to jobs and upgrading, and the necessity of social legislation."

He continued: "To me the fundamental solution rests with the winning of this conflict and the realization by the American people, Negroes most of all, that progressive statesmen who see the new world in view, must lead our nation.

"For, today, the question is whether America itself is going forward, or backward. If the anti-labor forces, the anti-Semitic forces, the anti-Latin-American forces, the forces opposing collaboration between the great nations, the anti-win-the-war forces, and the anti-unity forces. . . . If these groups gain control of our policies, then we can expect to hear that the Negro will not be allowed to advance one step, or must turn backward to serfdom.

HITS STATES RIGHTS FALLACY

"We shall see insistence on narrow interpretations of states rights, narrow construction of the 14th Amendment, far outside the intentions of our revolutionary founders. We Negroes must be aware of, and must not be used against our natural allies, and friends, the oppressed here and everywhere. In the end we will win full freedom . . . For the future belongs to the free people of the world and the nations that now aspire to that estate must, and will of necessity, first free themselves. Certainly our own great land, however difficult the task, will not be found wanting. 1-8-44

"No matter what the opposing elements of social reaction, expediency, greed and ignorance may do, the Emancipation Proclamation was a true expression of the American ideal which approximately 80 years before 1863, was expressed so simply: 'All men are created free and equal with inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness'."

Warns Against Creation Of U.S. Race Bureau

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Va.
1-8-44

Granger Says Such An Agency Would Bring Confusion

NEW YORK—The creation of a bureau within the government to cope solely with race problems will serve only to make "minorities" the wards of the Federal government, warns Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, in the winter issue of "Common Ground," the quarterly magazine of tre Common Council for American Unity, out this week. The status of wardship, he points out, will deprive them of all rights and ability to demand equal partnership rights.

"Government has not used the formula it already has for alleviating the various forms of discrimination now practiced against nearly one-third of our population," Mr. Granger says. "That formula calls for the absolutely equal administration of the law and of the public services in all parts of the country to all groups of the population. Until this principle is accepted by the people who create government, until the government itself can be considered a safe instrument of democratic force, no minor bureau within that government can do much more than fatally confuse the issue."

RACE RELATIONS SYMPOSIUM

His article is one of five in a symposium titled "Are Race Relations the Business of the Federal Government?" in the current "Common Ground," keynoted by U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle's recent speech on "Democracy and Racial Minorities," and explored further by William H. Hastie, Dean of the School of Law of Howard University; Louis Adamic, author of the current best-seller "My Native Land"; and John Collier and Saul K. Padover, proponents of an Institute of Ethnic Democracy. 1-8-44

Mr. Collier and Mr. Padover, in answer to Mr. Granger, accuse him of "administrative nihilism."

Mr. Hastie's stand on this question is that a race-relations bureau "should not be burdened with or influenced by any responsibility for action" and as such should not be within the government. Mr. Adamic's position is that the Institute proposal "lacks teeth and ignores time." He is profoundly dissatisfied with any plan that is based on "gradualism."

57a-1944

Four Essentials For Negroes Outlined By A. U. President

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga. 2-25-44

Right To Job And Right To Vote In Primary Listed As First Two

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.— Four minimum essentials for the Negro's normal participation in everyday American life were outlined at Hampton Institute last Friday night by Dr. Rufus Early Clement, president of Atlanta University and one of the incorporators of the newly established Southern Regional Council.

Speaking in Ogden Hall on a program sponsored by the Negro History Society of the college, Dr. Clement said that from the Negro's point of view the following four things, while not the only ones which keep him from first-class citizenship, are his least expectation for normal everyday living in this country: (1) a job for every man in accordance with his ability, training, and personal integrity, (2) the right to vote in primary as well as federal elections, (3) the right to be treated as an individual, with justice and fair play, in all his contacts with the courts, the government and other human beings, (4) and an end to segregation and discrimination of every sort based on race.

ATTITUDES IMPORTANT

Declaring that "You can't teach a soldier that fascists—German, Italian, Japanese, or any other kind—are wrong, and then expect him to forget this indoctrination and go back to be a second-class citizen in a country that calls itself Christian and democratic," Dr. Clement also asserted that the attitudes of both white and Negro returning servicemen will determine the nature of race relations in America in the immediate post-war years. 2-25-44

Concerning the ballot for service men and devices being used by southern states to deny the vote to Negro soldiers he said:

"If we are fighting to defend democracy as over against fascism in the world, there should be no question about the right to vote of a soldier who is fighting to preserve his brother's right to vote."

MUST FACE QUESTION

"America knows," he continued, "just as the rest of the world knows, that the time has come when we must fairly face the question of color and decide whether we really mean it when we talk about 'democracy' and 'the four freedoms' and 'one world.' If we do not face it fairly, we face not a third 'color' war, but a whole series of wars." 2-25-44

In regard to the Southern Regional Council, which has developed out of last year's Durham and Atlanta conferences, Dr. Clement pointed out that it represents the efforts of whites and Negroes living in the South who are vitally concerned about southern problems and about working them out together.

Calling the Council "one of the ingredients of the spirit which will lead us to a Christian and democratic nation," he added that while race relations is one of the Council's major interests, it is also concerned with all of the social and economic problems of the South.

SCHOOLS ARE URGED TO FIGHT PREJUDICE

Times- New York, N.Y. 1-6-44

Meeting of Christians and Jews Seeks Ways to Curb Anti-Semitic Acts

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COMMUNITY ACTION ASKED

Other Groups Like That Set Up in Washington Heights Are Recommended

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Plans for petitioning the Board of Education to provide in the city's schools a broad cultural program that would help combat prejudice were outlined yesterday at a meeting under the auspices of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

According to Willard Johnson, assistant to the president of the conference and chairman of the meeting, the suggestion was wholeheartedly endorsed by all those present. 1-6-44

The meeting, called as a result of reported anti-Semitic activities in Washington Heights, was attended by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish clergymen, representatives of the Board of Education, the District Attorney's office and professional organizations.

Mr. Johnson said the school plan discussed followed the general outlines of a program already successfully adopted by the school systems in Springfield, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa., and other cities.

Community Groups Urged

The meeting also heard with satisfaction of a community group formed in Washington Heights by clergymen and representative citizens to attack the general problems of juvenile delinquency and anti-Semitism. It was urged that other areas facing the same problems form similar groups, and the meeting decided to form a small working committee that would meet periodically to press such moves.

Those at the meeting agreed, Mr. Johnson said, that one way to combat juvenile delinquency, which has led to some of the anti-Semitic activity, would be to keep the schools open longer after hours.

Mayor La Guardia's action in cutting from the Board of Education's budget funds that had been asked to keep the school playgrounds open after hours was sharply criticized, Mr. Johnson said, particularly by the Rev. Dr. Robert Searle, executive secretary of the Church Federation of Metropolitan New York, and the Rev. Frank P. Beal, director of Community Councils.

As to the recent anti-Semitic outbreaks, those present were said to have been of the opinion that the incidents had no organized inspiration but were rather the irresponsible actions of juveniles.

However, Mr. Johnson quoted Rabbi William Rosenblum of the New York Association of Reform Rabbis as saying, "The adult pattern of a few years ago is now finding its expression among some boys and girls."

Some of Those at the Meeting 1-6-44

Among those at the meeting, held at the offices of the conference at 381 Fourth Avenue, were:

The Rev. J. Henry Carpenter, executive secretary of the Brooklyn Church and Mission Federation; the Rev. Dr. Allen Claxton, pastor of Broadway Temple; Mgr. William S. Scully of the Catholic Chancery of Manhattan, representing Archbishop Spellman; Justice Matthew J. Troy, representing Bishop Thomas E. Molloy of Brooklyn; Richard Rothschild, American Jewish Committee; Benjamin Epstein, Anti-Defamation League; Isaiah Minkoff, Jewish Labor Committee; Rabbi Joseph Zeitlin, New York Board of Jewish Ministers; William H. Bristow, Board of Education; Whitman Knapp, district attorney's office; the Rev. Dr. George Hayner, Federal Council of Churches, and Miss Edith McCulley, Council of Church Women.

Herman Hoffman, Grand Master of the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham, disclosed in Brooklyn that he had urged Mayor La Guardia to institute a special course on "tolerance" in the city's schools.

In a letter to the Mayor, Mr. Hoffman said a check-up had disclosed that attacks on Jewish children appeared to have been made by youths under the age of 16 in Brooklyn and other parts of the city.

Assemblyman Alfred A. Lama, Brooklyn Democrat, announced that he would reintroduce his bill to make offenses against places of religious worship, institutions and cemeteries felonies instead of misdemeanors.

Ottley Asks That Negroes Be Fully Integrated In U. S.

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga. 1-25-44

NEW YORK—(A N P)—"I do not plead for Negroes as Negroes, but as Americans," declared the author of "New World A-Comin'," Roi Ottley, Wednesday in a plea for the admission of the Negro to full participation in American life. The occasion marked the third book and author luncheon of the season, held at the Hotel Astor. The luncheons are under the joint sponsorship of the American Booksellers association and the New York Herald Tribune.

Negroes have much to give; they can enrich American life, Ottley said. He predicted that the Negroes now serving with the armed forces would return home in "no docile

PRE-EMINENT MUSIC DIRECTOR 1-25-44

mood," and that they will not be content with the "old pattern of living."

ROI OTTLEY STRESSES CHANCE FOR NEGROES

Times- New York, N.Y.

Speaks at Third Book and Author Luncheon of Season

1-12-44

A plea for the admission of the Negro to full participation in American life was voiced yesterday by Roi Ottley, author of "New World A-Comin'," at the third book and author luncheon of the season, held at the Hotel Astor. The luncheons are under the joint sponsorship of the American Booksellers Association and The New York Herald Tribune.

"I do not plead for Negroes as Negroes," said Mr. Ottley, "but as Americans. They have much to give. They can enrich American life."

He predicted that the Negroes now serving with the armed forces would return home in "no docile mood," and that they "would not be content with the old pattern of living."

Other speakers were Mrs. Etta Shiber, author of "Paris-Underground," and Leland Stowe, foreign correspondent, whose new book, "They Shall Not Sleep," will soon be published by Knopf.

Mrs. Shiber, noting the French Committee's recent plea in Algiers for arms for the French underground, said she felt the opposition forces within France should get more aid and arms. 1-12-44

Russia's total war effort and the efficient unity of her people were stressed by Mr. Stowe. He said that "without Russian women the Soviet Union would have been out of the war a year ago." Estimates of Russian civilian and military losses in manpower could conservatively run between fifteen and twenty millions, he declared.

Letters to Times

Times- New York, N.Y.

A Plea for Racial Truth

3-14-44

President of Sarah Lawrence Protests Suppressing Army Pamphlet

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

THE TIMES of March 6 reports Representative Andrew J. May of Kentucky as saying that the House Military Committee, of which he is chairman, has blocked the War Department from distributing 55,000 copies of the pamphlet "The Races of Mankind" to Army officer instructors to be used as background material in Army orientation courses to help combat the Nazi theory of a super-race. This theory is the backbone of Nazi ideology, and it can be effectively contradicted only by recognized anthropologists. Anthropology is a comparatively new field of study, not yet widely introduced into colleges and unknown in high schools. This explains our widespread ignorance and consequent racial prejudices.

We have long been in need of a brief, readable statement based on scientific research which would answer our questions about race. "The Races of Mankind" is just such a pamphlet, written by the distinguished anthropologist Professor Ruth Benedict and her colleague, Dr. Gene Weltfish of Columbia University; and supervised by Prof. L. C. Dunn, zoology, Prof. Otto Klineberg, psychology, and Dr. Marion Smith, anthropology, all of the same university. This pamphlet is one of a series on questions of public interest published by the non-profit-making Public Affairs Committee of very distinguished membership. 3-14-44

At last we have a statement on racial questions which carries authority with it and is very easy reading. Nothing could be more important for us at home than to think straight about our own racial problems; nothing could be more important to our soldiers scattered all over the globe in close contact with all races than to be prepared to handle this experience intelligently; nothing is more important than that we the leading democratic nation in the world should face the reconstruction period with as widespread reliable information about race as possible.

But the Representative from Kentucky thinks it fatal to let our soldiers

know that tests show black men to be as capable of education as white and that there are no inborn racial characteristics which mean inferiority of intelligence and spirit. Are we going to let Representative May and his colleagues keep our men who are fighting for democracy in ignorance of the fact that modern research proves Jefferson to have been right when he said "All men are created equal"? Do we deprive them of the knowledge that the democracy for which they are fighting is valid? What are we going to do about it?

CONSTANCE WARREN,
President, Sarah Lawrence College.
Bronxville, March 10, 1944.

Helpful Racial Discussion

The Town Meeting's "facing of the race question" Thursday night was a sincere, temperate dealing with an extremely difficult problem.

It was, we believe, a helpful discussion, tending to make for increased understanding and, we hope, for the moderation of extremist tendencies in any direction. Age-Herald - B'ham. Ala.

Not all discussions of this question are helpful. Some are dangerous, and definitely damaging. That was not the case in this program. All the speakers are to be congratulated for their sincerity, their earnestness and their courageous contributions to the discussion. 2-19-44

It seemed evident that all the participants were primarily trying to contribute toward progress rather than simply striving more or less arbitrarily to achieve dominance for their own views. That is the kind of spirit and action that makes for genuine enlightenment. It makes for a real gain in understanding. Such responsible use of free speech is highly constructive. And, on this question, it is difficult not to be merely inciting, although incitement is the last thing we want.

* * *

We found ourselves in agreement with some of the things stressed by each of the speakers. But it is equally true that we were not in total agreement with any of them.

The basic issue as between John Temple Graves, *Age-Herald* columnist, and Dr. James Edward Shepard, president of North Carolina College for Negroes, on the one side, and Carey McWilliams, California author, and Langston Hughes, Negro poet, on the other side, concerned whether state or federal action offers the greater promise in dealing with the problem.

The former two took the general position that it should be left to the states, the latter two maintained that federal action is the answer.

We do not think that the greatest progress can be made by either approach alone.

Certainly there are very definite limits to what can be done by federal compulsion. Obviously efforts at compulsion can retard rather than advance the improvement of these human relations.

But it is also undeniable, we think, that the federal government must stand for certain broad principles of justice. It cannot say, broadly and expansively, "Go ahead, good Southern people, we leave *everything* to you—to your discretion, to your greater experience and wisdom." 2-19-44

This *is* a national problem, even though it is more difficult in our region because of the greater proportion of Negroes among us. There *are* things that the federal government can do in the interest of justice, even though an indiscriminate, over-zealous and too hasty program of compulsion would be profoundly disastrous.

Further, while there are aspects of the problem made more difficult by the large Negro population in the South, there are other fundamental matters having to do with it that are common to all the country.

So, then, it seems quite inadequate to talk in terms simply of federal action or state action exclusively.

* * *

Mr. Graves' opening emphasis that hate will not solve the problem, that we must not go on fighting bitterly among ourselves about everything, as has been the tendency in recent years, is of the utmost importance and urgency. It is an appeal advanced again and again in these columns in the conviction that the achievement of a new spirit of faith and cooperation is first among our nation's own objectives, for the war and for the peace to follow.

Mr. Graves conceded the injustices and evils that Negroes suffer from in the South. He wants to do something about them. He believes there will be gradual mitigation of these conditions. But he does not consider federal action the way to achieve it. He regards the large proportion of Negroes in the South as greatly increasing the complexity of the problem.

Dr. Shepard devoted himself primarily to the progress that has been made in dealing with the problem in North Carolina. He attributes that to enlightened local policies and programs, not yet perfect, but nevertheless having already made for progress, and promising more. He declared that economic and political justice for Negroes is imperative, saying that no man should be denied a fair opportunity to work and that thousands of Negroes are voting in his state.

It was significant and gratifying that these two proponents of state action insisted that injustices do prevail and that active efforts should be made toward their alleviation and elimination. They did not say that everything is just all right, even though our people are indeed long experienced in dealing with the problem. Their attitude should make for the tempering of narrow views on the subject.

* * *

The federal action advocates were effective, we thought, in emphasizing that it is the correction of certain specific conditions of injustice that is the great need, rather than such broad and vague things as "social equality." They contended that there are concrete programs of alleviation and of equalization of opportunity that the federal government should and can carry out effectively. 2-19-44

We believe it is going too far to suggest that the federal government remain entirely indifferent and inactive.

On the other hand, if its action is to be constructive, the federal government must proceed with the greatest possible care to the end that it ameliorate, rather than aggravate, the situation. That calls for wisdom, for selectivity, for recognition of the limitations of force.

Still, the federal government must stand for justice, for opportunity. It must act where it sees the opportunity to serve those supreme purposes.

* * *

No one broad, generalized program will be adequate. The problem not only goes down to states, but further on to communities and to individuals in communities. How one individual behaves toward another individual may have much to do with the problem. At all levels there must be the most earnest and fair-minded, persistent and prayerful efforts for the highest justice for all the people of our country.

Our barriers must be strong and unyielding against the onslaughts of sheer ignorance, prejudice, selfishness and those familiar, vague and often unwarranted cries that only deepen and incite unworthy passions and unjustifiable fears. 2-19-44

Encouraging Progress In Race Relations

New York, N.Y. World-Telegram 2-21-44

By Alice E. W[illegible]

It is very encouraging to those who are interested in the race problem to read the intelligent, stirring speech of Mrs. Roosevelt at the national planning conference on building better race relations.

As she said, "We cannot have a democracy unless all citizens have the same rights and an equal chance to earn a living, according to ability and training; equal opportunity before the law, equal freedom of speech and expression."

The Urban League, which has done and is doing such good work, reports better employment for the Negroes, which is a good step forward, but we still have a long way to go. 2-21-44

Manhattan.

Carey McWilliams Urges A Fair Racial Practice Act

PM - New York, N.Y. 3-10-44

Carey McWilliams, West Coast liberal now in New York on a lecture tour, favors immediate creation of a Fair Racial Practice Act to combat discrimination and solve minority problems generally.

The author of the recent *Brothers Under the Skin* said that such an act would establish a Federal agency to enforce the Constitution "not in part of the Nation, part of the time, but for all of the people, all of the time, in every part of America."

The minorities issue, he said, is definitely a matter for Federal action. It can't be left in the hands of localities—unless we want to risk further domestic disorder.

Congress will have to consider an act which is to provide services and facilities to individuals and groups which have been denied access to public health services, to hospitals, libraries, schools, and decent homes "solely because of the color of their skin," McWilliams said.

Such an agency, he explained, would operate somewhat in the fashion of the National Labor Relations Act. It would have functions of research and education, of investigation and mediation.

McWilliams dipped into American history to help make his case. He brought out a point that was once heatedly argued in anti-slavery circles. A century ago the question was: "Is the Constitution a pro-slavery or an anti-slavery document?"

Carey McWilliams

The Los Angeles lawyer and writer brought that question up to date by formulating the issue today this way: "Is the Constitution a Jim Crow or an anti-Jim Crow institution?"

He believes that the Constitution is organically and essentially against Jim Crow, against all forms of discrimination, and that the American problem can be solved within the framework of the fundamental laws we now have.

"The teeth have been pulled from the Constitution," he said, "but we can do some dental work: we can put teeth, fangs if necessary, back into that document."

It's possible with what we now have, to abolish all forms of segregation, all prejudices against individuals or groups. 3-10-44

He thinks that Rep. John Rankin expresses an obsolete outlook. Not that Rankin's views are not widely supported, "but the view is dead and no longer workable."

He said he had recently visited at Hampton Institute in Virginia and saw in that traditional state of slavery and Jim Crow ideas a changing scene. The growth of industry, the fraternization of Negro and white workers, and the presence of thousands of Northerners are creating a new attitude thereabouts, "and the old way is passing."

Although McWilliams has given much attention to such minority groups as the Japanese, the Indian, and Mexican, he admitted that in America the focal point of "the national question" was in the South and in the Negro problem. Once that is on the way toward solution, he says, the question of the other groups will follow.

57a-1944

The Globe Trotter

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

Do They Really W'ant Racial Peace?

8-6-44

By Cliff Mackay

MACKAY

THE GREAT WEAKNESS in the argument of those, chiefly in the South, who contend that the only solution to the ever plaguing race problem lies in the slow process of mass education, is the fact that nobody seems greatly concerned about inaugurating such a truth telling program.

To the contrary, black Americans who would be the chief beneficiaries of such a campaign are today more maligned by studied insulting status quo propaganda than ever before.

If education is the solution, certainly the only instruments that can tell the truth are the press, the radio and the motion picture. One does not have to be a sociologist or a propaganda specialist to know that these public opinion forming agencies, instead of telling the truth about Negro Americans, are actually being used to sustain the myth of white supremacy. 8-6-44

CURIOUSLY SILENT

The proponents of the education philosophy in improving racial relations are curiously silent about the slanderous attacks made against Negroes in the daily newspapers; they cannot be heard from when the motion picture continues to present the bug-eyed routine of Willie Best as characteristic of Negro life in America: they never raise their voices in protest over radio's persistent and false picture of Negroes as still dwelling in the handkerchief-headed, gingham and overall, 'dis an' dat' era of the slavery-time plantation.

The only time they are heard from is when a direct, frontal attack is being made against the social, political and economic injustices to which black Americans have so long been subjected. 8-6-44

If legislation is introduced designed to ease somewhat the load of discrimination with which black backs are burdened or a liberal thinker of the opposite group cries out against the injustices heaped on Americans of darker hue; the 'education-is-the-solution' brethren become very vociferous.

AGAINST LEGISLATION

They can with solemn faces soberly point out that legislation won't bring about an amelioration of America's perplexing problem of color; nor will repeated frontal attacks of justice-loving white Americans. 'Be patient," they will tell you, "The slow process of education is the only way to solve it."

After waiting three quarters of a century those of us suffering from the stigma of color in a nation which places its supreme values on a white skin ask, "Well, when does the education program get underway?"

In but few instances all of the information disseminating sources are of one voice in preventing a fair and true picture of black Americans being presented to their white neighbors. 8-6-44

WAR BEST EXAMPLE

The war presents the best example. Only on rare occasions is any mention made of the composite color of allied forces winning the fight for freedom around the world. Least mentioned is the contribution of the heroic black Americans, consigned for the most part to do the Army's highly important, but back-breaking dirty work of service and supply; bleeding and dying like other Americans, but sharing very little in the glory enjoyed by those fortunate enough to be assigned to combat.

White Americans are purposely kept ignorant of those things black Americans are doing and those who shout 'education is the solution' full well know it. The new Burma road was finished the other day. The event was given wide space in America's daily press, yet not one of them thought it important enougn to mention that this difficult task was the work of black Americans in the Engineers Corps.

Hollywood is no better than the press. The motion picture colony had the effrontry to release a picture based on the historic building of the Alcan highway ,one of the engineering feats of history. But Hollywood could not stick to facts Its picture seen by millions of Americans left the general public believing that the work was done wholly by white Americans, when the fact is that more than one half of the Army personnel were members of America's dispossessed ten per cent. 8-6-44

MUTILATE MOVIES

Perhaps Hollywood knew that to tell the truth would have resulted in the mutilation of the picture! For that is just what is happening in that section of the country which harbors most of those who contend that education is the only solution. There is a deliberate and cruel censorship to prevent the masses of people from seeing Negro Americans in anything but an unfavorable light.

While arguing that education is the way to better racial relations, they are determined that the only picture the masses of whites in the South (who need it most), get of Negroes is one that blends perfectly with the traditional conception of magnolia blossoms, big plantations, and grinning slaves singing spirituals.

They use scissors on the few pictures that Hollywood might release showing Negro Americans as intelligent, civilized, cultured beings They refuse to exhibit newsreels showing the exploits of Negro life as it is. They want only to perpetuate a lie, to foster not so subtle propaganda designed to uphold the myth of white supremacy.

DOUBT SINCERITY 8-6-44

That is why so many of us doubt the sincerity of these "education-is-the-solution" prophets, who hold their tongues in their cheeks when they bring forth this philosophy. That is why we have lost patience with those of the opposite group who have so long contended that they are "our best friends," yet fail so completely to act the part.

And this is why we no longer hold any faith in their professed good intentions, but must seek more direct, more militant methods in removing the stigma of second class citizenship with which we have so long been cursed.

— Report on the South —

Negro-White Unity Grows with South's Industry

Daily Worker N.Y. N.Y.

By EUGENE GORDON

(Third of a series)

"Do you see any connection between an industrially progressive South and harmonious Negro-white relations?" 8-16-44

Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, said yes.

The "racial situation would be improved" in an industrial South where Negro and white trade unionists worked together.

George A. Buchanan Jr., editor of the Columbia (S. C.) Record, saw "a bright future in the industrial world after the war" for his state and the rest of the South. He saw also both Negro industrial employment and better Negro-white relations in the postwar South.

Traveling down the South's western section, I saw coal mines and petroleum and tobacco manufacture in Kentucky; coal, iron and marble industries in Tennessee; bauxite mining and aluminum and agricultural manufacture in Arkansas; petroleum, natural gases, rock salt and sulphur industries in Texas and Louisiana.

Returning north along the eastern section, I saw in Alabama coal and iron industries; in Georgia, building stone, marble, potter's clay, turpentine and rosin. I saw in Florida expanding phosphate, fruit canning and fishing industries, while South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia revealed rice, aluminum, cotton textile and tobacco manufacture. 8-16-44

The war has scattered additional industries throughout: shipbuilding and airplane manufacture, chiefly. Original industries—petroleum, lumber, iron, coal, agricultural—have expanded. Black workers are employed—and unionized—with white in many industries.

Compare the relative virtues of an industrially advanced and an industrially backward region.

Texas' wartime production of petroleum, electric power and natural gas probably puts her away ahead of her sister states.

R. R. Grovey of Houston, leader for years in Texas Negroes' effort to abolish the "white primary," demonstrated that lack of political power precedes, lack of means of social advancement.

HOUSTON THIRD WARD

The Third Ward Civic Club's founding in Houston in 1932, with its program of education, changed matters Numerous white citizens joined the fight, once they learned its significance. 8-16-44

The club, having set up branches throughout Houston, now lists these accomplishments: vocations training program in Negro high schools; Negro supervisor for Negro schools and a principal for each of the three Negro high schools; upgraded Negro teachers, based on contract; Negroes on grand and petty juries; $700,000 from the city for improvements of streets, lighting and drainage and for installation of fire plugs; Negro policemen upgraded; started campaign for Negro salesgirls in Negro neighborhood stores.

The Third Ward Civic Club, now that Negroes vote in the primary, is more powerful than ever. The club was behind that historic Supreme Court opinion.

The Houston National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has 12,000 members, many of its 100 white having paid $500 for life-membership.

What of Mississippi, principally a vast plantation area owned by city bankers?

Robert W. Starnes, a Mississippian who is now acting CIO director, in New Orleans, said:

"Mississippi has practically no CIO organization, for the simple reason that she has no industry. Most Mississippi tenant farmers earn from $200 to $300 a year. They are gradually becoming industrial laborers."

Mississippi has no workers' compensation law.

In Mississippi two 14-year-old Negro boys seen playing with a white girl of 14 were lynched.

Mississippi's 80 - day minimum period of compulsory school attendance is the country's lowest. Average number of days actually attended—90—also lowest.

Mississippi has Bilbo and Rankin. Texas retired Dies.

Mississippi is 48th among states offering educational opportunities; only state in which any county can circumvent the state education law by majority vote.

There is indeed a strong bond between industrialization, and economic, social and political progress.

It is refreshing, therefore, to hear white southerners talking with the wisdom of prophets—prophets of a scientific age. With one exception, all the editors of influential white daily papers I interviewed—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, Birmingham (Ala.) Age Herald, Jacksonville (Fla.) Times Union, Columbia (S. C.) Record, Charlotte (N. C.) Observer and Richmond (Va.) Times Dispatch—see Negro and white labor building a postwar industrial South. They see that only an industrial South, its Negro and white labor integrated, can be a progressive South.

DOUBTFUL 8-16-44

John Temple Graves (Birmingham Age Herald) was doubtful: Negro labor will have a place in postwar southern industry, yes—"if there is no great surplus of labor." If there be such surplus, "the Negro will suffer."

Why, especially, the Negro? Did Mr. Graves visualize, then, a

southern industry with the Negro existing separately? Well, yes, some such idea, equality on the job or on similar jobs—well, yes. But don't breach the line of "social equality!"

So he supports Alabama's Governor Chauncy Sparks' perpendicular economic program. Which means that Governor Sparks, Mr. Graves, and other Southern liberals, see the black workers "advancing" on his side of an upright line and the white worker "advancing" on the other side. Which means, in short, that they see a continuation—and a perpetuation—of "auxiliaries" and of jimcrow unionism. *8-16-44*

They see something, however, which no clear-thinking progressive in the South sees. Men who see it are walking backward.

CIO director Starnes said:

"In one shop, if you'd told the white men and the Negro men that in two years they'd be working side by side and drinking beer and eating lunch together, they'd have said you were crazy. Not only do they do all that. They elect Negro officers."

Herman C. Gray, Negro recording secretary of the New Orleans Transport Workers Union, Local 206 CIO, telling similar stories, said it was happening all the time. He said they know their basic questions as Americans can be answered only when they are side by side in shop and union.

Welfare And Social Health Of American Democracy In Danger

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

4-1-44

(Excerpts from addresses by Dr. Edwin R. Embree, President of Julius Rosenwald Foundation, Chicago Council on Race Relations, March 21-22.)

This meeting is called for a very definite reason. We who have called it want help.

We, the conference sponsors, are being deluged by questions and calls for help on race relations from cities throughout the North and West, by church groups, labor organizations, individuals and agencies of every sort.

Other agencies seem to be feeling the same stress. Urban Leagues, the NAACP, Civil Liberties committees, social agencies have joined in city after city in calling for new and more effective means of meeting the new levels of interest and action.

We sense a new ferment in the whole matter of harmonious and effective living together. While repressive forces are striving to defeat at home what we are fighting to win abroad, many other forces are eager as never before to create a fully functioning democracy.

We need help in meeting the multitudinous calls, and we feel in these very pressures an opportunity for some fresh advance.

We have called this conference to discuss what can be done to bring minority groups, especially Negroes, into fuller participation in American Democracy, especially in the North and West. *4-1-44*

Negroes are the largest of the disadvantaged minorities in America—one tenth of the entire nation. They have suffered the cruelest hurts throughout our history, and even today suffer peculiar discrimination. **The treatment of Negroes is the most glaring discrepancy between American practice and the American creed. Unless we can hasten democracy at this point the whole structure is liable to crumble.**

Negroes are no longer massed wholly in the South. Today over four million are living in the North and West—one-third of the whole group of slightly less than 13 million. New York State, in 1940 census, ranked ninth among the states in Negro population, standing just below Virginia and well above Tennessee and Florida and Arkansas.

With these numbers northern cities must give attention to race relations. *4-1-44*

Not only attention, but a new kind of attention. Too long the racial attitudes of the whole nation have been set by the traditions of a single small section. This conference is called to consider a new Declaration of Independence — an independence to build our human relations not on the basis of southern feudalism but of American democracy. All these years certain southerners have been saying "Yankees, keep out. This is our problem. We will handle Negroes in our own way." It is now time for the rest of the country to say to the South, "We are going to do our social engineering in our way."

In emphasizing our interest in the problems of the Negroes of the North and West, we do not express or imply any lack of interest in the fate of any American anywhere. Whatever happens to any citizen—in the North, in the West, or in the South—must be of concern of all groups who have at heart the welfare and social health of the American democracy. *4-1-44*

We propose to concentrate on areas outside of the South solely because in the past the moves and traditions and legal limitations which prevail in the South have been used to delay or halt progress in other parts of the country with the consequence that the southern pattern threatens to become the NATIONAL PATTERN.

The Chicago Conference

Amsterdam News — New York, N.Y.

The conference held in Chicago late in March was significant both in its membership and in what it showed concerning the present advancement of the American Negro. Time was, fifty years ago, when conferences could be held in the United States to discuss the position of the Negro to which no Negro was invited. Such was the Capon Spring's Conference held in Virginia. Then after a while, conferences were called where a few hand-picked Negros, known to the convenors came and said what they were expected to say. Afterward the conference method lulled for awhile and we had meetings of Negroes and meetings of whites; meetings North and meetings South, with various objects and various matters expressed. Lately there has been held in the South, beginning at Durham, N. C. a series of conferences to see how far it would be possible for liberal white southerners and leading southern Negroes to get together on a platform which would not be altogether unacceptable to the Negroes and whites of the North. The meetings at Durham, Atlanta and Richmond did not bring unity. The real stumbling point was Segregation. To be sure, "Segregation" was not carefully defined, but what it meant in the minds of the Southern whites was clear. *4-15-44*

After the failure of these conferences to come to definite and unified decision, a conference of the Southern Regions was organized and replaced the Committee of Race Relations which long had worked in Atlanta. Just what the program of this new conference is, we do not yet know, but it probably will follow the lines of the Atlanta and Richmond meetings.

The meeting in Chicago on the other hand, was not attended by liberal Southerners with two notable exceptions. It was a meeting of Northern liberals, of liberal American businessmen and of Negroes representing practically all shades of opinion. In this respect, it was a unique meeting. With some hesitation, but nevertheless with final unanimity, it declared that "Segregation of races is incompatible with democracy." This is a definite and strong declaration. How it is to be implemented is by no means clear, but the clearing house to be established in Chicago for exchange of information and advice in case of race tensions seems certainly an auspicious beginning.

Better Behavior

Argus — St. Louis, Mo.

Sponsored by the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and the St. Louis Argus in the interest of good conduct, better interracial relationships and cultural advancements.

EVERY NEGRO, A TEACHER

11-10-44

THERE ARE VAST OPPORTUNITIES in these days of economic prosperity for the education of those people who do not really know or understand us as a race of people. The factory, the office, the war plant, the cafeteria, have all experienced the employment of Negroes through the present manpower shortage and through the efforts of groups working in our interest. This is a fortunate incident for us in a number of ways, but one of the most important gains is in the fact that the developing avenues of jobs for Negroes have given us an opportunity for further contact with those fellow citizens who have been dubious of our employment not knowing how we can work, or, what we are like generally.

Every Negro worker should be striving doubly hard and earnestly to display his true worth as an American citizen. Our cleanliness of mind and body, our desire to cooperate, our ability to think well and clearly should dominate our daily work with our co-workers on these jobs where we are new and the others in which we have an opportunity to work with the members of the majority race. Every race worker must and should be a teacher—a teacher of the desirability of the Negro as a worker and comrade. *11-10-44*

Many instances in our daily work provide chances for teaching, but, there is one channel of behavior and teaching that may be used effectively,—the thoughtful and courteous word. A kind, controlled, profound retort to these insults we sometimes suffer is undoubtedly much more effective than the ruthless, vulgar answers we sometime offer. We have all been victims of remarks directed to us because we are brown that have truly hurt our pride and soul. To answer with an insulting statement does not teach the wielder of the insult that we are desirable, with a degree of culture like their own, but only serves to prove, so they think, that we are the unwanted kind. Let's resolve to be angels of understanding—giving to these members of the majority race, speech and actions that will reflect our desirability as a race of people. On the job let's keep in mind—"One great use of words is to hide our thoughts" —and let our retorts be those to enhance our possibilities of being truly understood and known and let them be used to teach these other people that we are likable American citizens. Let every Negro be a teacher through giving thought—provoking, yet courteous answers to these verbal insults we suffer daily in our contact with other people.

11-10-44

57a-1944

North Carolina Extolled As Meeting The Race Problem

Journal + Guide - Norfolk, Va

Dr. Shepard Thinks Federal Intrusion Is Unnecessary

2-26-44

DURHAM, N.C.—The nation last week heard Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes, extol "the intelligent self interest" of North Carolina's handling of racial problems as effective means of making "needed social, political and economic readjustments."

Speaking Thursday night from New York City over the Blue Network's Town Meeting of the Air, Dr. Shepard and John Temple Graves II, Southern editor and writer, opposed Langston Hughes, writer and poet, and Carey McWilliams, California attorney on racial problems in a discussion of "Let's Face the Race Question."

The educator and Graves contended that the race question can best be solved if left to local and regional action, while Hughes and McWilliams argued in favor of action by the federal government.

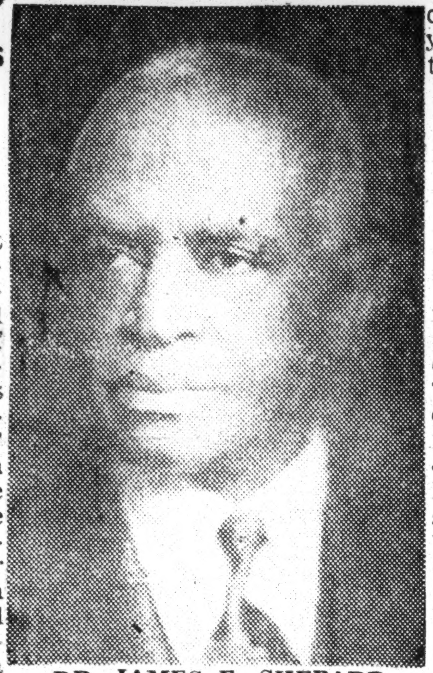
"My belief in the ability of the states to handle the race question has been instilled in me by the handling of such problems by my own state," the North Carolina College president said. "North Carolina, a great civilized and Christian community, recognizing substantially the rights and privileges of our group, has gone ahead of its neighbors as though they were of a different race of men. If North Carolina has not been too Christian to indulge in race repression, it has been and is too thoughtful of its self-interest to do so."

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Dr. Shepard stated further in part: 2-26-44

"There is no reason to think that the federal government cannot fall victim to all of the evils of their individual state with the greater danger that the evils will be on a larger scale. Selfishness and greed for power and exploitation of the weak and helpless can very easily characterize a strong central government which has deprived the states of their rightful powers.

"Democracy is more than a form of government, and the democratic process means more than election by majorities, government by legislatures and congresses, laws



DR. JAMES E. SHEPARD

executed by governors and presidents, interpreted by courts, state and federal.

"Democracy is that audacious belief of our people that in the most ordinary men there are resident the most extraordinary possibilities and that if we keep the doors of opportunity open to them they will amaze us with their achievements. 2-26-44

TRUSTS TO STATE

For that reason I trust more to the generous and Christian attitude of our North Carolina people in making the needed social, political and economic readjustments. North Carolina has learned that it is not in the public interest that any of its citizens should be reared in ignorance and live in poverty . . .

"The principle of state's rights which I advocate is simply the principle of the rights of the people in the state to finance their own enterprises, to solve their own problems, to run their own affairs energetically and confidently, and not to be governed by some remote and distant governing class."

Dr. Shepard cited North Carolina's belief "that in the public interest, plans for educational advancement must include all citizens" in the state's expenditures for Negroes from 1939 to 1943 (including Public Schools only).

He said expenditures showed a gain of 2 million dollars. "One of the most striking illustrations is that the maximum salary of the Negro teacher for the state term of 8 months in 1931 was $800 from state funds. This year, the same type of teacher will receive $1,305 or a gain in the five year period of $505 for the same type of training and experience."

Educator Points To Inequities State Must Correct

DURHAM, N. C. — While he reaffirmed his faith in the "democratic and Christian qualities" of North Carolinians to make "needed social, political and economic readjustments" in behalf of the state's Negro citizenry, Dr. James E. Shepard, president of North Carolina State College, in a state-wide radio broadcast Saturday night pointed out some inequities which he said the state should face.

TREATMENT ON CARRIERS

"The treatment of Negro passengers on public carriers in many instances, is unworthy of those who represent the advanced civilization. The distinguished editor of the Richmond Dispatch has come out in advocacy of the abolition of Jim Crow laws in Virginia, on public carriers. He states that this is the cause of friction and should be avoided. I fully agree with him.

"There is no question of social equality involved. The Negroes do not seek social equality and have never sought it. Those who raise this smoke screen are doing so as a salve to their conscience for wrong doing and for not according to the Negro the rights which are unjustly denied him.

EVILS OF SEGREGATION

"Segregation must be seen, not simply for the distinctions that it effects to set up, but chiefly for the discriminations that it perpetrates. The greatest evil of segregation is not that it sets the Negro in one part of the town, in one compartment on the bus, or in ill-kept and poorly-equipped railway coaches — though these are evils enough. 2-26-44

"The greatest evil of the system is segregating as African one who is truly American; it is discrimination in work opportunities and unequal compensation for equal work; it is the discrimination which denies the Negro equal educational opportunity and then imposes upon him unequal compensation after, in spite of all his obstacles, he has met the exacting standards.

Although he made unmistakably clear his opposition to recourse to litigation" to hasten the end of racial discrimination, the educator took an unequivocal stand against racial discrimination.

"There are some things which the people of North Carolina ought to face frankly and fearlessly," he said and added; in part:

"The Negro in North Carolina should have the chance to acquire economic freedom by being permitted to work anywhere his skill and training would fit him to work; the same standard of efficiency should be required of him as the white man; he should not be denied opportunity to work because of his color, nor should he be given less money for any given task than would be paid anyone else. The door of opportunity along economic lines should be open to him.

JUSTICE IN THE COURTS

"The Negro should have absolute justice in the courts, and the fact should be firmly established in North Carolina that a crime is a crime no matter what the colored of the accused may be; all should be treated alike. Too often in our courts, because a man belongs to the Negro race, he is degraded and abuse is heaped upon him.

"The Negro has a right to sit on juries, especially when he is involved. Governor Darden of Virginia urged that the state of Virginia enact such laws as would make it mandatory.

SOUTHERN SAY-SO

Courier - Pittsburgh, Pa.

Forces of Education in League with Mrs. F. D. R. On Race Issue

2-26-44

By M. S. STUART

IF YOUR HEART is not real stout, you had better not attack Mrs. Roosevelt. It appears that she really packs a wallop in retort. Simple faith colored people around here are saying that she is a special child of God and that the swift, sad fate which came upon one of her recent defamers was due to that fact. They say about her somewhat as Joe Louis said about the war: "She's on God's side, and you had better let her alone."

Recently W. T. Straub, a railroad conductor running between Memphis, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky., wrote to the First Lady, enclosing clipped stories of some violence between Negro troops from a camp at Dreyersburg, Tenn., and civilian officers at nearby Ripley. The tenor of the stories and the accompanying comment by inference, at least, charged Mrs. Roosevelt with being the indirect cause of that trouble.

Mr. Stuart

SAD READING!

Straub, who ran right through the scene of disturbance, appears to have become more worked up over the matter than the officers involved, one of whom was wounded. Certainly nothing short of a high state of excitement, sightless zeal and an inflamed intellect could have caused such fallacious reasoning by which this Queen of the Nation was accused of being the cause of trouble of a type that was occurring from time to time even while she was yet a child.

HER reply was a three-line typical Rooseveltian enigma—at least to Straub and similar irrational zealots who persist in remaining blind to the basic factors in which are rooted the conditions out of which unfortunate clashes of this kind spring. She said: "I have your letter of January 2, with its enclosures. These articles are sad reading for you—not for me."

ONLY COINCIDENCE, PERHAPS 2-26-44

The dynamite, if any, in those innocent looking three lines, does not readily meet the eye; yet W. T. Straub dropped dead of heart failure on February 9, after leaving home in apparent good health to go out on his run. That sad end to the little quarrel which he provoked was probably only a coincidence. But some colored people say not. They are saying the Lord had something to do with it. As one good sister put it, "Now just look what the Lord done did to him."

MORE plausible, however, is the belief by some that the sudden publicity and notoriety imposed upon his heart, already weak, a burden greater than it could bear. Then there is the idea that his attack upon Mrs. Roosevelt might have projected him into unanticipated trouble with union labor or even with his employing railroad.

CRUX SPOTLIGHTED

The reaction to this localized incident spotlights, the crux of a Southwide condition Southern leaders should become more realistic about than they have hitherto seemed inclined. Mrs. Roosevelt seems to personify the focal point about which the shafts of sentiment clash. Many Southern white leaders make no bones about her attitude towards minorities being the cause of their malevolence and abuse. On the contrary, all classes of colored people, whether they dare become expressive about it or not, adore the first lady. That is but natural, and it should be expected and understood. Pointed up in this situation, then, is a pitiable condition, with this noble woman the unwitting victim of its cross-fires of sentiment. 2-26-44

SHE is not the cause of Southern racial conditions. She is not the cause of the steady intensification of minority ambitions everywhere for a fairer share in the fruits of democracy. Heaping abuse upon her and falsely accusing her of being the cause of racial clashes do not help in improving conditions. Differ with her? Yes, and if her theories and methods are not the wisest and most practical, meet and counter them with some others more practical and sound. It is stark dumbness to expect Negroes not to admire any strong white friend, North or South, who speaks out for them; or maneuvers material benefits for their advancement. They will not be detached by idle denunciation.

A CHANGING SOUTH

Detractors who think that Negroes may be kept ambitionless, poor and ignorant, were it not for people like Mrs. Roosevelt, are reminded of the moving forces of education, even the slim portion available to Negroes in some places. These forces are in league with her and her kind. It will be futile for reactionists to muzzle her and leave the school doors open. The South cannot—it will not—remain immune to the efficacy of education. It is not remaining immune now.

Federal Aid Asked In Curbing Bias, Segregation, Other Evils

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

2-26-44

By JAMES EDMUND BOYACK, New York Bureau

NEW YORK—A plea for federal intervention in raising Negro Americans from the intolerable degregation of prejudice, segregation and discrimination into the social, economic and political life of the nation, was voiced here Thursday during "America's Town Meeting of the Air," 8:30 to 9:30 EWT, over the coast-to-coast facilities of the NBC Blue network.

Supporting the plea were Langston Hughes, author and poet, and Carey McWilliams, author of "Brothers Under the Skin."

DEFENDS STATES' RIGHTS

John Temple Graves II, syndicated columnist of the Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald, and author of "The Fighting South," and Dr. James Edward Shepard, president of North Carolina College for Negroes, opposed U. S. government intervention, declaring that the "race question" is one to be settled by the several involved communities and states.

"Measured by any standard, the question has become national in scope and effect," Mr. McWilliams told the audience. "It now falls full-square within the field of Federal action. A question that deeply concerns 13,000,000 American citizens, and that threatens the integrity of the democratic ideal itself, can no longer be regarded as the 'peculiar problem' of any one region.

ADVOCATES RIGID ENFORCEMENT

"I would propose, first of all, that we enforce the Constitution of the United States, not in part of the nation, part of the time, for part of the people . . . but for all of the people, all of the time, in every corner of America. To safeguard the Bill of Rights, to insure the integrity of Federal elections, to banish discrimination in the exercise of constitutional rights based on race, color, or creed—these are Federal responsibilities.

"The necessity is clear, the justification obvious, the remedies multiple. Apply the second section of the 14th Amendment; outlaw the poll tax in Federal elections; enact the Federal anti-lynch bill, and enforce these measures equally, impartially, but firmly throughout the nation. 2-26-44

ASKS "WHY" OF JIM CROW

"Why should any American citizen be denied access to public health services, to hospitals, to libraries, to schools and colleges, to the right to a decent home, solely because of the color of his skin. To prevent this denial which is often occasioned by the States themselves, we need an agency in the Federal government to provide these services and facilities wherever they have been discriminatingly denied.

MUST PLAN FOR FUTURE

"The Federal government, in the long run, cannot ignore these and similar con[illegible]s. It is precisely becau[illegible]o irreconcilable points of view are developing today on the race question, that the Federal government must be prepared to intervene, to mediate, to point the way to the future, and to prevent the lawlessness that, in the 13 riots of 1943, disgraced the nation, and encouraged its enemies," he said.

States' Rights Or State Job . . . ?

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—After listening to NBC's Blue Network "Town Meeting" Thursday evening, Robert Carter and Robert B. Vann of the U. S. Naval Reserve, stationed at the U. S. Naval station at Lambert field, asked Dr. J. E. Shepard, president of North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, one of the speakers, the following "open" question:

"Were you attempting to defend states' rights or your state job?"

GRAVES' ANGLE

Mr. Graves, the Birmingham sage, insisted: "Negroes and white people don't hate each other in the Southern states. They may not treat each other right, but they don't hate each other. Or they didn't until certain war-time fallacies began to be agitated by outsiders."

"I say the states should be left to deal with this problem because it is a problem confined to states. It's a Southern problem," Graves added.

PARADOX IRKS NOTED POET

Mr. Hughes opined that what puzzled him, an American Negro, is, "How we, and by we I mean all Americans . . . can put forth such profoundly broad and human aims, and can send men to fight in defense of those aims, thousands of miles away to New Guinea or Italy, yet find it so difficult to put even the simplest of those principles into practice regarding Negro-white relationships here at home?"

"'We are perfectly willing to bear down, and with good reason, on Hitler and the Japanese—dying across two oceans in defense of our ideals, yet unwilling to bear down on our own railroad brotherhoods, and those railroad companies that refuse to let American Negro firemen work on American railroads, even in this crisis of manpower shortage," Mr. Hughes added. 2-26-44

SOLID FAITH

Dr. Shepard solidly placed his faith concerning the future of the Negro in the people of North Carolina.

"I trust more to the generous and Christian attitude of our North Carolina people in making the needed social, political and economic adjustments," he said.

"The principle of states' rights which I advocate, is simply the principle of the rights of the people in the state to finance their own enterprises, to solve their own problems, to run their own affairs energetically and confidently, and not to be governed by some remote and distant governing class.

HITS LUST FOR POWER

"Selfishness and greed for power and exploitation of the weak and helpless can very easily characterize a strong central government which has deprived the states of their rightful powers.

"If three or four of the more fortunate states would set examples of fair play, equal justice, equal distribution of school funds, equalizing of teachers' salaries, and maintenance of law and order, it would soon spread to the more backward states, and they would vie with each other in trying to reach the level of their more fortunate neighbors, without being made to do so.

"Democracy is a thing of every city, town, village and individual state."

Friendship With Whites Key To Race Relations

Defender-Chicago 2-19-44

The world conflict affirming the concept of equality has aroused the Negro with a strong voice that the rights fundamental to all men shall no longer be denied him. The Negro has learned the four freedoms have not included him. The defeat of the Bill of Rights has brought on a temporary lull in the strife to make "social equality" a written law.

The Negro press and leaders have painted a perfect picture of present conditions, but no solution to the problem. We must and we shall seize initiative to overcome the obstacles that have blighted the path. The morality of the Negro race demands of every man or woman that he order his mind to the welfare of this problem confronting him. We are citizens of this great nation and this nation will not only be what we make it but what we ourselves are.

Unprejudiced men, black or white, well know that all penal and prohibitory laws that ever were thought of will not be sufficient to prevent equality in a country whose inhabitants surpass the number who can subsist by the husbandry thereof.

Whether more or any progress can be achieved lied with the Negro. Negro significance will be measured by morality, education and self sustaining independence. We must learn to watch exactly what the other race does in response to our actions. You can't get along with other people if you carry an old grudge. It is impossible to calculate the amount of real power we all fail to develop by wasting our emotions on idle impulses. 2-19-44

It is natural, of course, that conflicts arise whenever people who have occupied an inferior position find opportunities to advance themselves. The sources of aristocracy are to be found in the inequality of wealth and property, the inequality of birth and the inequality of merits and talents. These inequalities are common to every race and cannot be altered by any because they are found in the constitution of nature. The superior must educate the inferior. Without education the battle is lost. The world of today will not tolerate incompetent stupidity.

I might suggest a program be planned to arouse the Negroes interest in more and higher education. Education consists of teaching people to value the things that bring on happiness, riches, and the most permanent satisfaction of body and mind.

Christianity has done more than any other scheme of life to give men a sense of social responsibility. It teaches that each man is his brother's keeper alone. But it fails to teach him how he can be an intelligent keeper of his brother. How can we, a Christian race, forget to forgive?

Te trouble is we all have eyes that see not and ears that hear not. This chiefly is because we have not trained our eyes to see nor our ears to hear the real thing that really brings joy and satisfaction.

Disinterested research will never solve the Negro social problem. Admiration, hope and love are the phychological bases of our perspective. The Negro will attain more in one week by making friends with the white race than they can in a year by trying to get them interested in him. It is not well to stir a fire with a sword.

Each individual Negro should try to gain the honor and respect of the whites that he comes in contact with daily. By so doing a love, a great love between races will be established. Friendship is equality. Friendship is beauty. The beauty the Negro gets from life he must put into life. Life is practical, dynamic, variative, cooperative, idealistic and friendly. The way the Negroes cultivate their feelings toward this situation is the true secret of his happiness.

Mass education will make the Negroes complete and when that stage has been reached the Negro will become the brother of other races. I humbly believe the world needs mass education for world democracy and for peace. Then the Negro can be enjoying not only the four Freedoms but a gre[illegible] freedom—Freedom from I[illegible]nce.—William Carper, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt Tells Conference Racial Issues Must Be Settled By Citizens

Age-New York, N.Y. 2-26-44

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told the National Planning Conference on Building Better Race Relations, Friday, that if citizens really faced problems of what racial prejudices caused they would do something important in the field of better understanding.

"We must face the whole thing as a question of citizenship in a democracy," she said. "We can't have a democracy unless all citizens have the same rights, an equal chance to earn a living according to ability and training; equal opportunity to education and training equal opportunity before the law; equal freedom of speech and expression. We are a great democracy, with a great opportunity and obligation to prove that democracy really works.

"When the war comes to an end there will be many minorities to face restrictions and difficulties unless we have the foundation for real integrity as citizens."

Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, suggested working together on social and health problems as one forward step which would count "for the unity we so need." 2-26-44

"The present-day great curse of racialism is new in all the world's history," said Dr. Ruth Benedict, Associate Professor of Anthropology at Columbia University. "I came here to tell you that science agrees with democracy, not with those who express racial prejudice."

Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle of the National Council of Negro Women, said that in some sections, Negro soldiers were segregated and mistreated on buses and in some communities "can't walk on the street after dark," in safety.

Ernesto Galarga of the Pan American Union said the Fair Employment Practices Committee was the only agency which had given practical help to the Mexicans of the Southwest.

Equal Chance For Children Is Urged

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga. 6-2-44

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Pointing out that racial tensions have been heightened in some communities as a result of wartime migration and pressures, Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, declared this week that America must find a way in which "children of all races may be assured freedom to develop their full capacities, without humiliation, ostracism, or other forms of social injustice."

Speaking on "Children and the Future," before the Wartime Conference on Problems of Children and Youth, sponsored by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday, May 24, Miss Lenroot said:

"The difficult problem of relations between Negro and white families is something which should compel our constant attention and effort while we are fighting a war for human freedom. It will need our vigilance when that war is won. Recently the Children's Bureau and the Commission on Children in Wartime held a conference of Negro and white leaders to consider how services could be made more fully available to Negro children, and how Negro leadership could participate more completely in planning and carrying out these services. Among the other recommendations of this conference was one that the Children's Bureau, collaborating with other agencies, concern itself immediately with a training program on racial attitudes for people who work with children. 6-2-44

TOWARD FREEDOM

Daily Worker- New York, N.Y.

Negro Role for '44

1-8-44

By Doxey Wilkerson

The future of Negro freedom will be influenced decisively by the course of world and American history during 1944. At the same time, the changing relations of the Negro people to America will markedly influence this year's most basic issues before the nation and the world.

Although the outlook for 1944 is far from dark—for the Negro people or the nation, still, the tasks which loom ahead are truly imposing. Several of these tasks are of special concern to the Negro people, but their achievement is a job for the entire nation.

First, the war must be won decisively — in the shortest possible time.

This goal of all patriotic Americans is of especial importance to the Negro people. It is they who would suffer most were the profascist forces of our nation and the world to be strengthened, as they surely would, by a long, drawn-out war ending in a negotiated imperialist peace. 1-8-44

As the war enters its most crucial stage, the win-the-war forces of America will sorely need the help of the Negro masses to combat the increasing attacks and disruption of defeatist reaction. Fully to involve the Negro people in all aspects of the home front struggle for victory and a progressive peace is one of the most urgent 1944 tasks for the win-the-war camp.

Let the Negro people fully understand, however, that this home front fight against defeatist reaction is their fight. In its success lies their only hope for freedom.

Second, the still vast reservoir of Negro manpower must be thrown fully into the urgent tasks of war production.

Just when maximum production is imperative to support the coming invasion of Europe, the wartime trend toward fuller use of Negro workers seems about to face its most serious challenge. The flaunting of FEPC's directive in the southern railroads case, the reactionary Smith Committee's "investigation" of FEPC—these are but the opening guns of a large-scale attack to destroy FEPC and negate the fair employment principle upon which it is founded.

The Negro people will have to struggle with all their might in 1944 to maintain the current trend toward increased job opportunities. Nor is this their task alone. Organized labor can gain added strength or lay itself open to disruption and defeat, depending upon the vigor with which it attacks the problem of full employment opportunities for Negro workers. So likewise with all other progressive win - the - war groups. This is a job for the entire nation.

Third, the civil liberties of the Negro people must be extended on many fronts.

The Soldier Vote Bill, the Anti-Poll Tax Bill, and the Civil Rights Bill for the District of Columbia must all be pressed. Traditional Jim Crow practices everywhere must be increasingly challenged during 1944. Racial bars to full and equal citizenship now seriously weaken the war effort. They must be uprooted completely from our national life.

Although the Negro people, themselves, must be in the forefront of this fight for civil liberties, organized labor and other progressive groups must bear the main burden of the struggle. Victory in war and peace is now tied up with the question of full civil liberties for the Negro people. The whole win-the-war camp must play the decisive role in achieving this goal. 1-8-44

Fourth, our win-the-war President must be returned to the White House, and his policies for victory and a progressive peace must continue to guide our nation.

Upon the reelection of President Roosevelt and a win-the-war Congress largely depends the attainment of the nation's other goals for 1944. The alternative is a corporate-controlled government, bordering on fascism, which would seek to sabotage both the victory and the peace, and which would surely wipe out all the wartime gains of the Negro people.

Here, as everywhere, the dominant wartime interests of the Negro people coincide with those of organized labor and the win-the-war camp as a whole. Each must seek the firmest possible alliance with the other during 1944. Upon their effective union largely depends the freedom of the Negro people and of the entire nation.

Mrs. Roosevelt In Statement On Racial Question

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

2-23-44

Says Citizens Of Democracy Have Equal Rights

BY HARRY S. McALPIN (Washington Bureau, Atlanta Daily World and NNPA)

WASHINGTON—(S N S)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, in a press conference this week, made a statement of her position on the race question, when one of the reporters called her attention to the criticism of Representative Charles MacKenzie, (D La) on the establishment of a labor canteen by the CIO for all servicemen, regardless of race, creed or color. Mrs. Roosevelt had attended the opening ceremonies of the canteen and had commended the CIO for establishing the project.

The First Lady told her conference that "every citizen of a democracy has certain rights, whether he is black, yellow or white. "Those rights," she indicated, "include (1) equal opportunity for education; (2) equal opportunity for justice before the law, and (3) equal opportunity to get and hold a job according to his abilities and (4) to participate in his government through the ballot. 2-23-44

Mrs. Roosevelt pointed out further that whether one asks a person to dinner in his own home is no one's particular right and has nothing to do with rights under a democracy. "Unless every citizen knows that he can get even-handed justice in the courts and unless every citizen has equal rights in voting, the whole principle of democracy fails," she declared.

FIRST LADY URGES FACING RACE BIAS

Times- New York, N.Y.

She Tells Conference Problem Is One of Citizenship in a Democracy

2-12-44

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told the National Planning Conference on Building Better Race Relations today that if citizens really faced problems of what racial prejudices caused they would do something important in the field of better understanding.

"We must face the whole thing as a question of citizenship in a democracy," she said. "We can't have a democracy unless all citizens have the same rights, an equal chance to earn a living according to ability and training; equal opportunity to education and training; equal opportunity before the law; equal freedom of speech and expression. We are a great democracy, with a great opportunity and obligation to prove that democracy really works.

"When the war comes to an end there will be many minorities to face restrictions and difficulties unless we have the foundation for real integrity as citizens."

Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, suggested working together on social and health problems as one forward step which would count "for the unity we so need."

"The present-day great curse of racialism is new in all the world's history," said Dr. Ruth Benedict, Associate Professor of Anthropology at Columbia University. "I came here to tell you that science agrees with democracy, not with those who express racial prejudice." 2-12-44

Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle of the National Council of Negro Women said that in some sections Negro soldiers were segregated and mistreated on buses and in some communities "can't walk on the street after dark" in safety.

Ernesto Galarza of the Pan American Union said the Fair Employment Practices Committee was the only agency which had given practical help to the Mexicans of the Southwest.

My Day

By Eleanor Roosevelt

World-Telegram- New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Friday.—I was interested yesterday in talking with Mr. Edwin McArthur, who has just returned from a tour of duty in the Southwest Pacific for USO camp shows. This organization is doing a most magnificent job. As I hear more and more of the artists who have gone out for them I realize that they are not only giving something to the men which is of great value at present, but, in many cases, they are doing an educational job which will be of value to the soldiers when they come back. For they will have an added appreciation of the arts in their daily lives.

1-15-44

Mr. McArthur had been a director at the Metropolitan, but for this trip he took some lessons on the accordion, and that was the instrument which accompanied him on his travels. Instead of a symphony orchestra, he had one assistant. Their object was to bring out talent as they found it in soldier groups, and to entertain all branches of the service wherever they might be. Also, to sing together and to enjoy special contributions which members of their own group might offer during an informal evening. 1-15-44

This was done so successfully that Mr. McArthur told me he had unearthed all types of entertainment. For example, one boy who asked him to play "Tea for Two" picked two spoons off the table and accompanied him with a most delightful new type of rhythm created by the spoons.

Like everyone else who has been with our boys, he has a desire to go back, and to go back as soon as possible. As I know what this type of work means to morale, I hope that he will soon start on another trip.

Last night I attended a panel discussion at Howard University on the subject of what the Negro can do to better racial relations in America. 1-15-44 These young students were very honest. They thought up quite a program for themselves ranging from the better behavior campaign which is being advocated by one of their Pittsburgh papers, to better preparation for the jobs which they want to do, so that it will be increasingly difficult to deny them opportunities because of the outstanding quality of their work.

My Day

By Eleanor Roosevelt

World-Telegram- New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Sunday.—A letter came to me the other day, a part of which I want to give you. It expresses the feeling so many of us have in our hearts better than I could. "It seems to have been necessary for both of my sons to give their lives in this war. I am willing, and able, to take it if their deaths and those thousands of others who are dying far away from home can be justified by a better and more equalized world when this war is over. If we get anything like the 'status quo' or 'back to normalcy,' it can be nothing but a hideous waste."

Each one of us carries a responsibility toward the boys who have died and the boys who have lived and gone through these tragic years, because, as this friend of mine says, unless we have "a better and more equalized world" we will just be preparing for another generation to go through the same thing. 2-14-44

As I sit and go over the mail night after night I notice more and more how many women feel that their heartbreak is only justified if those whom

they love need never again go through the horror and waste of war. We cannot know whether we will always be able to have a peaceful world in the future, but we can lay the best foundations that our intelligence and unselfish thinking can possibly achieve. Then we may hope that the training which our young people receive and the environment in which they live will make it possible for them to keep on building a world of peace.

Yesterday morning and afternoon I spent several hours at a conference called under the auspices of the YWCA, the National Council of Catholic Women, the National Council of Jewish Women, the National Council of Negro Women, the National Council of Women of the United States and the National Women's Trade Union League of America. 2-14-44

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It was a national planning conference "on building better race relationships." The representatives there were trying to find ways and means which they could take back to their organizations for consideration. And techniques which might be used in different parts of the United States to prepare us to live in a world of neighbors made up of many different races were also to be studied.

I do not know how many of my readers see The Red Cross Courier. But don't fail to read a short story by Annette Robin called We Meet the Missions, in the February issue. It will give you a vivid picture of the life of our fliers in far-away New Guinea, and of what the Red Cross girls are accomplishing there.

FDR Speaks On Race Relations

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. 2-9-44

NEW YORK—(ANP)— President Roosevelt underscored the significance "to America and to mankind" of this year's observance of Race Relations Sunday on Feb. 13, an annual event sponsored by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

In a message addressed to the Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker. President of the federal council. President Roosevelt said: "The unity of the nations fighting for a free world includes men of every color and race. The strength which this nation contributes to that unity depends at home on men of all races who are also all Americans.

"No institution can be more effective in the creation of the harmonious and warmhearted relations of men of all races than the Christian churches." 2-9-44

Condemning those of our citizens who have "betrayed our cause and damaged the world's respect for our faith by cast of violence and prejudice, bigotry and division, the President declared that such men "require the never-ceasing reiteration of the Christian and American faith in the dignity of all peoples and right of all men to equal treatment in this land and on the earth."

Official Asserts Uncle Sam Should Solve Race Problem

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga. 3-16-44

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The national interstate stake and the power and duty of the federal government to enforce the constitution, including the bill of rights, are alone sufficient warrant for federal intervention in the solution of the race problem is the belief of Ward Shepard, interior department official and former faculty member of the Harvard graduate school of public administration.

He is the author of "The Tools for Ethnic Democracy," a provocative article appearing in the spring number of Common Ground, which discusses possibilities of a

Constitution Needs Enforcing Says Shepard

federally-sponsored agency for the handling of racial matters.

Mr. Ward's thesis is that "framework" legislation should be adopted by congress, leaving to the states and various private agencies the responsibility of adopting methods consistent with local requirements to deal with the problem. As he puts it:

"One main function of a federal institute would be to assist the states and local communities in developing institutions and movements capable of dealing with local problems of race discrimination. But the federal institute would also be compelled to deal directly with certain aspects of race discrimination that are clearly a function of the federal government." 3-16-44

He argues that government must of necessity use the "tools of research" as the basis of action. The gap between "practical" administrators and "pure" scientists, he says, must be bridged. "It can be bridged only if social scientists form a working partnership with administrators in order to bring science to bear on such seemingly baffling problems as race relations." 3-16-44

The original proposal for an Institute of Ethnic Democracy appeared in the autumn, 1943, issue of Common Ground and has been discussed at length in subsequent issues.

Federal Aid Pledged In Fight Against Race Bias

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga. 2-23-44

To Strike Hard Against Denial Of Rights To Largest Minority

NEW YORK—(ANP)—N. M. Littell, Assistant U. S. Attorney-General pledged the support of the federal government in the fight against racial bias this week when he, along with other prominent national figures, addressed a dinner that closed the two-day National conference to combat anti-Semitism in the Hotel Pennsylvania.

"Let us proceed by law, as federal prosecutors are now proceeding, to strike and strike hard wherever the facts justify," said Littell, who is in charge of all public officials in cities, counties and states where over apathy, indifference or prejudice deny to any citizen the equal protection of the law.

Bolstering his fellow speakers, Malcolm H. Ross, director of the FEPC, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish congress which sponsored the two-day conference, Littell noted that the individuals who have been sent to prison for subversive activities are those who abused religious minorities. 2-23-44

"The test of democracy lies above all else in the protection given to minorities to preserve their liberties, their integrity and their self-respect under the rule of a majority," he said.

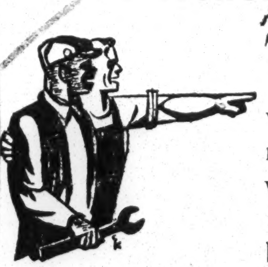
Further arrangements in the fight to combat anti-Semitism revealed that Gov. Dewey would meet with legislative leaders soon to discuss a legislative program to curb anti-Semitism, said Irwin Steingut, minority leader in the New York assembly. Steingut praised proposed state legislation against anti-Semitism in New York and denounced the "hush-hush" method as no good. 2-23-44

James B. McNally, United States attorney, urged the endorsement of proposed federal legislation banning use of the mails to abuse anyone because of race or religion during a panel discussion on government. McNally promised the support of his office in the fight against anti-Semitism.

Both the Republican and Democratic parties were asked by the conference in a resolution to adopt planks at their national conventions condemning fermentation of religious or racial prejudices, including anti-Semitism, following panel discussions on government, labor problems and religion.

Honor Roll

New Masses. N.Y.



THE individuals and institutions which have been announced as the 1943 winners of the nation-wide poll conducted by the Schomberg Collection of Negro Literature of the New York Public Library to determine the Honor Roll of Race Relations are to be congratulated. And so are the sponsors and judges for the admirable choices made. 2-29-44

The newspaper *PM* and the Cooper Union Forum and the US Army 99th Pursuit Squadron are the institutions selected for the Honor Roll. Among those chosen because of their contribution to the breakdown of racial discrimination and segregation are Malcolm Ross, chairman of the FEPC, and Virginius Dabney of the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*. We are happy too to see the name of Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., well-known to readers of these pages. He was chosen "for his election to the New York City Council—the first Negro Communist to be elected to high public office in the United States." 2-29-44

Among the individuals honored were two persons associated with the War Department's film *The Negro Soldier*, soon

to be released: Carlton Moss, who wrote Crow in the Army. This shortcoming, how-
the script, and Capt. Stuart Heisler, who ever, is not the fault of those who made the
directed the picture. Those who have seen film; responsibility must be placed upon
the previews are agreed that the film is a those who stand for the policy of segrega-
great stride forward in presenting the war tion. The film doubtless will be seen by
contribution of our Negro troops. At those millions and will contribute to a real un-
previews the announcement was made that derstanding of our Negro brothers, adding
similar films were forthcoming. All to strength to those who seek to eliminate
the good. We hope they will present a Jim Crow from our national life.
perspective, which *The Negro Soldier*
lacked, for the rapid elimination of Jim

57a-1944

Working On Race Relations By Regions

Journal & Guide, Norfolk, Va.

COINCIDENT with the formal launching of the Southern Regional Council at Atlanta on February 16-17 a call for a meeting on race relations to be held in Chicago on March 21-22 was issued by Mr. Marshall Field and Dr. Edwin R. Embree, the latter president of the Julius Rosenwald Foundation.

The list of invitees to the Chicago conference includes such impressive personalities as President Conant of Harvard University, Justice Hugo Black of the United States Supreme Court, Wendell Willkie, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Commander Dan Armstrong of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station; Edgar Kaiser, shipbuilder; William M. Jeffries, president of the Union Pacific Railroad; Mark Etheridge, of the **Louisville-Courier-Journal;** Virginius Dabney, of the **Richmond Times-Dispatch;** Miss Pearl Buck, Turner Catledge, of the **New York Times;** Palmer Hoyt, of the **Portland Oregon Journal**, and William S. Waymack, of **Des Moines Register-Tribune.** It appears that this is an all-white conference in the nature of the Atlanta Conference which was held in April of 1943, and which approved the action of the Durham Conference, which was held in October 1942. *2-26-44*

Considering that Messrs. Etheridge and Dabney of the south are among the invitees, we gather the inference that they are going to tell the northern conferees something about the workings of the Southern Regional Council.

Now, it appears that something is going to be done to attack the peculiar problems of Negroes in northern states as has been proposed for attacking the peculiar problems of Negroes in the southern states through the Southern Regional Council.

Eventually and inevitably the two Regional Councils will work together. Because while many of our southern white liberal friends seem to feel that the problems of the southern Negro and those of the northern Negro are different, they will find when they have gone far enough that the problems are identical in their end results.

The only difference is that discrimination against the Negro in the South is legalized. It is not legalized in the North but it exists nevertheless, in almost as rampant a form as it does in the South.

The main point of difference is that southern white men and women who are willing to tackle the problem are grandsons and granddaughters of those who engaged in the War Between the States. That controversy has never been settled. It is going on furiously all the time between the whites, north and south. The white southerners do not want to sit down and talk with northern Negroes, because they have the northern label, and because they just do not understand them. *2-26-44*

In the final analysis, however, the processes of education of the southern liberals and the northern liberals that are now under way will bring them all together in substantial agreement that the Negro problem cannot be satisfactorily adjusted anywhere until it is satisfactorily adjusted everywhere. It cannot be "settled" until we have an entirely new world or a much different human race, in all its branches.

The southern Negroes who met at Durham, North Carolina, in October 1942 must be given credit for making such an impressive approach to the amelioration of the problem that it has awakened the nation. At least the Negro at the present time is very much upon the conscience of the whole nation. Something heartening appears on the horizon. *2-26-44*

KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY FDR

Argus-St. Louis, Mo.

Stresses Significance To U. S. And Mankind

2-11-44

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 6—President Roosevelt today underscored the significance "to America and to mankind" of this year's observance of Race Relations Sunday on February 13, an annual event sponsored by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

In a message addressed to the Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, President of the Federal Council, and released today, President Roosevelt said: "The unity of the nations fighting for a free world includes men of every color and race. The strength which this nation contributes to that unity depends at home on men of all races who are also all Americans."

"No institution can be more effective in the creation of the harmonious and warm-hearted relations of men of all races than the Christian Churches," the President asserted.

Condemning those of our citizens who have "betrayed our cause and damaged the world's respect for our faith by acts of violence and prejudice, bigotry and division, the President declared that such men "require the never-ceasing reiteration of the Christian and American faith in the dignity of all peoples and right of all men to equal treatment in this land and on the earth." *2-11-44*

Race Relations Sunday was initiated twenty-two years ago and is promoted annually by the Federal Council's Department of Race Relations as one part of a broad program of furthering interracial understanding and cooperation. According to Dr. George W. Haynes, Executive Secretary of the Race Relations Department, more than 60,000 churches and cooperating organizations in every state in the nation and in Hawaii are expected to observe the Day this year with special interracial activities including music festivals, special worship services, study groups, interracial pulpit, choir and other group exchanges.

Another aspect of the Department's program, Dr. Haynes commented, is a special drive launched during the last year to enlist individuals to become personally responsible for work on problems underlying race tensions in their communities. As a result of the success of this drive the Department has started a series of local and regional training conferences to prepare leaders to deal with problems of housing, health, employment and recreation, and to cooperate with other organizations in preventing race conflicts and in breaking down existing racial discrimination. The first of these conferences will be held at Evansville, Indiana, February 28-29.

PLAIN TALK

By Dan Gardner

Louisiana Weekly, New Orleans, La.

Negro Must Get Understanding with Southern White Man As First Interracial Steps for Progress.

One of these days we are going to stop being pro everything except being pro-Negro. When we do, doors will open to us that we have always expected to be shut—that is, within our times. In some manner, our leadership has confused the issue and today we are fighting the battles of practically every group on the face of the globe when our real battle is within ourselves—within our own racial boundaries. When we fight that and win it, then we will be in a position to take up the cudgels in defense of others. *7-1-44*

How can Negroes talk about unity with Jewish, Irish, Czech, Italian, Chinese, Catholic and Mexican minorities when we don't have unity among ourselves? How can we become members of a "united front" when we haven't learned the great lesson of racial respect and cooperation? There are Negroes around the land busy making speeches about the Zionist Movement and its advantages to the Jewish people; discussing the role of China in the post-war world; taking sides with the Irish Republican Army; casting their lot with the Communists; joining a million and a half churches, all different, trying to "pass" mentally for something they are not when our problem lies in every mirror we look into.

Dicipline Badly Needed

No. 1 on the Negro's "back-yard" agenda should be the spread of some sort of training that makes for discipline among our adolescents with plenty thrown in for the adults. Some kind of program should be devised to educate the great masses against harmful vices that are picked up wholesale from a decadent white civilization which offer no return, either financially or in health. The sound things of life should be talked about and examined—such acts as buying one's own home, saving money that is being recklessly thrown away at a time when it comes easy, for whiskey, idle pleasures, and fanciful whims.

A practical code of morals should be taught everybody, particularly on the score of the racially harmful practice of disregarding the institution of marriage and putting male and female relationships on a basis of "free love" or so-called "common law" marriages. In this way, children can have parental respect and hope in the future based on the protection of a family hearth built on firm foundations. As it is, countless thousands of Negro children are being brought into the world through "common law" marriages and "free love" relationships who will start out in life with two strikes already called upon them because of their hazy parental background. *7-1-44*

Over-Sensitiveness Bad

No. 2 on the program should be education against the severe case of over-sensitiveness with which, it seems, the entire race is acutely suffering.

We cannot go far if our people, regardless of what has happened to them in the South at the hands of white peole, go through life with the racial chip on their shoulders.

Too many outbursts of violence between the races are coming about today because agitation among the masses has dangerously incensed people to hate all white faces and to disregard good manners, common decency and even to violate the law to make white people uncomfortable.

The sooner Negroes are taught that this is their native land and that it holds as much promise for them as for anybody else, the better off we will be. Then we may see and end to the sordid examples of over-sensitiveness on the race question that has the entire nation sitting on a powder keg.

Understanding In Dixie

No. 3 on the agenda should be the actual grappling with the truth — THAT THE NEGRO'S MOST NECESSARY MOVE IN INTERRACIAL RELATIONSHIPS IS TO GET AN UNDERSTANDING WITH THE SOUTHERN WHITE MAN. Too long has this needed understanding been avoided. Propaganda, pro and con, contempt, hatred constantly fanned by both those who are sincere and those who operate for a point, have played a tremendous role in wedging apart the Negro and the Southern white man. The Negro Problem is mostly in the South. The white man rules the South. The issue is plain. Both Negro and Southern white man know each other better than whites and Negroes from other sections of the land. But the Negro and the Southern white man won't get together ever so long as the barrage of propaganda is continued confusing the issue.

Basically, the problem is this: The Southern white man has refused to recognize the Negro as a complete human being and the Negro has avoided making a bold fight for what is rightfully his.

To get around open fireworks, tables should be spread, chairs drawn up and the whole matter laid out for complete examination. But in this hypothetical examination of the core of the trouble, a change in complexion should take place around the conference board. Instead of the "best Negroes" and the "educated, liberal whites" who have been handling the situation all these years, the sharecropper, the common laborer, the maid, the cook, the porter and the so-called "little Negroes" should get a chance to talk.

"Poor Whites" Needed

In talking they would talk to the so-called "poor white trash," and the uneducated elements among the Southern whites, left to their own devices, join the Ku Klux Klan, form lynch mobs and follow blindly after Rankin, Bilbo, Reynolds, Ellender and Cotton Ed Smith in their "white supremacy" programs. When such a situation comes about, then the way will begin to become apparent. But not until then.

These are some of the steps that must be taken to prepare the Negro for his full participation in national and international affairs, and to make him equal and capable of assuming a position of real manhood, dignity and ready for unity with all forces that strive for a common objective. These things would make the Negro fully a man and entitled to full share in the struggle and in the gains in the final victory.

7-1-44

Federal Action Urged to Solve Minority Problems

Afro-American: Baltimore, Md. 3-4-44

Noted Author Calls on Government to Halt States' Practice of Bluffing Nation on Racial Issues

HAMPTON, Va.—Declaring that Federal intervention is essential in solving the problems of America's racial minorities, Carey McWilliams, author of "Brothers Under the Skin" and noted authority on minorities, called for an immediate Federal program to deal with these problems in a lecture at Hampton Institute, Friday night.

Mr. McWilliams, formerly California commissioner of immigration, was the seventh speaker in the current lecture series and will be followed on March 6 by Thomas W. Young, U.S. war correspondent, who will talk on "The Negro Pilot in Combat."

He cited the power of Congress to regulate inter-state commerce, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, the "general welfare" clause of the Constitution, and the fact that the Federal Government has recognized and assumed responsibility in the case of the American Japanese and the Indian as adequate grounds for Federal intervention.

Legal Sanction for FEPC

Asserting that the initiation of a Federal program cannot be postponed, Mr. McWilliams declared that it should include (1) a government statement of public policy against discrimination based on race; (2) government protection of the integrity of Federal elections through passage of the anti-poll tax bill and similar legislation; (3) removal of racism from the immigration statutes, and (4) creation of a duly-constituted Federal agency to cope with racial minority problems through research and education and organized welfare programs.

He also called for "real legislative sanction" for the FEPC and for the declaration of a public anti-discrimination policy by individual States as well as by the Federal Government.

Hits Local Treatment

Pointing out that the nation is rapidly becoming a more highly integrated industrial and economic unit, and that wartime intranational migration is changing the locale of concentration of racial minorities such as the American Japanese and the colored man, Mr. McWilliams also said that it is a gross fallacy to maintain that the racial minority problem in any community is local and should be treated as such. 3-4-44

"One State where the concentration of a racial minority exists bluffs the nation into thinking that that State has the right to dictate the nation's policy," he stated.

"What affects colored people in the deep South, for instance, is of very great concern to me as a citizen of California, not only for sentimental reasons, but because we have a legitimate right to be concerned about who votes in the South and about the blocking or loss in committee of legislation in which we are interested in Congress."

Calls For Federal Action On Race Minority Problem

Daily World—Atlanta, Ga.

McWilliams Says Congress Has The Power To Act

3-8-44

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—(SNS)—Declaring that a large measure of Federal intervention is absolutely essential in solving the problems of America's racial minorities, Carey McWilliams, author of "Brothers Under the Skin" and a noted authority on minorities, called for an immediate Federal program to deal with these problems in a lecture at Hampton Institute Friday night.

Mr. McWilliams, who was formerly commissioner of immigration for the state of California, was the seventh speaker in the college's current lecture series.

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LEGAL SANCTION FOR FEPC

Asserting that the initiation of a Federal program cannot be postponed, Mr. McWilliams declared that such a program should include (1) a statement by the government of a public policy against discrimination based on race, (2) protection by the government of the integrity of federal elections through passage of the anti-poll tax bill and similar legislation, (3) removal of racism from the immigration statutes, and (4) the creation of a duly constituted federal agency to cope with racial minority through research and education and organized welfare programs.

He also called for "real legislative sanction" for the FEPC and for the declaration of a public anti-discrimination policy by individual states as well as by the federal government. 3-8-44

HITS LOCAL TREATMENT

Pointing out that the nation is rapidly becoming a more highly integrated industrial and economic unit and that wartime intranational migration is changing the locale of concentration of racial minorities such as the American Japanese and the Negro, Mr. McWilliams also said that it is a gross fallacy to maintain that the racial minority problem in any community is local and should be treated as such.

"One state where the concentration of a racial minority exists bluffs the nation into thinking that that state has the right to dictate the nation's policy," he stated. 3-8-44

"But it would be an international calamity if California's attitude toward the Japanese were characteristic of our national point of view. If the kind of bigotry manifested in the costly and dangerous step of relocating persons with any quantum of Japanese blood and other agitation now taking place in California became nationwide, it could only result in consequences of the most serious character. We would have laid the foundations for a second war in the Pacific." 3-8-44

Regarding the problems of the Negro minority, Mr. McWilliams said:

"What affects Negroes in the deep south is of very great concern to me as a citizen of California, not only for sentimental reasons but because we have a legitimate right to be concerned about who votes in the South and about the blocking or loss in committee of legislation in which we are interested in Congress." 3-8-44

BERNAYS AWARD SET UP

Times—New York, N.Y.

Person Doing Most to End Racial Tension to Get $1,000 Bond

7-5-44

The race relations department of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America will present a $1,000 United States savings bond next February to the American citizen, white or Negro, whose work in the removal of racial tensions and conflicts has been outstanding, it was announced yesterday by the department's executive secretary, Dr. George E. Haynes. The new award will be known as the Edward L. Bernays Award in honor of its donor.

The winner will be chosen by five judges who are prominent in the field of race relations. Their names will be announced later. 7-5-44

"In announcing the award on this anniversary of Independence Day," said Dr. Haynes, "when the whole world is struggling for freedom and equality of opportunity, we hope it will call attention to the need for more general knowledge of the great resources in our country for the improving of racial relations and for achieving a better practice of democracy and fellowship between racial groups."

RACE RELATIONS SERVICE

Times—New York, N.Y.

National Urban League Forms Education Department

The establishment by the National Urban League, an organization for social service among Negroes, a department of public education was announced yesterday. The department will, as a part of the league's war service program, teach the public techniques for dealing with race relations problems.

Dr. Alphonse Heningsburg, former industrial relations field secretary of the league, has been appointed director of the new department. The work in the department will be financed through the American War-Community Service, a cooperative fund-raising effort of six national agencies, of which the league is one. 7-5-44

The department will strive to stimulate interracial cooperation for victory and post-war reconstruction and will work to bolster war-time morale of the nation's Negro population.

Action Will Curb Racism, Not Talk Weaver Tells CIO

Informer—Houston, Tex.

By LUTHER A. TOWNSLEY

CHICAGO, — (ANP) — "Labor unions have the dual responsibility to get and keep their own house in order if they are to be a constructive force in the community and the nation to strengthen democracy and its institutions," declared Dr. Robert C. Weaver, executive director of the mayor's committee on race relations, when he addressed the Unitd Auto and Aircraft Workers' banquet guests in the Hamilton club Saturday.

Action, not talk, was the theme of Dr. Weaver's speech to the delegates of the UAW-CIO educational conference. While we fight the racialism of axis nations, we know we have the same thing at home, he said, as he pointed out that time brings about a change.

"Negroes are demanding and want democracy translated into facts," Weaver revealed. "They want more democracy." 3-11-44

He warned that regardless of what type of post-war economy we will have, unions will face many grave problems in the way of seniority to Negroes and other minority groups. Unions must take the lead in creating an economy of full employment, he stressed. "Only in such economy can the basic social ills be cured," he declared.

57a-1944

WHITE MAN'S VIEWS

Courier—Pittsburgh, Pa.

By TED LE BERTHON

Church Groups Can Lead in Setting Pattern for Real Democracy Here

IT is good to establish principles. The next step is to live up to them. I am thinking of the principles of interracial justice enunciated in recent times by the Catholic hierarchy of the United States, the Federal Council of Churches in Christ, and the Central Conference of American rabbis. Thus the Catholic Church, the Protestant evangelical churches, and the Jewish synagogues, have gone on record. They have spoken.

But actions speak louder than words. And the actions that are needed are simple actions.

Mr. Le Berthon

Let every church and every synagogue and every educational institution run under religious auspices throw open its doors to Negroes and invite them in as equals before God. Let every priest, minister or rabbi, north or south of the Mason and Dixon line, do away with segregation and spiritual isolationism, or let him be unfrocked.

3-11-44

LET the Catholic hierarchy, the heads of the Protestant denomination, and the Jewish rabbinate announce that henceforth all their educational institutions, all the way from theological seminaries to elementary schools, shall be interracial. If this ruling is opposed by the civil authorities in any State, Northern or Southern, let the religious bodies carry test cases before State supreme courts and thence, if denied justice, to the United States Supreme Court.

EXAMPLES TO FOLLOW

Any religious body unwilling to do this shall be confessing its unwillingness to live up to the principles it so loudly proclaimed.

Segregation must be done away with completely—NOW.

THE Catholic hierarchy could well follow the example The Pittsburgh Courier set when it employed me by inviting white girls to enter the novitiate of the Oblate Sisters of Providence, a congregation of Negro nuns that has had no white members since its founding in Baltimore on July 2, 1829, 115 years ago! New interracial Sisterhoods should also be formed. And all the white Congregations of Sisters should make a drive for colored girl novices.

3-11-44

CONVERTS FOR JUDAISM

All Protestant ministerial associations should have mergers of their white and colored clergy. All churches in all neighborhoods should be declared interracial. All church bodies should merge in common synods and conferences.

Every synagogue should seek to convert Negroes to Judaism, to prove that Judaism, which is a religion, can break the bonds of racial exclusiveness in the interest of democracy, and seek converts among persons of any race and any color, and not solely among Semites. Here is the historic opportunity to universalize the religion of Israel, as Ludwig Lewisohn has so long urged.

EQUALITY PROVES LOVE

There is only one way to prove love and that is to love, to really love, to hold out one's arms, to extend one's hand, to break bread, and above all, to worship God side by side.

3-11-44

MOST human beings know when they are really loved, and when someone is merely making a pretty gesture or spouting sonorous rhetoric. The Negro is no exception. He will recognize real love as against that which is spurious. He knows there can be no real love without equality. He is not finally committed to any religion. He is looking around for "doers of the Word." He will come where he is invited as a full equal. I know many Negroes of all lines of thought. And more and more of them are sick of pretense, sick of philanthropy, sick of novelty seekers and ivory tower theorists.

All of us of all colors live in a grave and decisive hour of history. All organized religion is on trial. The Communists, who despise religion as "opium," offer the Negro full brotherhood. Let every church and synagogue do as much . . . or take the consequences.

Full Emancipation To Depend Upon Negro's Effort, Body Reports

Informer—Houston, Texas

ATLANTA.—(ANP) — While the fight for the removal of southern poll tax laws continue, many colored leaders in the south believe that full emancipation of the race will depend upon the degree of effort made by Negroes themselves, according to a survey by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Oct. 2, Inc.

3-11-44

A charge that Negroes are apathetic came from Dr. Luther P. Jackson, professor at Virginia State college and columnist for the Norfolk Journal and Guide. Dr. Jackson knows the Virginia election laws and he knows how they are administered.

He believes that even though the poll tax "retains its great strength as in the days of old" to check the Negro voter, nevertheless he is sure that Negroes could be more effective politically than they are in spite of this legal barrier.

"I must confess that much of the time I don't know whether to say the colored man is down because the white man is holding him down or because he is holding himself down," he wrote in his column of Oct. 2.

"I do know that in spite of oppression all races or groups of citizens in democratic America have been able to improve their condition and rise to higher planes of living. And whenever the Negro race, as one of the races, does not embrace the opportunities which beckon them, such a failure we must label 'the shame of the race'."

Breakdown by States

Florida, Kentucky and North Carolina have no white primary ruling. Alabama poll tax fee is $1.50 annually, from 21 to 45 years of age, cumulative over entire period. Alabama has a state-wide white primary. Arkansas' poll tax amounts to $1 a year, non-cumulative, with no other registration or other qualification for voting except residence.

3-11-44

Georgia, $1 annually, cumulative over entire period. Mississippi, $2 annually. This tax must be paid for two years preceding election year. South Carolina, $1 annually. The law stipulates "men only." This tax is required for general elections, non-cumulative, not required for voting in state-wide primary. Tennessee, $1 annually, non-cumulative. The white primary is optional with the county committees.

Texas, $1.50 annually, non-cumulative—payment of poll tax constitutes registration. Virginia, $1.50 annually—must be paid for three years preceding election year. Louisiana has a white primary ruling and a complicated registration law but no poll tax. Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee have white primaries.

A complete picture of voting law restrictions is given by Paul Lewison in his book, "Race, Class and Party," published by the Oxford University Press, New York. Some of the methods set forth in the body of the book are still in use while others have been discontinued.

"Georgia law now permits its teen age boys and girls, 18 to 21, to vote without the payment of a poll tax," the race commission revealed. "In arguments against lowering the voting age, opponents in the assembly raised the point that hordes of Negro boys and girls would swamp the registrars' office and threaten white supremacy. Ten months later, the Atlanta World, January, 1944, disturbed because only 12 Atlanta Negroes had registered under the new law, lays responsibility to indifference on the part of Negroes.

3-11-44

Interest Lacking

"'The plain truth of the matter is that they have not shown an interest or a disposition to take an active part in their government, despite the fact that no barriers, financial or legal, stand between them and the right to vote," the paper said.

"'It is all very easy to howl about the poll tax and white primaries barriers. Because it gives us something to hide behind. But we wonder if the same situation would not obtain were we privileged to vote without these handicaps.

"'The more we study the reaction of our citizens and the active interest they demonstrate in the real privileges which they may enjoy, the more we are convinced that we are standing in our shadow'."

3-11-44

In Savannah and Chatham county out of a colored population of 52,883, only 500 voters are listed. "Within the race itself there is a psychological state which must be overcome if Negroes are to become effective in securing their basic rights as citizens," the interracial commission reports.

THE REDEMPTION MOVEMENT:

Hancock Pays Glowing Tribute To Texas' Mrs. D. Ames' Work

Informer—Houston, Texas

The situation in he realms of race relations must be redeemed. The issue of race has been savagely thrust into the forefront of the affairs of the world and it cannot be ignored. Just as there is a definite movement to further restrict and restrain the Negroes in particular and the darker races in general in their legitimate attempt to enter into the larger life that this war is supposed to guarantee, so there must be a movement to redeem the situation which is critical to say the least.

3-11-44

All Not Lost

All is not lost. No situation is hopeless until a people gives up in despair and ceases to struggle and fight against dreadful odds which prevail for the moment. Slavery that was so snugly entrenched in the life of this nation was to all intents and purposes here to stay. But the abolition movement by its righteous initiative and determination undermined the foundations of slavery and it passed in its most violent form with the dying throes of the War Between the Sections. Although it was at first thought that the abolitionists were the chief benefactors of the nation and the world.

Whether the south admits it or not, it owes much to the abolition movement that struck from its struggling foot the chains that slavery had forged. Although the south is today lamentably retarded in every way, it is not nearly so retarded as it most surely woul dhave been had slavery remained. The abolitionists redeemed a very crucial situation when their efforts were directed towards the elimination of slavery from this nation. In retrospect we thank God for the men and women who in their abolitionism would not rest until chattel slavery like a hobgobblin of the infernal regions was banished from the land.

3-11-44

But the task was far from complete when the guns of the War of Secession ceased firing at Appomattox. The work of reconstruction was taken up and even today it is far from complete. One of the most dreadful errors of this nation was the assumption that the Negro was free and could therefore take care of himself. This is an erroneous conclusion and one fraught with grave dangers. It has predisposed the white man to wash his hands of responsibilities that are rightfully his; and because he has quailed before the challenge, we have today a threatening situation that must be redeemed. And unless this situation is speedily redeemed we are going to have in this country great tribulations. Situations do not save themselves. They must be saved by courageous men and women who tackle them with persistence and determination.

3-11-44

Seeks Redemption

There is an element in the white

south that seeks to redeem the situation in race relations. Forty years ago they were the interracialists who went to bat for social righteousness, which included Negroes. This group has been buffeted and at times abused; but the work they did and are now doing is part of a great redemption movement that must sweep not only the south but the nation and the world. The south msut be redeemed! This nation must be redeemed! The world must be redeemed from the critical situation wherein color prejudice has thrown the south and the nation and the world at cross purposes with God and no nation or race so arrayed has long survived.

One of the leaders in the south of this redemption movement is Mrs. Jessie D. Ames, a native of Texas. What the abolitionists were to the slavery curse, these white southern redemptionists are to the present unhappy situation in race relations. Mrs. Ames possibly epitomizes this small group of white southerners and their purposes as no one else. She is a white woman who led the southern white women in their attack on the evil of lynching. They rose to deny that lynching was necessary to protect white womanhood. This group fought lynching to a standstill and without their program and protestations, the lynch curse would be far more formidable than at present.

3-11-44

Mrs. Ames was the white woman who encouraged the Durham group to go forward with the assurance that there would be whites who would cooperate in the realization of its aims and objectives. Without the assurance she gave, there would have been no Durham conference with its now famous manifesto, and certainly there would not now be the Southern Regional council, which is to become the instrument of the redemption movement in this country. Mrs. Ames and her kind are just as worthy of the gratitude of this nation as were the abolitionists.

Redemptionism of today was the abolitionism of yesterday. Mrs. Ames carries into retirement the well wishes and prayers and gratitude of millions whom she has blessed unconsciously in her bold and studied attempts to re-

3-11-44

deem the inter-racial situation. What she tried to do must be done ifthe south and nation and world are to be itnerracially redeemed

Methodists In South Unlikely To Approve Ending Segregation

BY RELIGIOUS NEWS SERVICE

News-Birmingham, Ala.

RACE RELATIONS CONCERNED BOTH GROUPS. The Evangelical and Reformed Church strongly opposed segregation of Negroes, criticized the church itself for practicing this policy and called upon churches to open membership to Negroes. Ministers and laymen were urged to take the initiative in setting up interracial groups. The Congregationalists took similar action on intergroup relations and urged support of agencies seeking to establish more brotherly relations among the various races and faiths. 7-9-44

* * *

METHODISTS IN THE SOUTH created an interracial commission to promote racial tolerance "not only within the church but throughout the South." The Southeastern Jurisdictional Conference of the Church charged the commission to execute a program of action which will aim to eliminate racial injustices wherever found. The commission will act in conjunction with similar groups from the south central and central (Negro) jurisdictions. 7-9-44

It is not believed, however, that the interracial commission will seek to end racial segregation within the Methodist Church or the South generally. The Council of Bishops of the Southeastern Jurisdictional Conference defended racial segregation in their joint Episcopal address to the conference. The bishops declared that the separation of the Negro is "a constitutional guarantee that he shall have an equal and honorable place in the life of the church." Then the bishops warned: "No one can solve this problem for us. We can neither be chided, nor ridiculed, nor legislated into a solution."

Churches Act On Unity And Race Problems

News-Birmingham, Ala.

7-9-44

Granger Warns Those Expressing Anti-Semitism Are Anti-Negro

Daily World—Atlanta, Ga.

7-20-44

Dr. Raper Says Lynchings Still Too Frequent

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(SNS)—Any person who is anti-semitic is bound to be anti-Negro, Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, declared Tuesday before American Missionary Association Institute of race relations at Fisk University.

"Anti-Semitism is a form of antihumanism and therefore dangerous to the cause of democracy. Negroes who are anti-semitic are nothing but fools and traitors, sabotaging their own interests. Whites professing friendship for Negroes yet expressing prejudice against Jews cannot be sincere; for, when expedient, they may turn this prejudice against the Negro," Mr. Granger warned. 7-20-44

In discussing leadership techniques in race relations, the speaker pointed out that "opportunism" is good strategy, provided that it is organized for the attainment of specific goals. "Watch circumstances and shape your strategy around these circumstances," he added. "We cannot always be logical and unyielding because there is nothing logical and reasoned about American attitudes on racial problems."

EQUALIZE OPPORTUNITIES

At an earlier session, Dr. Charles Thompson, Dean of Howard University, emphasized the necessity for equalizing educational opportunities for Negro and white children. He stated that in 1940 nine states had per capita educational expenditure that was 212 per cent greater for Whites than for Negroes, and that Negro teachers, with 80 per cent as much training as Whites and 30 per cent more children to teach, receive only 50 per cent as much in salaries. He estimated that "at the rate we are going, it will take 85 years and the expenditures of $150,000,000 to bring Negro schools up to the standard of white schools; and it will require $50,000,000 increased annual expenditure to keep them there."

7-20-44

Another speaker, Dr. Louis P. Wirth, noted Chicago University sociologist, duscussing post-war problems in race relations, said: "The nation either has to go forward or decay; the situation has to improve or worsen; we cannot if we would go back to pre-war conditions in race relations. The gains which we have made can be maintained. There is nothing that is impossible today, for we are entering an epoch in which the world is bound less and less by dogmas of another day."

SECURITY INDIVISABLE

He said that freedom, democracy and security are indivisable on the world scale and that if one people do not have them all do not. He added that lines between domestic and foreign issues will soon fade after the war, and that our so-called domestic issue of race relation will become international; concluding: "Mere tolerance in problems of race will not be enough; we need collaboration toward a common goal, and that common goal has not yet been clearly defined and accepted in American lift." 7-20-44

Dr. Arthur Raper, authority on lynching and government social science analyst, told the Institute that lynchings had declined but that their incidence is still too frequent. The decline is greater in the North than in the South and greater for white victims than for Negroes. He said that although charges of rape are most frequently thought to be the major cause of Negro lynchings, only a sixth of the Negro victims had been so accused, and only an eighth charged with attempted rape. He added: "The courts and people of the town in which lynchings occur lie when they say that they do not know the leaders of lynch-mobs. In all of my investigations, I have never been in a town where everybody did not know who perpetrated the act."

In a later discussion of problems of the rural Negro farmer, Dr. Raper said that "higher wages for Negroes are disliked by farm interests in the South more than Negro landownership. The Negro farmer must be a psychological genius to become a successful land-owner in an area where people want land." He indicated that the outcome of the situation is that with the increase in wages and the reluctance of employers to give concessions, more work has had to be done by the employers themselves.

Mrs. Meyer Calls for the Abolition Of Artificial Barriers Against Negroes

Times-Dispatch 5-6-44

Richmond, Va.

The formation of neighborhood groups in which the Negro "could grow into his rights and his duties to a public world from which at present he is artificially excluded," was advocated last night by Mrs. Agnes Meyer, wife of Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Washington Post, in an address before the Association of Social Science Teachers in Negro Colleges, at Virginia Union University.

"The cruel isolation in which the Negro finds himself is shared with acuteness by many, too many, white people as a result of our failure to recognize the dangers of industrial competition to our democratic ideals," Mrs. Meyer said. 5-6-44

Mrs. Meyer added that conditions in war centers was an illustration of this isolationism "where a serious and blind antagonism exists between the native population and the immigrant war workers."

She explained that the migration of millions of war workers to new surroundings where they "frequently suffer from neglect and tragic loneliness has merely accentuated the fact that there are serious gaps in the economic, social and civic organization of our society.

"We need to break down these large city aggregates of humanity into neighborhood groups in which each person finds and can fulfill his duties to a meaningful world, and has the opportunity to develop as a citizen through interaction with his fellowmen for the welfare of all," she said.

North Aid South

Mrs. Meyer said "we Northerners have no right to criticise the South for its attitude toward the Negro unless we are willing to help that region work out its industrial and agricultural handicaps."

"In fact the North must do this in its own defense," she said and added that "unless the South can be helped to maintain and accelerate the industrial progress it has made during the war, we are going to see another migration of Negro labor such as took place after the first World War, into the already over crowded slums of the industrial cites of the North."

Elementary Justice

Mrs. Meyer described "such elementary justice toward the Negro as the opportunity to work and to rent a house at a fair price, even to get a college education" as only minor contributions toward better race relationships.

"Far more important in the long run is a psychological offensive against racial intolerance that will get at the very roots of our inherited phobia," she said.

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By Albert Deutsch

Opinion Polls Can Be Used To Help Prevent Race Riots

PM-New York, N.Y.
4-12-44

Harry H. Field, director of the National Opinion Research Center in Denver, has a noteworthy plan for using the opinion poll technique as a dynamic factor in preventing race riots. Intelligent use of such polls, he thinks, might have forestalled the bloody outbreaks of last Summer in Detroit, Los Angeles, New York and other cities. Here's the plan, in brief:

Take periodic polls on race problems in areas of actual or potential race tension throughout the country. Where the "temperature" of race tension is found to run dangerously high, "storm signals" could be sent out. Forces within and without the community could then be mobilized to take appropriate action toward a cooling-down of tension. The science of public opinion poll-taking has developed to such a fine degree that poll questions could not only reveal the intensity of race friction in a particular area, but could also indicate the main causes of friction.

"Our techniques can tell us clearly where tension areas are," says Field. "We can tell when the temperature is rising even if we can't predict just when an explosion will take place."

A poll on race tensions undertaken last year by the National Opinion Research Center offers a concrete and dramatic example of what might be done. The agency's survey included Detroit and Chicago, along with other cities. The poll-takers asked such questions as these:

¶ Are Negroes getting enough chance to help win the war? (Asked of Negroes.)

¶ Do you think Negroes are doing all they can to help the war effort? (Asked of whites.)

¶ Suppose a colored person were hired to work alongside you on the job would it make a difference to you? (Asked of white workers.)

The responses revealed that:

¶ Negroes in Detroit expressed stronger dissatisfaction with their condition than those in Chicago.

¶ Fifty-eight per cent of whites polled in Detroit were in favor of segregating Negroes—separate sections in streetcars and busses, etc.—as compared with 40 per cent in Chicago.

¶ In Chicago, 64 per cent of whites thought Negroes were doing all they could toward the war effort; only 43 per cent in Detroit agreed.

¶ In Detroit, 39 per cent of white workers were against working alongside Negroes, as compared with 27 per cent in Chicago.

The poll indicated that race tension was dangerously high in Detroit. The "temperature" in Chicago, while above "normal," was considerably lower than Detroit's. Detroit had a fatal race riot a few months later; Chicago had none.

Had the March poll been made a basis for community action, the Detroit outbreak might have been avoided. Potential clashes could be checked by using well-conducted polls as guides to community action in the future. 4-12-44

Many of the biggest business firms in America use opinion poll agencies regularly to test their markets, and plan their sales strategy on the basis of these commercial polls. The U. S. armed forces make wide use of the poll technique to gauge military morale, to discover what's eating GI Joe and what could be done to make him a better fighting man.

Why not similar polls as guides to national and local action in civilian areas to bring about closer harmony between racial and religious groups?

Sports Advances Cause of Tolerance

PM-New York, N.Y.

Now and then you can hear conversation along Jacobs Beach which hasn't anything to do with boxing—but very seldom.

The conversation today was strictly cauliflower and centered around a couple of Negro boys—Beau Jack, who fights Bummy Davis in the Garden tonight, and Aaron Perry, the lithe little kid from Washington who seems to have everything to take him to the high places. 3-17-44

The talk about Beau Jack was mostly about his box office appeal, which is nothing short of phenomenal. And a lot of folks were trying to put their finger on exactly what makes him such a draw.

The way I figure it is this: Beau Jack makes no claims for ring greatness, he's a good work-a-day fighter, who never stops trying. That, I'd say, is the reason for such popularity. A guy who never stops trying—and gives the paying customer his money's worth no matter what—is bound to be appreciated even in a business which is more case-hardened than most.

I can't say that I have ever seen Beau Jack make a bad effort. And I never have heard any complaints from the fans who pay the freight. Even the night he lost to Bobby Ruffin, he kept on trying even though every step he took made him wince with pain because of a twisted knee. He lost that fight—but lost no friends while so doing.

Boxing is a racket which wears **a permanent** lifted eyebrow and **has it occurred to you, with all the muddle in the lightweight ranks the last two** years, that not even a **breath of** suspicion has touched **the fights** Beau Jack has made.

I'd say that promoter Jacobs **knows all this about Beau Jack, bills him only for what he is, and** watches the gates hold an 80,000 average every time the Beau goes to post. As I say, he'll never be a Benny Leonard or anything of the kind but the little Georgia shoe shine boy combines 100 per cent honesty with a willing and gallant heart and you gotta like a guy like that.

That kid, Perry, is a similar type. He has just turned 18 and is in the hands of Harry Garsh, a New Rochelle business man who went to Washington to sell sleeping bags to the armed services and certainly wasn't caught napping at his old game. 3-17-44

Garsh, the father of two young boys himself, is a white man and when he discovered the little Negro boy at a club down there, he unwittingly made the first move to wipe away racial intolerance in the Nation's capital.

Sports, they say, is a great equalizer and sure enough, boxing fans—75 per cent of them white, the rest colored—began turning out at Uline Stadium to see this little Negro perform.

The crowds had one common denominator—regardless of race, creed and color—and that is the American trait of loving a fighter. It made no difference to them that his skin was dark, that he came from a poor Negro family. They thought nothing of that as they hooted themselves hoarse for the boy to "hit 'em on the chin, kid! Stiffen him!"

It seems to me that students of social science and workers in that field should pay a bit closer attention to cases such as Aaron Perry and Beau Jack and all the other Negro boys who are doing what they know best how to do and in the American way.

Do you remember how we all of us—even the most intolerant—felt a warm flush of pride when Jesse Owens, the Negro track flash from **Ohio State, refused to give Hitler the Nazi salute when our American kids were at the Berlin Olympics** and giving the great stars of the Reich merry hell? 3-17-44

Garsh is the type of man who has the understanding in such things as these to do some real good. I remember he did it once before with Bruce Flowers, another Negro fighter of a past era. Flowers, too, bloomed in poverty but—despite his skin—walks and works now with his fellow man in New Rochelle teaching white and colored kids alike the rudiments of physical training at New Rochelle High School.

College Negroes Urged to Head Equality Fight

Tribune-Chicago, Ill.
2-14-44

College trained Negroes should assume the responsibility of solving problems which confront the entire race so that future generations may enjoy the freedom, the hope and the aspirations Abraham Lincoln had for all mankind, Wendell E. Green, Municipal court judge, said Saturday night at the annual Lincoln university alumni banquet in the Morris Rose room, 410 E. 47th st. The banquet was in celebration of the anniversary of the founding of Lincoln university at Jefferson City, Mo., in 1886. 2-14-44

METHODISTS FIGHT OWN RACIAL BIAS

Times-New York, N.Y.

Conference Votes Study Aimed

at 'Ultimate Elimination' of Practice by Church

5-6-44

KANSAS CITY, May 5 (AP)—Methodists moved today for "ultimate elimination" of racial discrimination in their church.

They asked that a special commission be appointed to study the problem. Most of the church's 330,000 Negroes, while holding full privileges in General Conferences, are segregated into one jurisdiction for administrative purposes.

The 762 delegates to the General Conference also asked that Negroes receive equality in housing, in transportation and in educational facilities and urged the repeal of "discriminatory legislation against the immigration and naturalization of Orientals of friendly nations and as soon as possible, of all nations."

Pulpit Interchanges Asked

Referring to anti-Semitism the conference asked that better understanding be developed through the interchange of pastors and rabbis. The church has practiced here what it preaches. Rabbi Samuel S. Mayerberg of Kansas City has addressed the conference and some of the religious ornaments of the platform were borrowed from a Jewish temple. *5-6-44*

A mixup on the church's attitude toward war was discovered today. To supplant that section of the discipline which said that the church would not endorse, support or participate in war, the conference had voted, a section stating that "God himself has a stake in the conflict."

Today a delegate noticed that a statement saying the church could not endorse, support or participate in war still remained in the discipline under its social creed.

Change Voted With Cheers

Dr. Albert E. Day of Pasadena, Calif., proposed that a committee be appointed to change the phraseology of the discipline. His proposal was accepted with cheers.

Seven Bishops who will retire this spring were honored at tonight's meeting. They were: John C. Broomfield, St. Louis; Urban V. W. Darlington, Louisville; Hoyt M. Dobbs, Birmingham, Robert E. Jones, Columbus, Ohio; Francis J. McConnell, New York; Ernest G. Richardson, Philadelphia, and John M. Springer, who was unable to leave his post in the Belgian Congo to attend the conference.

Nationwide Conferees Probe Current Tensions

Exchange Views On Techniques To Be Applied

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Field, Embree, Johnson Call Pattern-Makers

3-26-44

CHICAGO—(A N P) — Meeting here Tuesday and Wednesday at the call of Marshall Field, Edwin R. Embree and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, 75 white and Negro leaders from various sections of the country studied the current phenomena of racial tensions as they are arising particularly in the north and west.

The group, which met at the Sherman hotel, exchanged views on techniques to be employed locally and regionally in grappling with the whole problem of racial minorities; laid plans for the establishment of a clearing house of information and methods to be located in Chicago, and the formation of a service staff to function in areas where race relations are strained or interested persons and organizations feel the need of strengthened programs, guidance or knowledge.

Explaining that the call for the conference had been signed by the three sponsors as individual citizens rather than because of their corporate or foundation connections, Mr. Embree said they were frankly asking for help. He pointed out that since the formation last summer of the mayor's committee on race relations in Chicago, of which he is chairman, 137 similar groups had been formed by cities, states, counties or interested citizens and that the committee here and the Rosenwald fund had been deluged with requests for datta, suggestions and information regarding how other communities were meeting a variety of problems relating to housing, health, police and organizational structure, all looking toward a solution of the problem caused by recent heavy migrations and of bringing minority groups into fuller participation in American democracy. *3-26-44*

"This conference is called to consider a new Declaration of Independence—independence to build our human relations, not on the basis of southern feudalism but of American democracy," Mr. Embree said. "All these years certain southerners have been saying, 'Yankees, keep out. This is our problem. We will handle Negroes in our own way'. It is now time for the rest of the country to say to the south, We are going to do our social engineering in our way!"

Embree outlined the purposes of the conference as being to "(1) explore the position of Negroes and of race relations, especially in the north and west (2) discuss definite procedures and methods that may be most effective in the years immediately ahead, (3) plan what instrumentalities can best meet the new demands and the fresh opportunities of this emergency."

SEEK ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS *3-26-44*

Marshall Field said that the sponsors felt that certain questions should be answered. He inquired about tension areas in northern cities; barriers and conditions which affect four million Negroes in the north and west; building democracy from the grass roots to win national interracial cooperation and support of federal action on matters of race relations; ways and means to build democratic patterns in the north and west, independent of southern traditions, by the power of church, labor and industrial organizations; the possibility of introducing public educational programs for schools, gathering material for the same, as instrumental in building a democratic pattern in race relations and promoting local economic quality programs.

Ralph Buncho, of Howard university, read the declaration of principles which will seek the committee to be formed.

This committee will be guided by the principles of national integration and participation of all people on a basis of equality in employment opportunities, recognizing ability, training and experience; in educational and specialized training opportunities; in labor unions, public housing, health, welfare, recreational and community facilities and services; in full quality before the law and equal police treatment.

Tobias Asserts Gov't Must Aid Racial Program

Daily world, Atlanta, Ga

Rankin, Bilbo Are Dangers To Nation, He Says

4-7-44

PHILADELPHIA — (A N P)— Any interracial program for the future involves insistence that the government must recognize the responsibility to every citizens alike. There can be no compromise at that point."

This was the sentiment expressed by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary of the National Council YMCA, at the Christian Street YMCA, last Tuesday.

"Rankin and Bilbo are dangers, not to the Negro, but to America and democracy," he said.

He also commented upon the various interracial groups which are functioning throughout the country. "Education in appreciation of the other race must be given if any program is to be effective," he declared.

Dr. Tobias was introduced by Dr. Jacob Billikopf, chairman of the City-Wide Interracial committee.

4-7-44

A prelude to the talk by Dr. Tobias was the presentation to Walter H. Annenberg, publisher of the Philadelphia Inquirer, of an honorary Emblem club pin for the assistance he gave to the YMCA by donating memberships for 500 boys. The pin was presented by Dr. James H. Duckrey, chairman of the board of managers.

Government To Move Against

Daily World - Atlanta Ga.

5-12-44

Any Outbreaks

Justice Dep't To Take Steps Against Violence

WASHINGTON—(ANP)- A White House source has disclosed to the Associated Negro Press exclusively that the "concern" felt last year about racial tensions and possible outbreaks is no less existent now, what with the approach of summer, but that in contrast to last year, measures have been taken to cope with the problem.

There was no disposition on the part of this source to discuss at length the steps which have been taken except to say that "all agencies are vigilant." The hope was expressed that "they (people in general) are scared to start anything."

It was admitted that the department of justice is one of the agencies that is exercising this vigilance. None other, however, was mentioned by name.

From another source within government the ANP has gleaned that some sort of organization among agencies most affected by racial disturbances and their causes will necessarily have to be worked out, implying thereby that moves to this end have already been initiated. The remaining question appears to be this: "How formal should the organization be?"

It will be recalled in the now famous letter written to the President by Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle, employment, housing, and recreation were important contributing factors to the Detroit race riot.

Other agencies, both public and private, surveyed the various outbreaks of 1943 and came off with similar findings. Some, of course, blamed subversive elements for some of the disturbances. *5-12-44*

The White House source which discussed the subject with the ANP did not feel that employment is much of a problem now as it was then. It was observed that unemployment among Negroes 's spotty, and that what irritation there is may be attributed to upgrading of Negroes rather than their introduction to plants.

Not much was said about housing or recreation although the acuteness of the housing situation here in the District of Columbia was keenly noted.

Cotton Ed's Passing

Age-Herald - Birmingham, Ala.

Without any open encouragement from President Roosevelt South Carolina has retired "Cotton Ed" Smith from the Senate. Six years ago the president in his purge campaign urged the state to take this action; but the Democratic voters resented presidential intervention in state affairs, and Smith profited by this feeling to win another term.

By allowing affairs to take their course and not rousing the pride of the people of the state in their right to choose their own representatives to Washington the president has gained the end he sought unsuccessfully in 1938.

Sen. Smith's thinking was dominated by War Between the States period ideas. A fanatical believer in "white supremacy," he looked upon any effort to win for the Negro [illegible] and political rights as an assault on the institutions of the South. He had a simple rule in economics: Whatever benefited the cotton grower was sound; whatever harmed him was freakish or New Dealish.

Smith's defeat does not mean that South Carolina has been won over to the New Deal. It does indicate, however, that the Democratic voters of the state think that someone less wedded to the ideas of the past would better represent them in Washington.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

8-7-44

H.U. Students Quiz Mrs. F. D. R. on Race Relations

Afro-American – Baltimore, Md.
1-22-44

First Lady Talks on Intermarriage, Soldier Protection, Sending Northern Boys South

WASHINGTON

The following are some of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's opinions and answers to questions asked by students at a forum on "How the Colored People Can Better Race Relations," sponsored by the advisory committee of the men's dormitory of Howard University Thursday evening.

QUESTION: Do you believe that our governmental and military heads should take a definite stand on fair treatment for colored civilians and service men as they have taken on such controversial matters as labor and subsidies?

"Can't Police a Nation"

ANSWER: It is one thing to give an order and another to see that it is carried out. It is almost impossible to police a whole nation. We have to win people gradually to do certain things. Great strides are being made by both groups.

QUESTION: Many people throughout the country are worried about the attitude of the returning service men. They realize that they are not coming back to a country filled with segregation, jim crow, and hatred and take it sitting down. Many people fear bloodshed. How do you think it can be prevented?

ANSWER: You are right to fear that there will be bloodshed. People in general are worrying about it. I wish I did know how it could be prevented. It is definitely going to encourage a great campaign of goodwill. It isn't going to be easy.

On Sending Northerners South

QUESTION: Do you think it is an error to send men who have lived in the North for years to southern camps?

ANSWER: I agree with you that it is an error and I have queried the Army and Navy on the subject. Their answer is that the terrain in the South and the climate prepares the service men people, I would try to make them seee the full meaning and understanding of the problems one has

ANSWER: I think it is a very personal problem. For white and colored it is a particular problem. If I had to talk it over with young for the different theatres of war.

In my travels abroad I found this to be true as far as the climatic conditions are concerned. I realize that the change for the Northern service men is almost too much to ask. On the other hand, a good soldier must be a well trained one. 1-22-44

Intermarriage Personal

QUESTION: What do you think of intermarriage?

to face. I would never say yes or no to intermarriage.

Mrs. Roosevelt also explained what she meant by saying in a recent article that she wouldn't demand too much if she were a colored person. She said that she received numerous letters saying "How dare you say we must not demand."

"I meant that evolutionary methods rather than revolutionary tactics should be used," the First Lady stated. "In that way one could get people to do much more for them. One can do more for himself by keeping steadily at his objective to make a better way in life. Revolution is a period that is hard for everyone to go through.

"I find that my own relations with many different people have made it easier for me to put myself in another's position."

Talks at H.U. Race Relations Forum Session

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
1-22-44

She Tells of Seeing Democracy in Action at Smith College

LISTS 4 MUSTS FOR STUDENTS, OTHERS

Says Colored Race, Like F. D.'s Family, Always Being Watched

By MABLE ALSTON

WASHINGTON

"Race prejudice is the most difficult thing to discuss or do anything about because some people cannot be reasoned with," Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt told a student forum at Howard University Thursday evening.

The theme of the forum was "How Colored People Can Better Race Relations."

"Colored people are gradually growing in education and opportunities and rapid changes have been made in the past ten years," Mrs. Roosevelt said, adding: "When I look back over the past fifteen years, I think a great many changes have taken place, especially among the young people."

The First Lady, describing her experience at Smith College, where Miss Jane White, daughter of Walter White, NAACP executive, was head of the student council, declared:

"Acted Perfectly Natural"

"The young women of the institution who met me with Miss White never showed consciousness that she was a colored girl and had done an outstanding thing. They all acted perfectly natural. This, in my estimation, could not have happened fifteen years ago.

"I think that we can do a great deal today by doing things for our younger people in school. In college students there is a great urge to do things together," she pointed out. 1-22-44

"I think that young people must realize that they are in the same position as a woman who knows that she must do a job much better than a man to be recognized in her field. A young colored man or woman must be prepared to do an even better job than his white co-workers. 1-22-44

Many Americans Rude

"Young Americans of both races are not always any too polite. Sometimes it is due to good health and spirit," she said.

As an example, she described an experience in New Zealand in which a New Zealander said, "The American has a brash way with the girls," explaining that one day an American soldier boarded a bus and saw a beautiful girl, leaned over and said, "Angel, what heaven did you drop from?"

This, the First Lady pointed out, was very shocking to the New Zealander, but to the youthful American it would have been in a spirit of good fun.

We're in a "Glass Cage"

"The colored race is in the same predicament as the President's family," Mrs. Roosevelt pointed out, citing the case of her sons. "The things they do," she said, "are no different from those of thousands of other youths, but because they are members of the Roosevelt family, they are played up by all the papers.

"Colored people are, similarly, always on the spot and being watched," she added. "Therefore, they cannot afford to do the things that other people do."

A Few Musts for Students

Citing a few things that students and people in general must learn, Mrs. Roosevelt said:

First, they must learn to work with all peoples;

Second, they must learn to put themselves in the other fellow's place;

Third, they must believe that in a great democracy like America it is possible to work out their problems through democratic means; 1-22-44

Fourth, they must learn to turn the other cheek and be spiritually superior to intolerant people who take satanic pleasure in embarrassing people because of color.

STILL POOR

Whites Must Continue Their Philanthropy To Negro Charities

Courier-Pittsburg, Pa. 1-1-44

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

BECAUSE we have urged and insisted that colored people should undertake to give aid and support to the charitable institutions functioning in their communities and for their benefit, we have not intended to imply that white people should be relieved from their obligation of giving us reasonable aid and assistance. Colored Americans are still an impoverished people. They have no economic security, no reserve capital, no sinking funds and no reservoir of wealth to sustain them. It will be a rash conclusion for the philanthropists and capitalists of this nation to withdraw their support from our churches, schools, hospitals and civic organizations. The wealth of the nation is too unevenly and inequitably divided for any one to conclude that we, the colored Americans, are capable of self-sustenance.

Mr. Bibb

Because flurries of prosperity, brought on by abnormal circumstances have given those, even in the lowest earning brackets, a temporary respite from want, suffering and the bread lines, it does not mean that colored people have become wealthy overnight.

RACE CHARITIES STILL NEED SUPPORT 1-1-44

Colored Americans have not been waxing fat from the benefits of war contracts. They are not gaining any of the fabulous riches that are now ensuing to war profiteers. They are not receiving the staggering pay checks that the "skilled" white workers are pocketing. They are confronted with the rising costs of living and with all of the visible and hidden taxes that so ravenously consume and devour pay checks. The colored Americans are still feasting off of the scraps from the table of Columbian civilization. Those ill-advised whites who are now constrained to tighten their purse-strings toward our worth-while charitable institutions, are doing so without fairly appraising the true conditions.

IT is freely admitted that some colored people have become giddy and light-headed because of a sudden freedom from want and have become somewhat wanton and profligate with their earnings, but so have most of this country's poverty-stricken wretches. It will take time to adjust them, but the need for aid, succor and support goes on unchanged. It will be a long, long time before the darker American will be capable of financing his charitable institutions.

NEGRO CITIZEN CANNOT STAND ALONE

The economic and political systems of this nation must be radically changed before the "tenth" American will be self-sufficient. While we constantly urge and admonish him to shoulder his responsibilities, we are not oblivious of the truth that he cannot stand under the strain of the systems in vogue, without the support of those who have gained the corners on big money and essential industries.

THOSE who undertake to raise funds for charitable organizations among colored people, are baffled and bewildered by the reticence of those who profit most from colored people. We refer to those who, year after year, reap a golden harvest from the profits garnered from their business concerns located in the "black belts and ghettoes." "Never have so many received so much and given so little." The truth of the matter is, these selfish operators are inclined to be irritated and insulted when they are solicited. They are perfectly willing to bleed a community white and then pull up stakes and move elsewhere. When those who profit most from colored people turn the cold shoulder on them, they are compelled to extend the tin cup all over creation.

SUPPORT CHARITY FOR SELF-PROTECTION

White philanthropy, in self defense, must continue to include colored people in its charitable donations, for it has been aptly and succinctly noted that "germs know no color line" and that pestilence and disease are communicated from the ghettoes to the gold coast. Crime and delinquency do not confine themselves to any single community, nor does ignorance and vice. The effects of these evil things, if neglected, will strike at the very heart of our civilization. Brotherly love and good will make fine sentiments for philanthropy, but notions of self-protection are more compelling. 1-1-44

THERE will come a time, when the swarthy Americans may be able to sustain themselves, but as long as the doctrines are in vogue that prevent them from breaking their chains, just so long will they depend on society, the government and those who filch from him, not only his filthy lucre but also his good name. At this time we are poor indeed and sadly in need of alms and opportunity.

Claims Use Of Languages Will Solve Race Probler

Courier-Pittsburg, Pa. 1-1-44

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Alfred Korzybski, noted author and teacher in the field of Semantics, believes that the proper use of adaptation of language will be an important factor in solving post-war race relations problems. Dr. Korzybski said at the Institute of General Semantics here last week:

"We students of semantics are interested in human understanding, which includes of course all races, without emphasizing races as such. In this second World War the so-called 'racial problems' are looming and will loom up most prominently. I don't believe these problems can be solved at all in the old way. We are convinced that the so-called 'white race' is extremely handicapped by the aristotelian system.

"However, other races are in general not handicapped to the same extent as the 'white' man is. So far such a proverb as 'East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet,' is largely true, really only because of a lack of a common denominator to come together. We have many friends of many races, and given a common denominator we find that from a human point of view there is no difference between races, provided we enlarge the 'white' man's limited aristotelian orientation to a broder non-aristotelian orientation."

Race Harmony Award Announced

World-Telegram, New York, N.Y.

The race relations department of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America will award a $1000 War Bond next February to an American citizen, white or Negro, for outstanding contribution to the removal of racial tension and conflict, it was announced yesterday. 7-5-44

The award will be known as the Edward L. Bernays Award in honor of its donor. Five judges, whose names will be announced later, will choose the winner.

THE HORIZON

Courier-Pittsburg, Pa.
1-15-44

By P. L. PRATTIS

New Orleans Writer Suggests Negroes Yield on Segregation And Woo Southern Whites For Less Provocative Objectives

DEEP, moving concern for the future of America is the ineluctable reaction to a reading of "How the South Feels," by David L. Cohn, New Orleans businessman-writer, in the January issue of the Atlantic Monthly. If the South feels as pictured by Mr. Cohn, there is to be no peace for America, peace at home or peace abroad, in the foreseeable future.

We are destined for hatred and more hatred, clashes and more clashes, bloodshed and more bloodshed.

Mr. Prattis

Mr. Cohn's Atlantic piece is short, to the point, candid. After admitting that the South is the poorest, most illiterate, most emotional, most Anglo-Saxon of the nation, Mr. Cohn writes that "the whites are one in their determination that the 'color line' shall be maintained — or be modified only by THEIR (caps are mine) consent." In terms of the Negro's outlook, that means that white Southerners are as determined to maintain segregation between the races as Mark Ethridge said they were. Mr. Cohn quotes Ethridge. Viewed in this context, Mr. Cohn writes that the first thing one must acknowledge in an effort to understand the problem is that the race question is INSOLUBLE. He believes it naive to think otherwise.

BLOOD QUESTION

NOW just why is this particular question insoluble? Mr. Cohn has the answer: ". . . because, in the conscious or unconscious minds of whites, it is at bottom a blood or sexual question." The stock question of Southerners and other Negrophobes about wanting your daughter to marry a Negro does not go to the heart of the issue as it is defined by Mr. Cohn. That question is merely meant to highlight the inner fear of the white Southerner. He is against anything which might be remotely threatening to the existence of the system based on the "color line." As Mr. Cohn writes: "There cannot even be forms of physical propinquity which smack of social equality, or which encourage or permit social relationships, open or clandestine, between the races."

Mr. Cohn writes more to the point:

"It is useless to tell Southerners that their fears are groundless; that Negroes say they do not want 'social equality' or intermarriage with whites. Logically the Southerner argues that if Negroes do not seek intermarriage, then, from their point of view, THEY ARE FOOLS (caps are mine), because if they should ever achieve it, the represessions of which they complain would be removed by the whites out of familial self-interest. Instinctively the Southerner argues that sex is at the core of life . . . .

"Southern whites, therefore, will not at any foreseeable time relax the taboos and conventions which keep the races separate, from the cradle to the grave. They fear and believe that once a small crack is made in the walls of social segregation, the walls will eventually be breached."

AMELIORATION GRADUALISM

NATURALLY, viewing the problem in all its tragic aspects, Mr. Cohn does not wish to leave it to run its course. He bluntly states that it is insoluble, but adds, "it does not follow, however, that a question which cannot be solved may not be ameliorated." He thinks it should be ameliorated and that as amelioration is attempted, two factors should be recognized: (1) that the problem is incapable of solution; and (2) the issue of segregation must not be called into question."

This gets us to the heart of the Cohn article. The term gradualism has come to cover the thinking of most Southern liberals on the approach to the race problem. Mr. Cohn uses amelioration, but it is gradualism just the same, more clearly defined and particularized. Mr. Cohn insists that Negroes and whites who are their allies, must say to the Southern white and others who feel as he does: "All right, let's forget about segregation. Give us schools, give us jobs, give us a chance in the courts, give us the ballot, give us streets and lights. We'll settle for these." He believes that if the Negro renounced the claim to integration and accepted segregation, as defined and determined by whites, the burden would be placed on whites to be fairer in other respects and that some of the other things the Negro needs and wants could be obtained. Thus, according to Mr. Cohn, the problem could be ameliorated, or conditions for the Negro could be improved.

1-15-44

SEEKS COMPROMISE

MR. COHN is wrong without intending to be wrong. He partially admits his error when he writes: "Let us not delude ourselves. This is obviously less than democracy. This is merely a step toward democracy." But, in justification, he contends that there must be compromise. "Let us bear in mind," he advises, "that there is no government—indeed, no organized religion—which has not at some time compromised with the logic of its own institutions."

The Negro cannot and will not compromise on segregation. Mr. Cohn admits that segregation, as imposed by whites, is based upon deeply-ingrained prejudices, upon hatred and dislike and fear of human beings of a certain color. That makes it wrong and no form of dialectic can make it right. To ask the Negro to yield to segregation is to ask him to compromise with evil. It is worse than to try to persuade all Negroes to become drunkards or opium smokers. It is asking them to sin in order to live. For the Negro to compromise on this issue would be a crime against himself and against humanity. The verdict of history would sentence him to perpetual obloquy if he should do so.

NATIONAL QUESTION

FURTHERMORE, the issue extends beyond the interests of the Southern white and the Negro. Together, they comprise less than forty million of the one hundred thirty million people in this country. The issue is one which belongs to the nation as a whole. As noted before in this column, it is an issue which was born when this country was born and an issue which the nation as a whole has averted its eyes from for one hundred fifty years. It was not born in Reconstruction as the reading of Mr. Cohn's article might suggest. As long as there has been an American nation, this immoral aggression on the rights and dignity of human beings within the Republic has persisted. As Mr. Cohn sententiously reminds:

"The situation is no fault of the Negro. It is simply a fact, and the savage irony of it is that the Negro alone, of all American groups, did not come here either because he had been run out of his homeland for whatever reasons, or because he wanted to better his condition. He was dragged out of Africa, tortured, enslaved, and killed by millions to satisfy the greed of white men who preached the religion of love and peace."

CAN'T TURN AMERICA OVER TO DEVIL

There was the original wrong, never corrected. That is our heritage. Mr. Cohn and the other gradualists and ameliorationists counsel us to ignore that national blight, to allow it to persist, to let it become a permanent and irrevocable characteristic of the American democracy. For the Negro that would be sinful and traitorous to America and human kind. That can't be. We cannot willingly turn America over to the devil. 1-15-44

Mr. Cohn would have the Negro yield on segregation and allow the nation as a whole to rot, lest opposition provoke a civil war. Which, indeed, would be better—or worse, for blood to be spilled to cleanse the nation or to allow the malignant disease to spread and destroy the life of the nation?

Mr. Cohn and others dread a showdown. It is bound to come. The problem will get worse before it gets better, if it ever gets better. Negroes shall become more staunch, rather than less, in their stand. Negroes, who have right on their side, are not afraid. Or are they, as some whites would suggest, irresponsible and heedless?

I DO not accept Mr. Cohn's acknowledgment that the problem can't be solved. There is no such problem anywhere in the world except in England and the United States, the Anglo-Saxon nations. And in the most Anglo-Saxon part of the United States the problem is worst. Race prejudice and race exploitation are clearly an Anglo-Saxon fault, an Anglo-Saxon weakness in character. It is up to Anglo-Saxons to combat their own immorality as they fight, with us by their sides, for their very existence.

Pursuit Of Democracy

Courier-Pittsburg, Pa.

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

1-15-44

Suggests Poster Contest On Interracial Subjects To Promote Harmony

THIS is a year for idealists to be pragmatic, for leaders to act imaginatively, for organizations to experiment with new techniques. There are so many constructive concerted ways of advancing our progress that as yet have not been explored and utilized fully. Last week I discussed post-war migration out of the South as one of the positive avenues of self-help and indicated one practical way it can be accomplished. I think, further, that we have begun to understand what a powerful force the educational process is in transmitting, preserving and altering the American culture. Specifically, we have not taken advantage of the phenomena by which education continues as a part of adult daily life. In a nation whose tastes, opinions and habits of consumption are largely governed by relentless advertising, we have not thought sufficiently of visual education as a large scale technique in race relations.

Miss McKenzie

POSTER CONTEST SUGGESTED

There is much that can be done to stimulate interracial good will by means of constant suggestion and evidence that good will actually exists. The examples of conflict are ever before us, but how many of us know of and applaud instances of peaceful co-operation? Over a country as vast as this, there are not only the patterns of segregation so graphically described by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, there are also patterns of working and playing and worshipping and going to school together. If some Americans can do these things successfully, then, in time, so may others, if they have the opportunity to see how it is done.

A very useful contribution that one of our national organizations might make would be to sponsor a contest for photographs and posters on interracial subjects. Pictures of real people of different creeds and colors on production lines, in community meetings, in civilian defense work, in neighborhood councils, studies of children learning and playing together, are the answer to those fearful ones who say that segregation and isolation are the only peaceful modus vivendi for races and religions.

GIVES TREMENDOUS LIFE TO MORALE

1-15-44

There are many publications that have presented such material. Common Ground's fall issue carried a notable group of illustrations, including one especially good scene of a white woman and a Negro woman, both tenants of an attractive housing project. The Children's Bureau and the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor often have exhibits of Negro and white subjects. At a recent conference on the problems of Negro children in war time, Miss Katherine Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, spoke of the value of such pictures and stated that she would welcome more.

THERE are many media through which original and significant pictorial material can be disseminated. Another government agency that has made use of unity themes is OWI, mostly in the form of posters. Once or twice in the newsreels I have seen pictures of Negro and white war workers doing the same work. Each time it has given a tremendous lift to my morale. Always I have the feeling, however, that what has been done in this field is not enough, that a great wealth of material remains unused and unsung and, further, that the examples shown are not as well-presented as they might be.

GROUPS CAN PUT PLAN INTO EFFECT

1-15-44

Government agencies which might use such pictures or posters are not in a position to stimulate their creation to any great extent, nor may they sponsor contests. Our private organizations, such as the National Council of Negro Women, the National Urban league, the NAACP, the fraternities and sororities, Negro schools and colleges, all of which have the opportunity to observe local interracial phenomena, are in a position to sponsor a contest and to touch many individuals who would respond. Prizes for the best entries might well be war bonds. Public and private agencies and publications could then be approached regarding the use of the selected studies. The theory behind this idea is a simple one: the mind comes to accept what the eye is accustomed to see.

Our Misapprehension Corrected

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

5-21-44

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

Although we, in general, agree with the editorial in The Courier-Journal May 13 about the Inter-Racial Conference on May 11 and feel that The Courier-Journal reporter did an unusually fine job in reporting an involved and difficult meeting, there are certain inaccuracies in both the editorial of May 13 and in the news story of May 12 that should be corrected.

First, although the Inter-Racial Conference was sponsored by the Union for Democratic Action and the Louisville Committee of the Kentucky Council On Interracial Co-operation, neither of these organizations directed or officially approved the recommendations of the various group meetings. Representatives of some twenty organizations (including the League of Women Voters, the Urban League, the Council of Jewish Women, the Churchwomen's Federation with over 200 affiliated units, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the C.I.O. and the A.F.L.) and a number of unaffiliated individuals participated in the various discussion groups and approved of the tentative recommendations made.

Second, although the Union for Democratic Action would probably advise that Negroes should be allowed to go to the regular Blood Bank, the recommendation approved at the meeting was merely that a committee should be appointed to investigate and act advisedly upon this matter. In regard to discrimination in retail stores, the discussion and the recommendation that stores be asked "to adjust their policies toward Negroes," applied only to four large downtown stores. The discussion group that made this recommendation showed in the discussion that the members would agree with The Courier-Journal that even these stores are not necessarily to blame. However, the group did not and does not intend to take as fact that women's clubs have officially protested against Negroes shopping in the downtown areas until the charge has been investigated. Nor do we believe that the majority of shoppers would be eager to boycott stores practicing a liberal policy. There are too many stores—grocery, hardware, clothing and general—in all parts of the city where such policies are now in practice. Skillful management can help to allay interracial friction and tension in business open to the public. A firm tact with an ill-bred minority of the public may improve conditions, and the support and participation in the conference indicates that the store managers may anticipate a favorable response to liberal policies that are wisely and tactfully introduced.

HARVEY WEBSTER,
Chairman of Conference.
ROBERT A. WARNER,
Chairman of Continuing Committee.
Louisville.

THE HORIZON

New Orleans Writer Suggests Negroes Yield on Segregation And Woo Southern Whites For Less Provocative Objectives

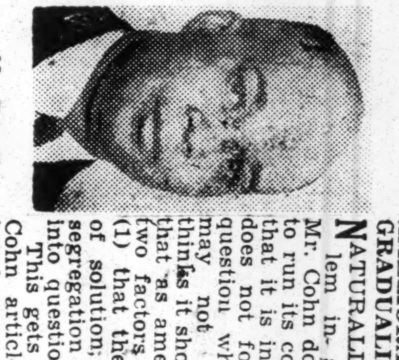
Courier- Pittsburg, Pa.

By P. L. PRATTIS

1-15-44

DEEP, moving concern for the future of America is the ineluctable reaction to a reading of "How the South Feels," by David L. Cohn, New Orleans businessman-writer, in the January issue of the Atlantic Monthly. If the South feels as pictured by Mr. Cohn, there is to be no peace for America, peace at home or peace abroad, in the foreseeable future.

We are destined for hatred and more hatred, clashes and more clashes, bloodshed and more bloodshed.



Mr. Prattis

Mr. Cohn's Atlantic piece is short, to the point, candid. After admitting that the South is the poorest, most illiterate, most emotional, most Anglo-Saxon of the nation, Mr. Cohn writes that "the whites are one in their determination that the 'color line' shall be maintained — or be modified only by THEIR (caps are mine) consent." In terms of the Negro's outlook, that means that white Southerners are as determined to maintain segregation between the races as Mark Ethridge said they were. Mr. Cohn quotes Ethridge. Viewed in this context, Mr. Cohn writes that the first thing one must acknowledge in an effort to understand the problem is that the race question is INSOLUBLE. He believes it naive to think otherwise.

BLOOD QUESTION

NOW just why is this particular question insoluble? Mr. Cohn has the answer: ". . . because, in the conscious or unconscious minds of whites, it is at bottom a blood or sexual question." The stock question of Southerners and other Negrophobes about wanting your daughter to marry a Negro does not go to the heart of the issue as it is defined by Mr. Cohn. That question is merely meant to highlight the inner fear of the white Southerner. He is against anything which might be remotely threatening to the existence of the system based on the "color line." As Mr. Cohn writes: "There cannot even be forms of physical propinquity which smack of social equality, or which encourage or permit social relationships, open or clandestine, between the races."

Mr. Cohn writes more to the point:

"It is useless to tell Southerners that their fears are groundless; that Negroes say they do not want 'social equality' or intermarriage with whites. Logically the Southerner argues that if Negroes do not seek intermarriage, then, from their point of view, THEY ARE FOOLS (caps are mine), because if they should ever achieve it, the represessions of which they complain would be removed by the whites out of familial self-interest. Instinctively the Southerner argues that sex is at the core of life . . . .

"Southern whites, therefore, will not at any foreseeable time relax the taboos and conventions which keep the races separate, from the cradle to the grave. They fear and believe that once a small crack is made in the walls of social segregation, the walls will eventually be breached."

AMELIORATION GRADUALISM

NATURALLY, viewing the problem in all its tragic aspects, Mr. Cohn does not wish to leave it to run its course. He bluntly states that it is insoluble, but adds, "it does not follow, however, that a question which cannot be solved may not be ameliorated." He thinks it should be ameliorated and that as amelioration is attempted, two factors should be recognized: (1) that the problem is incapable of solution; and (2) the issue of segregation must not be called into question."

This gets us to the heart of the Cohn article. The term gradualism has come to cover the thinking of most Southern liberals on the approach to the race problem. Mr. Cohn uses amelioration, but it is gradualism just the same, more clearly defined and particularized. Mr. Cohn insists that Negroes and whites who are their allies, must say to the Southern white and others who feel as he does: "All right, let's forget about segregation. Give us schools, give us jobs, give us a chance in the courts, give us the ballot, give us streets and lights. We'll settle for these." He believes that if the Negro renounced the claim to integration and accepted segregation, as defined and determined by whites, the burden would be placed on whites to be fairer in other respects and that some of the other things the Negro needs and wants could be obtained. Thus, according to Mr. Cohn, the problem could be ameliorated, or conditions for the Negro could be improved. 1-15-44

SEEKS COMPROMISE

MR. COHN is wrong without intending to be wrong. He partially admits his error when he writes: "Let us not delude ourselves. This is obviously less than democracy. This is merely a step toward democracy." But, in justification, he contends that there must be compromise. "Let us bear in mind," he advises, "that there is no government—indeed, no organized religion—which has not at some time compromised with the logic of its own institutions."

The Negro cannot and will not compromise on segregation. Mr. Cohn admits that segregation, as imposed by whites, is based upon deeply-ingrained prejudices, upon hatred and dislike and fear of human beings of a certain color. That makes it wrong and no form of dialectic can make it right. To ask the Negro to yield to segregation is to ask him to compromise with evil. It is worse than to try to persuade all Negroes to become drunkards or opium smokers. It is asking them to sin in order to live. For the Negro to compromise on this issue would be a crime against himself and against humanity. The verdict of history would sentence him to perpetual obloquy if he should do so.

NATIONAL QUESTION

FURTHERMORE, the issue extends beyond the interests of the Southern white and the Negro. Together, they comprise less than forty million of the one hundred thirty million people in this country. The issue is one which belongs to the nation as a whole. As noted before in this column, it is an issue which was born when this country was born and an issue which the nation as a whole has averted its eyes from for one hundred fifty years. It was not born in Reconstruction as the reading of Mr. Cohn's article might suggest. As long as there has been an American nation, this immoral aggression on the rights and dignity of human beings within the Republic has persisted. As Mr. Cohn sentiently reminds:

"The situation is no fault of the Negro. It is simply a fact, and the savage irony of it is that the Negro alone, of all American groups, did not come here either because he had been run out of his homeland for whatever reasons, or because he wanted to better his condition. He was dragged out of Africa, tortured, enslaved, and killed by millions to satisfy the greed of white men who preached the religion of love and peace."

CAN'T TURN AMERICA OVER TO DEVIL

There was the original wrong, never corrected. That is our heritage. Mr. Cohn and the other gradualists and ameliorationists counsel us to ignore that national blight, to allow it to persist, to let it become a permanent and irrevocable characteristic of the American democracy. For the Negro that would be sinful and traitorous to America and human kind. That can't be. We cannot willingly turn America over to the devil. 1-15-44

Mr. Cohn would have the Negro yield on segregation and allow the nation as a whole to rot, lest opposition provoke a civil war. Which, indeed, would be better—or worse, for blood to be spilled to cleanse the nation or to allow the malignant disease to spread and destroy the life of the nation?

Mr. Cohn and others dread a showdown. It is bound to come. The problem will get worse before it gets better, if it ever gets better. Negroes shall become more staunch, rather than less, in their stand. Negroes, who have right on their side, are not afraid. Or are they, as some whites would suggest, irresponsible and heedless?

I DO not accept Mr. Cohn's acknowledgment that the problem can't be solved. There is no such problem anywhere in the world except in England and the United States, the Anglo-Saxon nations. And in the most Anglo-Saxon part of the United States the problem is worst. Race prejudice and race exploitation are clearly an Anglo-Saxon fault, an Anglo-Saxon weakness in character. It is up to Anglo-Saxons to combat their own immorality as they fight, with us by their sides, for their very existence.

Pursuit Of Democracy

Suggests Poster Contest On Interracial Subjects To Promote Harmony

Courier- Pittsburg, Pa.

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

1-15-44

THIS is a year for idealists to be pragmatic, for leaders to act imaginatively, for organizations to experiment with new techniques. There are so many constructive concerted ways of advancing our progress that as yet have not been explored and utilized fully. Last week I discussed post-war migration out of the South as one of the positive avenues of self-help and indicated one practical way it can be accomplished. I think, further, that we have begun to understand what a powerful force the educational process is in transmitting, preserving and altering the American culture. Specifically, we have not taken advantage of the phenomena by which education continues as a part of adult daily life. In a nation whose tastes, opinions and habits of consumption are largely governed by relentless advertising, we have not thought sufficiently of visual education as a large scale technique in race relations.

Miss McKenzie

POSTER CONTEST SUGGESTED

There is much that can be done to stimulate interracial good will by means of constant suggestion and evidence that good will actually exists. The examples of conflict are ever before us, but how many of us know of and applaud instances of peaceful co-operation? Over a country as vast as this, there are not only the patterns of segregation so graphically described by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, there are also patterns of working and playing and worshipping and going to school together. If some Americans can do these things successfully, then, in time, so may others, if they have the opportunity to see how it is done.

A very useful contribution that one of our national organizations might make would be to sponsor a contest for photographs and posters on interracial subjects. Pictures of real people of different creeds and colors on production lines, in community meetings, in civilian defense work, in neighborhood councils, studies of children learning and playing together, are the answer to those fearful ones who say that segregation and isolation are the only peaceful modus vivendi for races and religions.

GIVES TREMENDOUS LIFE TO MORALE 1-15-44

There are many publications that have presented such material. Common Ground's fall issue carried a notable group of illustrations, including one especially good scene of a white woman and a Negro woman, both tenants of an attractive housing project. The Children's Bureau and the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor often have exhibits of Negro and white subjects. At a recent conference on the problems of Negro children in war time, Miss Katherine Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, spoke of the value of such pictures and stated that she would welcome more.

THERE are many media through which original and significant pictorial material can be disseminated. Another government agency that has made use of unity themes is OWI, mostly in the form of posters. Once or twice in the newsreels I have seen pictures of Negro and white war workers doing the same work. Each time it has given a tremendous lift to my morale. Always I have the feeling, however, that what has been done in this field is not enough, that a great wealth of material remains unused and unsung and, further, that the examples shown are not as well-presented as they might be.

GROUPS CAN PUT PLAN INTO EFFECT 1-15-44

Government agencies which might use such pictures or posters are not in a position to stimulate their creation to any great extent, nor may they sponsor contests. Our private organizations, such as the National Council of Negro Women, the National Urban league, the NAACP, the fraternities and sororities, Negro schools and colleges, all of which have the opportunity to observe local interracial phenomena, are in a position to sponsor a contest and to touch many individuals who would respond. Prizes for the best entries might well be war bonds. Public and private agencies and publications could then be approached regarding the use of the selected studies. The theory behind this idea is a simple one: the mind comes to accept what the eye is accustomed to see.

Our Misapprehension Corrected

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

Although we, in general, agree with the editorial in The Courier-Journal May 13 about the Inter-Racial Conference on May 11 and feel that The Courier-Journal reporter did an unusually fine job in reporting an involved and difficult meeting, there are certain inaccuracies in both the editorial of May 13 and in the news story of May 12 that should be corrected. 5-21-44

First, although the Inter-Racial Conference was sponsored by the Union for Democratic Action and the Louisville Committee of the Kentucky Council On Interracial Cooperation, neither of these organizations directed or officially approved the recommendations of the various group meetings. Representatives of some twenty organizations (including the League of Women Voters, the Urban League, the Council of Jewish Women, the Churchwomen's Federation with over 200 affiliated units, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the C.I.O. and the A.F.L.) and a number of unaffiliated individuals participated in the various discussion groups and approved of the tentative recommendations made. 5-21-44

Second, although the Union for Democratic Action would probably advise that Negroes should be allowed to go to the regular Blood Bank, the recommendation approved at the meeting was merely that a committee should be appointed to investigate and act advisedly upon this matter. In regard to discrimination in retail stores, the discussion and the recommendation that stores be asked "to adjust their policies toward Negroes," applied only to four large downtown stores. The discussion group that made this recommendation showed in the discussion that the members would agree with The Courier-Journal that even these stores are not necessarily to blame. However, the group did not and does not intend to take as fact that women's clubs have officially protested against Negroes shopping in the downtown areas until the charge has been investigated. Nor do we believe that the majority of shoppers would be eager to boycott stores practicing a liberal policy. There are too many stores—grocery, hardware, clothing and general—in all parts of the city where such policies are now in practice. Skillful management can help to allay interracial friction and tension in business open to the public. A firm tact with an ill-bred minority of the public may improve conditions, and the support and participation in the conference indicates that the store managers may anticipate a favorable response to liberal policies that are wisely and tactfully introduced.

HARVEY WEBSTER,
Chairman of Conference.
ROBERT A. WARNER,
Chairman of Continuing Committee.
Louisville.

Endorsing The Journal's Race Program

Journal - Atlanta, Ga.

Macon News

July 24, 1944

THE MACON NEWS welcomes The Atlanta Journal into the thin ranks of Southern newspapers which have expressed belief that the Negro in the South is entitled to just and decent treatment.

In a recent calm, dispassionate and sensible editorial, entitled The South's Race Question, The Journal expresses the opinion that it is up to Georgia and the South to do something for the Negro, and it proposes a concrete program that is worthy of most serious consideration by every Southerner. July 24, 1944

First, The Journal says, the Negro is entitled to the opportunity to earn a decent living. Prewar statistics show, according to this editorial, that average per capita income in the South was $814, as against $604 for the rest of the country. This was partially due to the poverty of the Negro. Raising the earning power of the 10,000,000 Negroes in the South, the paper thinks, will cause a steady increase in the South's per capita income. And "to ignore the Negro in plans for economic improvement and better living standards," it concludes, "would be as foolish as to exclude him from measures for fire prevention or for the control of contagious disease."

Second, The Journal says, the Negro must have opportunity for education. We must see to it that he has the knowledge to show him "how to work efficiently in whatever he undertakes, how to think truly, and how to live wholesomely," in order that he may "contribute his due part to the common weal."

The third point in The Journal's program relates to health and housing. It is both right and expedient, the paper thinks, that Negro slums be eliminated and that "such public services as water, sewers, hospitals and playground and recreational facilities should be equitably apportioned" on the basis of the Negro's needs.

Fourth, in the opinion of The Journal, the Negro is entitled to share in the rights and safeguards of democratic government. This means both the right to impartial justice under the laws relating to property and personal security and the right to participate in government by voting in both general elections and primaries.

All this is conditioned on the continuance of social segregation, which, the editorial insists, is a guaranty of racial integrity and a safeguard against tension and conflict, but which is not "discrimination, if accompanied, as it should be, by a just apportionment of community benefits."

This is a sane, constructive program, both because it is right and because it will benefit the white man quite as much as it will help the Negro. Journal, Atlanta, Ga.

The fundamental fact in the race problem is that the life of the two races in the South is bound up together. The welfare of one is inseparable from the well-being of the other. Anything that hurts the Negro injures the white man. It is quite obvious that poverty, ignorance and disease among the Negro population react to the detriment of the white part of the community. Decent treatment of the Negro by the white man, after all, is nothing but intelligent selfishness.

In addition, such a program as The Journal proposes is just and right. Negroes are people and citizens; they pay taxes, are required to obey the laws, and are drafted into our armies and fight our battles. Fair treatment of them, both as people and as citizens, is the minimum requirement of common decency.

And we have not the slightest doubt that such a program will receive the express approval of a great majority of the white people of the South, if the ravings of ranting demagogues can be quieted long enough for the voice of the people to be heard.

Most people are fair and decent and desire to do the best thing for themselves and their fellows. The white people of the South are no exception to that rule. All that is needed to solve the race problem in the South is a little intelligent leadership and a little less noise from ruling politicians.

RACE PROBLEMS END HELD VITAL

Age-Herald, B'ham, Ala.

July 22, 1944

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 21—(AP)—Racial issues are dangerously entwined in the total institutional life of America, and increasingly are in conflict with the basic American creed of democracy, humanitarianism and Christianity, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director of the Social Science Department at Fisk University and of the Race Relations Institute of the American Missionary Society, asserted here Friday at a summary session of the race relations conference at Fisk University.

Emphasizing that racial issues must now be eliminated or controlled in the interest of democracy and civilization, Dr. Johnson said that the first step toward such control is the understanding of the operation and development of such issues. Race is popularly regarded as the distinction between superior and inferior peoples and new conflicts may develop in a "shrinking world of races and cultures which discredits and resents these racial assumptions," he stated.

The present problem of race relations in America concerns racial differences in opportunity for development founded upon "invalid assumptions regarding the character of different groups," he said, adding that the basic technique for removal of prejudice must be an attack on social and economic gains that people derive from prejudice, with the attack supplemented by an intensive educational campaign.

"In the case of the Negro, it can be said that the last slave hasn't died yet," Johnson said. Fixed attitudes are difficult to change, he pointed out, but nevertheless are alterable.

Speaking of the importance of economic security, Dr. Johnson said that a "rapid flow from war to peacetime work will create a basis for continued Negro gains. Much of postwar economic fortunes will determine race relations."

Inasmuch as Negroes are increasingly moving to the North and West, the Negro problem is no longer a Southern problem only but one of national scope, he stated, adding that in the North and West, the Negro has the best opportunity for political power which will lead to a national approach to the problem. At the present time, he said the "unprecedented fluidity of wartime life has broken down some of the patterns of race relations."

Southern bishop says church to help in race problem

Tribune — Los Angeles, Calif.

7-24-44

ROANOKE, Va.—Declaring that the Christian church must "make a contribution towards dealing with racial minorities," the Rt. Rev. Henry D. Phillips, D.D., bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Southwestern Virginia, warned that: "Anyone who does not make an effort to discourage expressions of anti-Semitism is losing an opportunity of manifesting the love of the Master and of rendering a service as a patriotic citizen of his country. The personal influence of men and women who would be free should always be exerted towards giving that same right to others. When we deny justice and freedom to others, we ultimately lose freedom for ourselves."

Turning to the Negro problem in his part of the country, the bishop urged that every Episcopal congregation shall see that there is formed in every community an Interracial Committee. "Surely," he said, "a very practical thing would be to encourage every Chamber of Commerce to form a committee made up of the two races in which certain matters pertaining to the races could be discussed and arrangements made so that many of the civic, educational and health conditions of the colored man can receive proper and adequate attention.

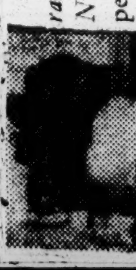
7-24-44

"Fair-minded, intelligent Christian men and women can meet and will meet successfully the problems of two races living side by side, but these problems cannot be solved when there is no inter-communication and when prejudice and ignorance are left to determine the course of action. Surely here is the opportunity of the Church and of individual members of the Church to serve constructively in bringing about that for which we pray—'Thy Kingdom Come'."

The Negro's Future?

People's Voice — New York, N.Y.

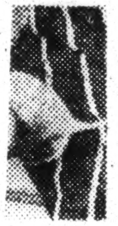
Whether or not the post-war world will be a better place for the Negro to live in is a question, now that the Allied Armies are pressing so hard for a victory, which is uppermost in the minds of colored people and their millions of friends, all over the country. PV recently made a survey of this all-consuming problem, and this week presents the second in a series of answers from its readers.



Jerry Atwells, radio technician, NYC: It all depends upon the outcome of the war. I think they will find a place and use for all our well-trained workers. Organized labor itself will have a great deal to say about how the world will be run after the war and the Negro is playing his role in labor.

7-22-44

Caroline Crocker, government worker, NYC: Definitely. Certainly with such an effort as the Freedom Rally on June 26 being so successful there can be no question about the future of the Negro as well as all other minority groups.



7-22-44

Margaret McDaniel, millinery, NYC: Yes, I do. Due to the fact that colored people have accomplished a lot during this war. I think they have filled jobs that they will continue to have after the war.

* * *

Carry Robington, housewife, NYC: Sure. In the first place, they are having the opportunity of getting better jobs. They have

A Negro Cuban has created a new trend of original Afro-Cuban music that is destined to sweep Latin America and this country after the war, it is predicted by Edward Perkins, Variety staff writer. The man, Chano Pozo, whom Perkins calls Cuba's "ace ebony composer - musician - singer-dancer," has his music sweeping Cuba via radio, night clubs and recordings.

Poso is the leader of a group of "Autenticos," those who champion authentic Cuban music. Three years ago he composed "Muna Sanganfimba," an Afro-rumba, for the annual Mardi Gras. After Pearl Harbor, the carnival was called off and the song was buried for a while. A few weeks ago, the author revived it over his radio program and it is one of the most

Lillian Smith Pleads For Common Understanding For Both White And Negro's Sake

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

4-1-44

CLAYTON, Ga., March — (ANP) —So long as we have segregation in this country neither the Negro nor the white child can grow up to full emotional maturity. Lillian Smith of Clayton recently said in explaining her motives for writing her new novel, "Strange Fruit."

Miss Smith a child psychologist, has spent most of her adult life in intimate contact with children. After operating one of the most successful children's summer camps in the South for a period of 20 years, she said that she became convinced that segregation was at the bottom of the South's sick culture, that it was warping the emotional growth of the dominating and the dominated races alike. 4-1-44

The author explains that she wrote the novel because she wanted "to dig down into the soil of our Southern culture and find the roots of the human relationships that have become so twisted by our way of life. ... wanted to find the people behind the segregation pattern," she said. 4-1-44

"We cannot live in peace together until we understand that we share the same hopes and fears of our children," Miss Smith stated, and explained that these hopes and fears 'must have an equal chance of fulfillment."

Twenty-Seven Schools to Push Campaign to Raise Over Million for Support

New York—For the first time in the history of Negro education, twenty-seven of the leading privately-controlled Negro colleges and universities are pooling their resources and energies to raise $1,500,000 for their current maintenance, in a nationwide fund drive through a newly created organization, the United Negro College fund, it was announced this week.

Walter Hoving, a prominent New York merchant and chairman of the national board of the United Service Organizations, yesterday accepted the national chairmanship of the United Negro College Fund Campaign Committee. This fund campaign committee will be interracial in character. Mr. Hoving said that he would name the members of his national committee within a few weeks. The campaign for $1,500,000 will be conducted by local committees throughout the nation. The drive will terminate at the end of May.

In accepting the national chairmanship of the fund raising committee, Mr. Hoving, a graduate of Brown University, Providence, R.I. said, "In my opinion this one of the most forward looking steps taken recently in America to help Negroes help themselves by making it possible for them through higher education to develop sound Negro leadership, which will go far toward creating a better understanding between the Negro and white races in America."

Headquarters in New York

Organization headquarters for the United Negro College Fund campaign have been opened at 38 East 57th street, New York City, and Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of directors of the Chase National Bank, New York City, who also heads the National War Fund, has accepted the voluntary position of treasurer of the College fund.

A number of prominent persons of both races have joined the sponsoring committee of the United Negro College Fund, among whom are C. C. Spaulding, President of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company; Will W. Alexander, vice president of the Rosenwald Fund; P. B. Young Sr., Robert Ogden Purves, Bishop Lorenzo S. King, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. M. S. Davage, William J. Schieffelin.

Most Important Step

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, who has worked untringly with the presidents of the affiliating colleges in the formation of the United Negro College Fund, expressed his enthusiasm for the project, by saying that the United Negro Fund sponsoring committee was convinced that the step is one of the most important undertaken in the history of Negro education. It is in keeping with the latest methods of financing in the country, he said, and will effect a huge saving in the finance and energy heretofore expended by the individual schools in their efforts to keep their institutions operating, thereby enabling them to spend more money on the actual and real needs of education, modern equipment, a well-trained teaching staff, student aid, and the making of education more accessible to the masses.

The participating institutions of the United Negro College Fund campaign are: Howard, Fisk, Atlanta, Dillard, Lincoln, Virginia Union and Shaw universities; Bennett, Bethune-Cookman, Clark, Samuel Houston, Knoxville, Lane, LeMoyne, Livingstone, Morehouse, Morris Brown, Philander Smith, Spelman, Texas, Tillotson, Wiley, and Tougaloo colleges; Atlanta University School of Social Work, Gammon Theological Seminary, Hampton Institute, and Tuskegee Institute.

The People:

People's voice – New York, N.Y.

QUESTION

Edited by Llewellyn Ransom

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America in its official statement on race discrimination said ". . . . we must not, like our enemies commit the sin of racial contempt and domination based upon the theories of a master race . . ." Do you think it is the responsibility of organized religion to take the lead in abolishing racial segregation?

8-5-44

Dorothy Funn, National Negro Congress, NYC: The Federal Government should take the lead in abolishing racial discrimination. A strong and uncompromising stand by the United States Government, including passage of laws against discrimination and segregation in our nation, can assure rooting out this disease from all of our American institutions.

* * *

Edward Perry, journalist, NYC: The fact that organized religion has not set an example to the world by practicing its doctrine of brotherhood is the greatest indictment of its sincerity and fitness to lead men.

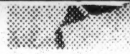
8-5-44

*

H. W. Jackson, NYC: This would be revolutionary. It would establish a new interest in religion on the part of millions of people all over the world. It would gain respect from all, even the non-religious.

* * *

Theodore Davie, NYC: If the church took stands like this it would not have to depend upon sentiment and emotional



ism. It would be truly setting up the Kingdom of God on earth.

* *

8-5-44

Rev. Leon Sullivan, NYC: Organized religion should take the lead in all endeavors to have the things religion stands for become realities. The Kingdom of God can never come to pass as long as men hate. The church is shouting in the midst of a tempestuous whirlwind.

Unitarian Youth Attacks Jimcro

People's voice
New York, N.Y.

Launching a sharp attack against discrimination in any form the national office of the American Unitarian Youth last week released the resolutions adopted by its annual convention for the US and Canada, held recently at Ferry Beach, Me. 8-5-44

Delegates from California to Maine and from Texas to Canada declared that "winning the war is of paramount importance" and outlined their proposals for a world organization to insure the peace. In support of the small countries, they declared that membership in a strong world organization with a police force and the power of economic sanctions, must be open to all nations with equal representation.

"As a group," they declared, "we are unalterably opposed to any discrimination because of race, color, religion or national origin as incompatibly with our democratic way of life." 8-5-44

Wires from the convention were sent to President Roosevelt protesting the color segregation within the Armed Forces and to the American Red Cross; protesting segregation of Negro and white blood in the blood banks.

57a-1944

American Council on Race Relations

American Council On Race Relations

5-13-44

THE American Council on Race Relations has been organized with headquarters in Chicago. Its purpose, as stated in an official announcement, is "to bring about full democracy in race relations." It is a good purpose.

Journal + Guide – Norfolk, Va.

Now we have the Southern Regional Council and the American Council on Race Relations aiming for the same goal. The Southern Regional Council started out by excluding every one above the Potomac and the American Council on Race Relations starts out by excluding every one below the Potomac except Dr. Charles S. Johnson, of Nashville, who is race relations director for the American Missionary Association, with offices in New York.

The sub-title of the Southern Regional Council is: "A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South." In carrying out this purpose the SRC decided to confine its activities to thirteen southern states, omitting Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia.

The American Council on Race Relations, confined its membership to the North and West (with the exception of one expert consultant) but announces the following program of activities: 5-13-44

(1) "advancement of knowledge concerning race and race relations both by the collection and analysis of the records of interracial experience and by original research;

(2) "cooperation with public and private agencies and individuals working in the interracial field by supplying needed information, by advice concerning procedures, and by the temporary loan of personnel;

(3) "assistance to local communities in organizing to meet their interracial problems where existing programs seem inadequate;

(4) "assistance in the development of materials and programs for use in the public schools and other institutions; and

(5) "increasing knowledge about racial groups by popular education through the radio, the press, moving pictures, and other means of mass communication."

We see no conflict between the announced program of the ACRR and that of the SRC. We do see a division along sectional lines, which is unfortunate. We see in the ACRR an effort to provide for the North and the West what the SRC provides for the South. Eventually, we believe, the two councils will be working together harmoniously on the one problem, which is the chief concern of all geographical regions in America. 5-13-44

At the outset of this movement, which started in the South and has now spread all over the nation, the thought was that the problem was peculiarly southern and action on it should be directed by southern leadership. On this point the North and West disagreed, and the result is the organization in the North and West of an "American" movement, directed by northern leadership.

We hope that, eventually, it will be found that bringing about "full democracy in race relationships," and achieving "the ideals and practices of equal opportunity" is neither an exclusively southern nor northern job, but that it is an American job, and one to be tackled cooperatively by the people of all geographical regions of America working with understanding and harmony.

New Racial Group Is Organized

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Designed To "Bring Full Democracy In Race Relations"

5-6-44

(See Editorial on Page 6)

CHICAGO, Ill.—A decision to organize the American Council on Race Relations to bring about full democracy in race relations," was announced Monday night of this week by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

In making the announcement Mr. Embree stated that the decision was reached at a weekend conference at the Hotel Shoreland here. Incorporation papers for a new Illinois "not for profit" corporation are being filed for submission to the Illinois Secretary of State.

OFFICERS OF NEW CORPORATION 5-6-44

Officers of the new corporation will be: Clarence E. Pickett, president; Charles H. Houston, vice president; Will W. Alexander, vice president and treasurer, and Mrs. Mary Jane Grunsfeld, secretary. National headquarters will be maintained in Chicago.

The following activities have been proposed for the corporation: 5-13-44

(1) "advancement of knowledge concerning race and race relations both by the collection and analysis of the records of interracial experience and by original research;

(2) "cooperation with public and private agencies and individuals working in the interracial field by supplying needed information, by advice concerning procedures, and by the temporary loan of personnel;

(3) "assistance to local communities in organizing to meet their interracial problems where existing programs seem inadequate;

(4) "assistance in the development of materials and programs for use in the pub... schools and other institutions; and 5-13-44

(5) "increasing knowledge about racial groups by popular education through the radio, the press, moving pictures, and other means of mass communication."

PRESENT AT CONFERENCE

The organization conference was attended by the following: Will W. Alexander of Chicago, vice president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund; Homer S. Brown of Pittsburgh, Pa., member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives; Major Charles Dollard, Washington, D. C.; Marian Edman, Board of Education, Detroit; Marshall Field, Chicago, publisher PM and Chicago Sun.

Also Lester B. Granger, New York City, executive secretary, National Urban League; Mrs. Mary Jane Grundsfeld of Chicago, special assistant Mayor's Committee on Race Relations; Maxwell Hahn, executive vice president, the Field Foundation, New York and Chicago; Charles H. Houston, Washington, D. C., attorney and member of the FEPC; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director, the Social Science Institute, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

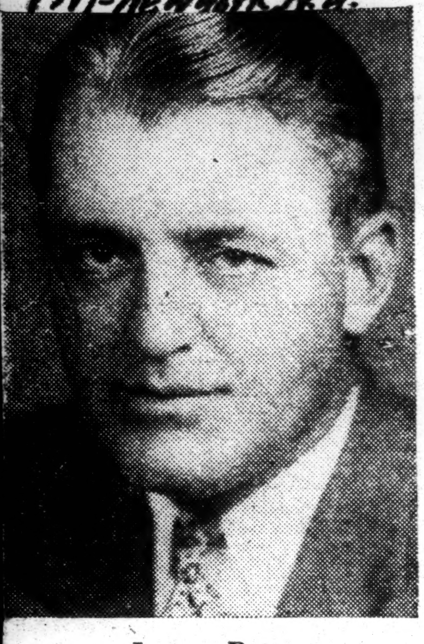
5-13-44

Philleo Nash, anthropologist, Washington, D. C.; James G. Patton, president, National Farmers Union Denver, Colo.; Clarence E. Pickett executive secretary, American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pa.; P. L. Prattis, executive editor, the Pittsburgh Courier; Robert Redfield department of anthropology, University of Chicago; Leonard M. Reise attorney, Chicago; Abraham Rubin vice president, National Smelting Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Sara Southall, supervisor of employment and service, International Harvester Co., Chicago.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, National Council YMCA, New York City; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, Chicago; Louis C. Weiss, attorney, New York City; Walter White, executive secretary, NAACP, New York City; Donald Young, University of Pennsylvania Social Science Research Council.

New Group Opens War on Racial Discrimination

PM-New York N.Y.


James Patton

Channing Tobias

Will Alexander

Walter White

Council to Lead Fight for Democracy in U. S. A.

5-10-44

By Albert Deutsch

The organization of the American Council on Race Relations, announced Monday in Chicago, marks one of the most encouraging recent steps toward the attainment of full racial democracy in the U. S. A. The new group, if it realizes its present promise, will fill a vital gap as the first national clearing house for information on race relations.

A five-point program for the newly-formed Council was adopted at a week-end conference in Chicago attended by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; Will W. Alexander, vice president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund; Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, New York; Charles S. Johnson, director of Social Science Institute, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; James G. Patton, president of National Farmers Union; P. L. Prattis, executive editor of the Pittsburgh *Courier*; Marshall Field, owner of PM and publisher of the Chicago *Sun*; Abraham Robin, vice president of National Smelting Co.; Channing Tobias, National Council of YMCAs; Robert C. Weaver, director of Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, Chicago; Louis S. Weiss, attorney, New York City; Walter White, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, Donald S. Young, University of Pennsylvania Social Science Research Council, and other leaders in race relations.

The Program

The program includes:

¶ Advancement of knowledge concerning race and race relations both by the collection and analysis of records of inter-racial relationships and by original research.

¶ Co-operation with public and private agencies and individuals working in the inter-racial field by supplying needed information, by advice concerning procedures, and by the temporary loan of personnel.

¶ Assistance to local communities in organizing to meet their inter-racial problems where the existing program seems inadequate.

¶ Assistance in developing materials and programs for use in public schools and other educational institutions. 5-10-44

¶ Increasing knowledge about racial groups by popular education through the radio, press, movies and other means of mass communication.

Council's Functions

One of the most important functions of the American Council on Race Relations will be to make readily available to local groups the know-how in tackling race problems on a democratic basis. The successes and failures of existing inter-racial activities will be studied, so that new groups won't have to repeat the mistakes of dead, dying or stillborn committees. Duplication and waste in activities to improve race relations may be cut to a minimum by consulting the central clearing house, which will have its national headquarters in Chicago.

Another important service that the new Council could render is to help popularize the scientific truth about race, thus dispelling the age-old superstitions and misconceptions that combine to build up unwarranted race prejudices.

The Council is an outgrowth of a plan mapped out last March at a conference attended by 75 experts in race relations.

The Council's officers, as announced by Edwin R. Embree of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, include:

President: Clarence E. Pickett, executive head of the American Friends Service Committee.

Vice president: Charles H. Houston, Washington attorney who has handled many cases involving race discrimination. 5-10-44

The new group will stress democratic rights for Negroes, although the whole field of discrimination against minorities will lie within its scope. Its activities will be initially financed by funds from several foundations.

The Race Relations Council

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga. 5-12-44

The formation of the American Council on Race Relations at Chicago last week, marks another advance in the direction of the attainment of full citizenship rights for American Negroes. The new group, if it realizes its present goal, will fill a vital gap in the nation-wide clearing house for information on race relations.

The five-point program of the Council, adopted at a week-end conference at Chicago, with a large number of representative leaders in business, science and education present, includes:

"The advancement of knowledge concerning race relations, by the collection of data and analysis of records of inter-racial relationships, as well as by original research.

Cooperation with public and private agencies and individuals working in the interracial field by supplying needed information on advice, procedures, and by the temporary loan of personnel.

Assistance to local communities in organizing to meet their interracial problems where the existing program seems inadequate.

Assistance in developing materials and programs for use in public schools and other educational institutions.

Increasing knowledge about racial groups by popular education through the radio, press, movies and other means of mass communication." 5-12-44

The program of the Council represents a genuine attempt to focus attention upon the major American problem — discrimination against the Negro minority. The Council is the outgrowth of a plan mapped out last March at a similar conference attended by over 75 leaders in race relations. Without appearing to criticize the organization, it is our considered belief that the Council should have a greater southern coloring than is at present true. For although it is termed a national organization, with the exception of Dr. Charles S. Johnson, it is as much northern in structure as is the Southern Regional Council southern structure. Maybe the organization will expand to include a larger number of southern members. We should welcome such an expansion, since in the final analysis the South is the firing line of the American race problem, where fully 75 per cent of our Negroes live.

New Council Would Seek Full Democracy In Race Relations

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga.

5-9-44

Organization Of New National Body Announced By Edwin Embree

CHICAGO—(SNS) — A decision to organize the American Council on Race Relations to bring about full democracy in race relations was announced Monday night by Edwin R. Embree.

Mr. Embree stated that the decision was reached at a week end conference at the Hotel Shoreland here attended by the following: Will W. Alexander, vice president; Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; Homer S. Brown, attorney, member Pennsylvania legislature; Major Charles Dollard, Washington, D. C.; Marian Edman, Board of Education, division of instruction Detroit; Edwin R. Embree, president, Julius Rosewald Fund, Chicago; Marshall Field, publisher, PM and Chicago Sun; Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, National Urban League; New York; Mrs. Mary Jane Grunsfield, special assistant, Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, Chicago; Maxwell Hahn, executive vice president, the Field Foundation, New York and Chicago; Charles H. Houston, attorney with wide experience in discrimination cases, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, 5-9-44 director, Social Science Institute, Fisk University, Nashville; Philleo Nash, anthropologist, Washington, D. C.; Jas. G. Patton, president, National Farmers Union, Denver; Clarence E. Pickett, executive secretary, American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia; P. L. Prattis, executive 5-9-44 editor, Pittsburgh Courier; Dr. Rober Redfield, department of anthropology, University of Chicago; Leonard M. Reiser, attorney, Chicago; Abraham Rubin, vice president; National Smelting company, Cleveland; Sara Southall, supervisor of employment and service, International Harvester company, Chicago; Channing Tobias, National Council of YMCA, New York; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director, Mayors' Committee on Race Relatorney, Chicago Louis S. Weiss, attorney, New York; Walter White, executive secretary, NAACP; Donald S. Young, University of Pennsylvania Social Science Research Council; 5-9-44

Incorporation papers for a new Illinois not for profit corporation are being filed for submission to the Secretary of State. The purpose of the American Council on Race Relations as adopted by the conference group will be to bring about full democracy in race relations.

The following activities have been proposed for the corporation:

1. Advancement of knowledge concerning race and race relations both by the collection and analysis of the records of interracial experience and by original research.

2. Cooperation with public and private agencies and individuals working in the interracial field by supply needed information, by advice concerning procedures, and by the temporary loan of personnel.

3. Assistance to local communities in organizing to meet their their interracil problems where existing programs seem inadequate. 5-9-44

4. Assistance in the development of materials and programs for use in the public schools and other educational institutions.

5. Increasing knowledge about racial groups by popular education through the radio, the press, moving pictures, and other means of mass communications.

M.r Embree stated that the officers of the new corporation would be Clarence E. Pickett, president, Charles H. Houston, vice president; Will W. Alexander, vice president and treasurer; Mrs. Mary Jane Grunsfield, secretary. National headquarters will be in Chicago.

Nation's Liberals Form Race Relations Council

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHICAGO—Following a week end conference of nationally-known liberals, in Hotel Shoreland here, an organization known as The American Council on Race Relations has been formed, seeking to effect "full democracy" in America.

Incorporation papers for the new not-for-profit organization are now being filed and will later be submitted to the Secretary of State, Edwin R. Embree, chairman of the emergency conference group, revealed. He also disclosed that officers of the new corporation will be Clarence E. Pickett, president; Charles H. Houston, vice-president; Will W. Alexander, vice-president and treasurer, and Mrs. Mary Jane Grunsfeld, secretary, with national headquarters here. 5-13-44

Activities approved by the corporation are (1) advancement of knowledge concerning race and race relations both by the collection and analysis of the record of interracial experience and by original research; (2) co-operation with public and private agencies and individuals working in the interracial field by supplying needed information, by advice concerning procedures and by the temporary loan of personnel; (3) assistance to local communities in organizing to meet their interracial problems where existing programs seem inadequate; (4) assistance in the development of materials and programs for use in the public schools and other educational institutions; and (5) increasing knowledge about racial groups by popular education through the radio, press, motion pictures and other means of mass communication. 5-13-44

Attending the conference were: Will W. Alexander, Homer S. Brown, Major Charles Dollard, Marshall Field, Lester B. Granger, Mary Jane Grunsfeld, Maxwell Hahn, Charles H. Houston, Charles S. Johnson, Philleo Nash, James G. Patton, Clarence E. Pickett, Percival L. Prattis, Robert Redfield, Leonard M. Rieser, Abraham Rubin, Sara Southall, Channing H. Tobias, Robert C. Weaver, Louis S. Weiss, Walter White and Donald S. Young, all specialists in their respective fields.

After War, Look Out for A Ku Klux Klan

11-11-44 AFRO-AMERICAN Balt., Md

Cradle Is Place to Improve Race Relations

MADISON, Wis.—The cradle is the best place to start improving race relations, and in an adult world of peace and security, there would be no place for race prejudice, H. Scudder Mekeel, associate professor of anthropology, University of Wisconsin, told the National Committee for Mental Hygiene last week. He continued:

"With Brazil and Russia as examples, we can say that race prejudice is not inherent in the human animal. If we want to be more cautious, we can say that if there is any human tendency to recognize and acknowledge differences, cultures can control the uses to which such recognition is put.

Law and Education

"An American looks to education when he wants to effect a change. Education is a powerful tool, but we often forget that it is but one part of our culture. It cannot carry the whole load in any significant change in attitude.

"The use of law is another technique we like to think of, particularly if we despair of accomplishing anything by education. But again its body of law is only one aspect of a culture. To be effective, law needs the good will and support of the majority—as we found to bitter cost during the prohibition era.

"What we need desperately is an applied social science that combines what we know about human personality under varying cultural influences with what we know about cultural change.

"Too often we still ask whether race prejudice can be 'attacked' by appeal to the churches, or by discussions in the schools, or by documentary films prepared for wide circulation.

Can't Reform People

"What we need to do is not to 'reform' individuals, A, B, and C, in regard to their prejudices and discriminatory behavior, but to deflect, modify or transform the processes at work in our society, so that all children will no longer learn, nor their elders sanction, prejudice and discrimination.

"We might as well face the fact that we would not still continue to have race prejudice and discrimination unless they accomplished something for us. Our society is highly competitive. The feverish struggle produces anxieties. If any sector of the population is ruled out of the competition for the better jobs on some clearly identifiable basis, there is lessened competition, and, therefore, lessened anxiety for the majority group.

"Race discrimination, especially against the colored race, has been found to accomplish this decrease in anxiety. To bar him from better jobs immediately removes 10 per cent of the total population from potential competition.

Cradle Best Place

"A direct attack on these problems often arouses resistance in the very people whom one is trying to influence. A fundamental change will come only through indirect means that undercut the sources of prejudice. The cradle is the best place to start.

"Child training is not the only necessary point of attack. Any move toward an economy of abundance, in which the constructive energies of all the people would be harnessed toward a better world, would lessen pressure to cut out sectors of our population from competition for jobs.

"Anxieties are already mounting as to whether there will be jobs for all after the war. There is an increasing fear of the colored race on account of the economic gains he has made during the war. Jewish prejudice has been increasing in certain parts of the country.

"Even now before the end of the war, there are demogogues, like Gerald L. K. Smith, who are only too ready to lead the bandwagon. Hostile impulses continue to rise in the free-for-all, and race prejudice will be there as a ready outlet.

KKK Real Possibility

"For the immediate emergency of the after-war reaction and a possible wave of rising prejudice, we must take short-term measures immediately. We should publicize the dangers to the public peace and to the rights of certain of our citizens in the formation of hate organizations that parade falsely in the name of nationalism.

"That the imminent creation of such an organization, or the revival in full force of the Ku Klux Klan is a real possibility, we have only to look at our history. Within the last hundred years there have been three nation-wide organizations that threatened our internal peace and security:

"The Know Nothings in the decade preceding the Civil War, the American Protective Association before the Spanish-American War, and the second Ku Klux Klan after the first World War.

Anti-Catholicism

"The spearhead of the first two was anti-Catholicism, an unfortunate early American heritage that is still with us. The spearhead of the third, the second Ku Klux Klan, was, and is, triple-prolonged—anti-Catholic, anti-colored and anti-Jew.

"The colored people had made economic gains during the last war. This fact was used by the Klan particularly in the South to get recruits to put the colored man in his place.

"During the 1890's and 1900's there had been a heavy Jewish immigration owing to the growing prejudice against them in Europe and specifically owing to the programs in eastern Europe. The Klan played up fear and hate of Jews, particularly along the northeastern seaboard where most of the Jews had settled.

11-11-44

"Hatred of Catholics was stirred wherever there were Protestants, especially those belonging to the Fundamentalist and strongly evangelical sects.

A Fourth Target?

"The prejudices unfortunately are still with us. So are the free and floating anxieties and hostilities which can be poured into the mold of prejudice. A fourth target may be added after the present war—the Japanese-American War.

"Another fact is apparent in the three organizations mentioned. Each one has been stronger than the last and has been able to attract more adherents. So far, we have not had a hate and supernationalist organization that combined with prejudice a definite ideology to apply to government.

"However, the world trend of such prejudice movements, as we see in Germany, is to embody an ideology. We may get such a development here the next time.

World Two-Thirds Colored

"Those of us who are white are having, and so far wasting, our last chance to be accepted on an equal basis with the other peoples of a world, which is two thirds colored.

"The three-hundred-year advantage we had through the industrial revolution is coming to a close as the remainder of the world becomes industrialized and capable of producing modern weapons of war.

"Let us all work to stem the tide of hate before the most susceptible among us are swept into the stream. In addition to publicizing the character of the hate groups we have had and what they do, we should try more experiments like the one now being talked about in Springfield, Mass. There, particularly through the school system, people have made a concerted effort toward better understanding of one another.

Much Complacency

"There are plenty of men of good will in this country. But there is also much complacency and apathy. We must find a way to arouse people to take an active interest in achieving the kind of world in which we can live in peace and in security from want and fear—a world in which we would be free to develop to our full capacities. In such a world there would be no further need for race prejudice."

11-11-44

Prejudice Must Go, First Lady Declares

Atlanta Ga. Daily World

BROOKLYN—(A N P)—Bias must go, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt told an audience of 5,000 students at Brooklyn college last week. The group, assembled in commemoration of the massacre of Czech students by the Nazis in 1939, listened to the first lady blast religious and racial intolerance as "dangerous" foes to the President's campaign, and decry them as issued which "must go."

11-19-44

"We must do away with these things in this country," she said.

"We did appeal to dangerous things in the campaign; we aroused thoughts of racial and religious differences, and, if you allow prejudice on any subject, then you have prejudice on many subjects. Prejudice grows until everybody has a special prejudice of his own and then unity is destroyed.

WORK WITH YOUTH

The best way to eliminate prejudice is to work in the schools with youth, Mrs. Roosevelt belives. "Older individuals must stop looking at people as though they were lumped together in one lump and consider them as individuals."

11-19-44

Weary soldiers, the President's wife went on to say, will do a better job of being citizens when they return because they have learned to live and work together. "These men will perhaps come back," she stated, "understanding better how each individual citizen is important. They knew that if one man fails, the whole day may be lost."

Elaborating further upon her idea of the changed soldier, Mrs. Roosevelt mentioned a recent visit to a submarine base at Hawaii. She had commented to an officer [illegible] democracy practic- [illegible] submarine crews; "Ne- [illegible] and work to- [illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. Roosevelt [illegible] each one [illegible] six feet by three. [illegible] one man fails, we [illegible] lives. [illegible] you're [illegible] to be a member of [illegible] enough to do [illegible] have anything any [illegible] does."

11-19-44

Roosevelt who more than any other living person has borne the burden of defamation to the end that Negroes be treated as citizens and not as serfs.

Daily World Atlanta Ga.

FIRST LADY VINDICATED

What is more, this nation has vindicated her through reelection of her great husband. This country knew that Mrs. Roosevelt was big hearted and would not flinch before the challenge to of the color question; this country knew that in the future as in the past Eleanor Roosevelt would not be afraid of Negro citizens; this country knew that Negroes would be welcome in the White House in a way they never welcomed before the Roosevelts entered. But this country reelected Franklin D. Roosevelt with his fine fearless wife. This writer is happy because Roosevelt was reelected but he is happier because Mrs. Roosevelt's way of life has been indirectly vindicated.

11-19-44

But aside from the race relational aspects, the world outlook is improved by the election. This war must be won and the breathing spell must be improved and possibly prolonged. The solemn fact remains that until race prejudice is destroyed in this world there can be no peace and what seems so, is only a breathing spell between wars. This is a stunning truth but we may as well face it. This world is not ready for lasting peace and even the reelection of Roosevelt does not controvert nor contravene this fact. The outlook is just a little brighter because the diplomatic comraderie of Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt will be continued. A MIGHTY MAN! Praeiudicum generis delendum est!

War Changes Race Relations, Julius Rosenwald Fund Finds

Post Washington D.C. 11-29-44

By the Associated Press

The war has made "a huge dent in the old patterns of race relations," the Julius Rosenwald Fund—founded in 1917 by the merchant-philanthropist whose name it bears and devoted to "the betterment of the condition of Negroes" has reported.

The comprehensive summary is presented in the form of a "race relations balance sheet."

At the top of the "debits" side, it stated:

"Housing, always inadequate in black ghettos, has become intolerable with new crowding" as 750,000 Negroes have migrated from the rural South since 1940, most of them to congested cities in the North and West.

Employment of Negroes was slow and in "dozens of centers" upgrading of Negro workers resulted in strife.

Congress declined to outlaw lynching or the poll tax.

Police and the courts "have not always shown fair play or justice."

"Discrimination" and "segregation" exist in the armed forces.

These are described as "the underlying causes of friction."

It led off the "credits" side of the ledger with the observation:

"In spite of all, the war years have made a huge dent in the old patterns of race relations. The balance is tremendous gain for democracy. Never before in America have Negroes been given the opportunities they have today. And they are making the most of them."

12-24-44

Honor Eight In Fight Against Bias

Better Racial Relations Plan Put Before All CIO Councils

Courier-Pittsburgh, Pa. 4-1-44

CHICAGO—The National CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination went on record here last week for an over-all program to be recommended to all CIO councils throughout the country. The committee also recommended that each State council appoint a liaison officer to co-ordinate its work in the fight on discrimination with the national committee.

The Dawson-Scanlon bill for permanent establishment of the Fair Employment Practices Committee was endorsed at the meeting.

VOTE AWARDS TO EIGHT

The committee also voted special awards of commendation to eight persons who have achieved distinction in the fight against discrimination.

Those named for the awards were Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, R. J. Thomas, president, United Auto Workers, CIO; Irving Abramson, chairman of the National CIO Allied War Relief committee; Jack Kroll, president of the Ohio State CIO Industrial Council; Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, National Urban League; Miss Ruth Benedict, anthropologist and author, "Races of Mankind," and Bishop Haas, bishop of Grand Rapids and former chairman of FEPC.

The program suggested for the guidance of councils stressed seven points:

1. Responsibility for the formation of anti-discrimination committees in each city and county industrial union council and urban union.

2. To hold conferences in different areas of the State to discuss the most pressing problems, and to formulate a program of action therefrom.

3. To distribute materials bearing on the subject to various anti - discrimination committees and other interested groups and individuals in their State.

4. To be at the service of all city and county councils, and local unions in their State.

5. To co-ordinate local committee programs in their State.

6. To co-operate with other responsible community groups and people whose programs are consistent with the CIO.

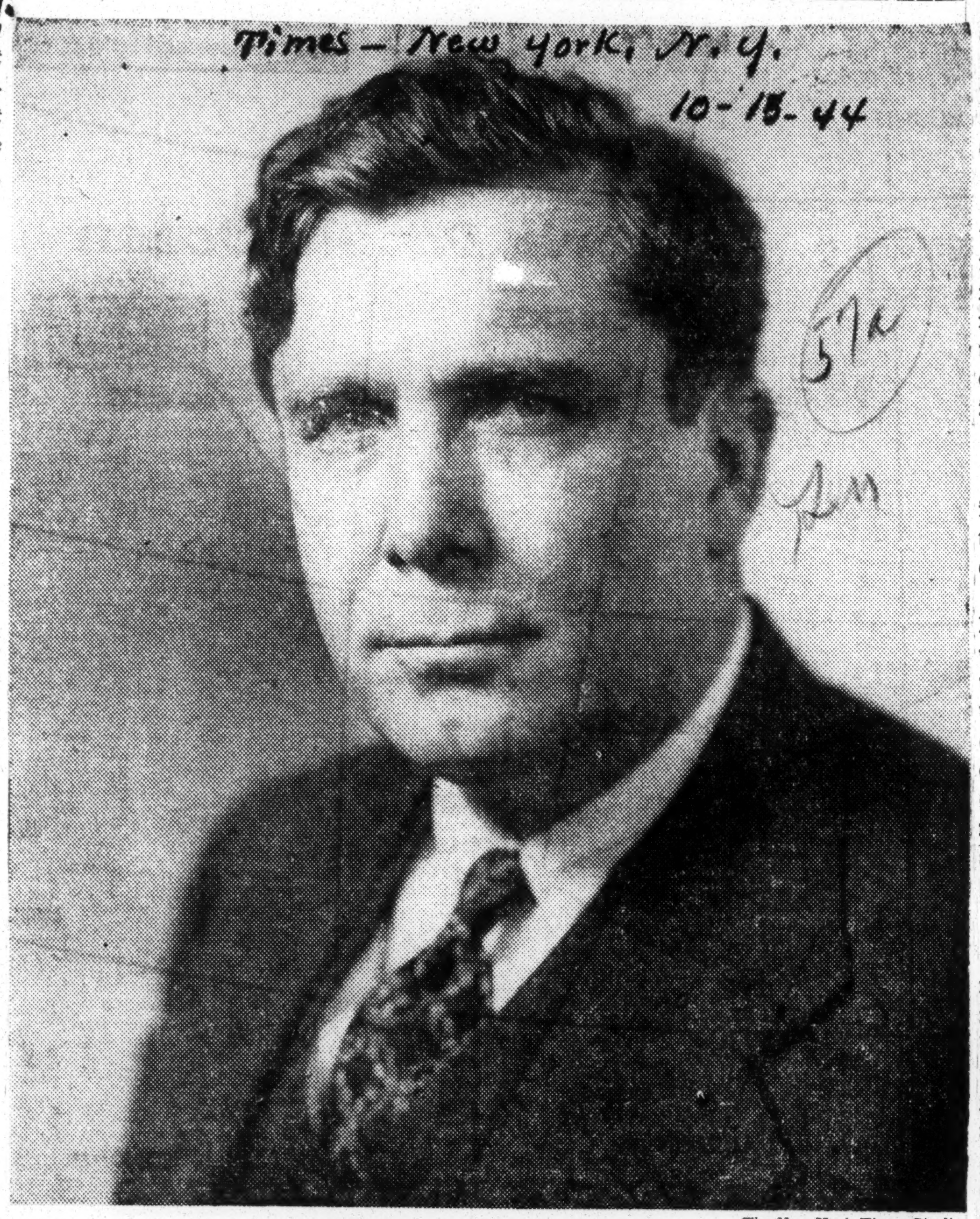
7. To develop projects for local and county committees that will lead towards better racial relations in our unions and the community.

Presiding at the meeting were James B. Carey, secretary of the CIO and chairman of the committee, and Willard S. Townsend, president, United Transport Service Employees of America and secretary of the committee.

CREED FOR AMERICANS: BY WENDELL WILLKIE

Times — New York, N.Y.

Wendell L. Willkie, who died suddenly last week at the age of 52, left an eloquent legacy of writings. On this page are quotations chosen to be representative of what he believed in and what he stood for. The excerpts have been taken from his books, his speeches and his magazine articles.



The New York Times Studio

WENDELL LEWIS WILLKIE

OUR ROLE IN THE WORLD

Surely the events through which we lived before the war, and the war itself, have made plain that American policy cannot be separated into two unrelated compartments, one labeled Foreign Policy and one Domestic Policy. The two areas of action are inseparable; what happens in either immediately affects the other.

We are not living in several worlds. Our small American farms, our huge American factories, have close bonds with what is produced in the Andes and the hills of Szechuan, with the complex trade mechanism of London, with the cargoes that sail from Bombay and Oslo and Melbourne. Whatever we do at home constitutes foreign policy. And whatever we do abroad constitutes domestic policy. This is the great, new political fact..

Furthermore, we have learned conclusively that in the modern world the United States cannot survive militarily, economically or politically without close and continuing cooperation with the other nations of the world.

PATTERN FOR THE FUTURE

The thinking of the free world heretofore has been largely determined upon the hustings of England and in Parliamentary debates. But now, largely as a result of a United States' role as the arsenal of democracy and the success of our armed forces, all the world turns to America.

All the world is looking to us to set the pattern for the future. You see it in the British press, in China, in Russia, in all the islands of the far seas, but in order to provide the leadership for which the world looks we must shed our shell of indirection.

OUR TASK TODAY

What we must win now, during the war, are the principles. We must know what our line of solution will be. Let me use the American Revolution as an example. When we fought that war we had no inkling of the actual structure of the United States of America. No one had ever heard of the Constitution. The Federal system, the three branches of Government, the brilliant bicameral compromise by which the small States were induced to come into the Union—all these innovations lay as yet in the future, nourished only by the brains of a few great political thinkers—who, themselves, were not entirely clear. And yet the basic principles of that great political structure that was to become the United States of America were, surely, contained in the Declaration of Independence, in the songs and speeches of that day, in after-dinner discussions and private arguments around soldiers' camp fires and everywhere along the Atlantic Coast. Even though the great States of Massachusetts and Virginia were held together by the vaguest pronouncements and the flimiest of political contraptions (the Continental Congress), their citizens were in substantial agreement as to the cause they were fighting for and the goal they wished to achieve. * * *

Can we not learn from this simple lesson, and from similar lessons of history, what our task is today? We must learn. We must know that we shall win in the future peace only what we are now winning in the war—no more and no less.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The time is approaching when we must once more determine whether America will assume its proper position in world affairs, and we must not let that determination be again decided by mere party strategy.

I am satisfied that the American people never deliberately and intentionally turned their backs on a program for international cooperation. Possibly they would have preferred changes in the precise Versailles Covenant, but not complete aloofness from the efforts of other nations. They were betrayed by leaders without convictions who were thinking in terms of group vote-catching and partisan advantage.

If our withdrawal from world affairs after the last war was a contributing factor to the present war and to the economic instability of the past twenty years—and it seems plain that it was—a withdrawal from the problems and responsibilties of the world after this war would be sheer disaster. Even our relative geographical isolation no longer exists.

SOVEREIGNTY

To the extent that the term sovereignty is taken to mean that we have the right to do exactly as we please in dealings with other nations, it is out of date.

Germany and Japan pretend that they have a right and duty to enforce their will throughout the world. They have dressed their claim up in fancy and most offensive theories based on blood, race and mythology. It is now in the course of being put down. The idea of the absolute sovereignty of any nation in international relationships is as impractical in operation as the idea of the absolute separateness of any nation.

FREEDOM TO TRADE

There will be no peace, there will be no real development, there will be no economic stability, unless we find the method by which we can begin to break down the unnecessary trade barriers hampering the flow of goods. Obviously, the sudden and uncompromising abolition of tariffs after the war could only result in disaster. But obviously, also, one of the freedoms we are fighting for is freedom to trade. I know there are many men, particularly in America, where our standard of living exceeds the standard of living in the rest of the world, who are genuinely alarmed at such a prospect, who believe that any such process will only lessen our own standard of living. The reverse of this is true.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA

No one could be more opposed to the Communist doctrine than I am, for I am completely opposed to any system that leads to absolutism. But I have never understood why it should be assumed that in any possible contact between communism and democracy democracy should go down.

I believe it is possible for Russia and America, perhaps the most powerful countries in the world, to work together for the economic freedom and the peace of the world. At least, knowing that there can be no enduring peace, no economic stability, unless the two work together there is nothing I ever wanted more to believe. And so deep is my faith in the fundamental rightness of our free economic and political institutions that I am convinced they will survive any such working together.

OUR WAY OF LIVING

Our way of living together in America is a strong but delicate fabric. It is made up of many threads. It has been woven over many centuries by the patience and sacrifice of countless liberty-loving men and women. It serves as a cloak for the protection of poor and rich, of black and white, of Jew and gentile, of foreign and native born.

Let us not tear it asunder. For no man knows, once it is destroyed, where or when man will find its protective warmth again.

FREEDOM

I am interested in one thing and that is the preservation of freedom. I am a first-generation American. My grandfather left Germany in 1848. He had to leave because he had joined the revolutionary movement to overthrow autocracy.

He brought my father as a boy to this country. I was nurtured on freedom. My father talked to me many times on what it meant to live under an autocracy. It gave me a love of freedom that actuates every thought of my life. Every social theory that I entertain has at its base the freedom of men.

MINORITIES

It has always impressed me that, quite apart from any reasons of humanitarianism or justice or any sentiment regarding the protection of the weak by the strong, it is only common sense to safeguard jealously the rights of minorities. For mi-

norities are rich assets of a democracy, assets which no totalitarian government can afford. Dictatorships must, of necessity, fear and suppress them. But within the tolerance of a democracy minorities are the constant spring of new ideas, stimulating new thought and action, the constant source of new vigor.

To suppress minority thinking and minority expression would tend to freeze society and prevent progress. For the majority itself is stimulated by the existence of minority groups. The human mind requires contrary expressions against which to test itself.

10-15-44

STATES' RIGHTS

The issue today is not the issue of States' rights versus Federal power. The issue is Government administered under law. For if economic and social regulations in our modern industrial age must be national in scope to be effective, so their administration must be by law and rule if the citizen is to remain free.

The solution lies not in a weakened central government, but lies in assuring the proper use of the power we have deemed it wise and necessary to grant to the Federal Government. That means a sense of responsibility in administration. It means —and this is important—local administration of numerous Federal functions in their local application. And it means primarily the substitution of government by law for government by caprice and unlimited discretions.

10-15-44

FUNCTIONS OF A POLITICAL PARTY

The cynics of our day have for the most part concluded that political parties are nothing more than vehicles for men who want power. One contemporary historian defines a political party in so many words as "an organized attempt to get power." No one, of course, can deny that parties are convenient vehicles for power-seekers. No one can deny, either, that they often succumb to the temptations of political expediency at the expense of their fundamental principles. Still, I think the time has come to give the lie to the cynics. * * * Unless political parties are able and willing to formulate issues and to stand upon principles democracy cannot endure. Furthermore, the principles of a political party, in order to win the confidence of the people, must be vital, ever-flowing, ever-evolving.

Racial Unity Dinner Greeted by FDR

Daily Worker N.Y.

More than a thousand Negro and white Americans Sunday night issued a call to the nation for a fight against racial discrimination, "Hitler's most effective weapon." The call was issued from a dinner at Hotel Roosevelt. *4-4-44*

A message from President Roosevelt greeted the function which was dedicated to a mobilization for national and racial unity.

The President expressed the hope that the dinner given by "the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties will be an outstanding contribution in the achievement of that unity so essential to winning the war and securing the peace."

Although for days before it was held the dinner had been under red-baiting attack from The World-Telegram, the function was crowded to the doors and 200 who sought admission had to be turned away because accommodations were taxed to capacity.

Paul Robeson, noted actor and singer, a guest of honor, was presented with a special award by George Marshall, federation chairman, in recognition of his outstanding contributions to racial and national unity. Robeson was introduced to the diners by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, former U. S. Minister to Norway.

Sen. Robert F. Wagner, Malcolm Ross, chairman of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, and Dr. Ralph Barton Perry of Harvard University were among many prominent Americans who sent greetings.

"The maintenance of our national unity against those who spread the un-American dogma of darkness and hate is an essential part of our war effort," Senator Wagner wrote.

Mr. Ross wired that the "cost of disunity is more than our budget can stand." "To apply his top skill to produce is the one sure way a civilian can prove his patriotism. Good job practice, good trade unionism, good Americanism demand that the chance be given every loyal American worker." *4-4-44*

Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, one of several speakers, assured the diners of labor's full support in the fight against discrimination. Labor is constantly fighting attempts to incite race hatred in war plants, he said.

"Racial discrimination must be recognized as the sharpest weapon of Nazism," he asserted. "It establishes the basis for discord and disunity which is the sole avenue through which Hitlerism can seek to escape its complete and utter destruction."

Albert E. Kahn, co-author of the book "Sabotage," said that the entire fifth column in the country centered around Henry Ford. Other speakers included Stephen Fritchman, editor of the Christian Register, and Sam Barlow, composer.

THE GENTLER SEX

Post Washington D.C. 11-16-44

Feminine Tolerance

WHAT is the greatest social virtue? Asked this question once in a poll, this country's intellectual leaders voted by a large majority for tolerance.

A large part of American women evidently feel the same way—even though much bridge and beauty shop conversation might indicate otherwise. Five American women, heads of national organizations with a combined membership of 20 million, in a recent postelection broadcast warned in forceful, plain spoken terms against perpetuating election campaign feuds and prejudices. They appealed for national unity based on tolerance.

Their talks revealed that women generally felt strongly on two issues: First, that there had been too much bitterness and bigotry in the recent election campaign; second, that the imperative present duty of Americans was to close ranks and work for an effective peace.

Dangerous Chatter

The direct, definite stand for minority rights of these women, who represent the trend of thought among millions of their kind, was encouraging at this time. Many who hear feminine conversation these days in its more superficial phases are apt to be despondent about the future. They hear women making a race issue out of a maid's insubordination—or nonexistence; blaming all their personal inconveniences on "politicians" or labor unions; seeing Communist or Fascist hobgoblins around every corner; prefacing their anti-Semitic harangues with "some of my best friends are Jews;" sniffing at foreign names and accents in the manner of suspicious savages; snobbishly appending the meaningless adjectives "true," "genuine," "real," to their own brands of Americanism; practicing attitudes that hold danger for the way of life the founders of this Nation sought to establish.

Those who hear this type of talk often lose sight of the underlying good sense and largeness of spirit of American women generally, particularly of those who have expanded their viewpoint through their churches and their clubs.

Speaking for such women, Mrs. LaFell Dickinson, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, urged in her broadcast that the "false accusation against parties, creeds, races, labor organizations," of the recent campaign be speedily erased.

No "Master Races"

"Loyal citizens during the campaign," she said "have been set apart as unworthy, as interlopers, as 'not belonging.' We must now make it a point to work with the minority groups in our community as becomes a great citizenry; we must wipe out the myth of a "master race."

Significant of the way Americans feel about the recent election wrangling was the way in which these feminine leaders did not mince words in speaking of it. "Unwise campaigners" Mrs. Dickinson said, had infected bitterness into the election.

Mrs. Charles B. Gilbert, president of the American Legion Auxiliary, deplored that in the recent election, "race has been set against race, creed against creed and color against color." "The national election is over, but the wounds of bitterness are deep" she said. She urged that Americans do some "housecleaning" before their 12 million fighting men return. "Those men," she said, "don't question the ancestry of their buddies, nor do they care what their religious or political persuasions are, or in what social strata they moved as civilians. They have destroyed barriers; are we going to rebuild them? We dare not! Our progress in tolerance and understanding must match theirs."

Effect on Children

Mrs. William A. Hastings, president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, reminded parents of the effect campaign wrangling had had on children. She pointed out that they had heard Republicans and Democrats belaboring each other on the radio, and had heard adults in conversation criticizing religious, racial and political groups. "These things they have heard can have lasting and dangerous effects on their attitude toward fellow beings," she said.

Miss Amy C. Welcher, president of the United Council of Church Women, warned the women of the Nation that they would be prepared for the battle to win the peace "only to the extent that we have searched our souls, resolved to cast out any hatred and prejudice we may be harboring, and accept the teachings of the Bible."

Mrs. Harold V. Milligan, president of the National Council of the Women of the United States, Inc., declared world peace would depend on attitudes at home. "World-mindedness is impossible abroad while narrow-mindedness exists at home," she said, "while social snobbery and religious bigotry, anti-Semitism, anti-Catholicism and all other 'isms', of disunity go unchecked. Not until we live together with dignity in our own communities can we hope to live and work together with the peoples of the world."

Brotherhood Week

Constitution-Atlanta, Ga.

This, the week of February 20-26, is Brotherhood Week. Americans everywhere celebrate the week, which is sponsored annually by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The implications of the week are so vital, in proper understanding, to our future as a nation founded on individual freedom, that all should devote some time to quiet contemplation of the true meaning of brotherhood. 2-26-44

Recognition of the basic brotherhood of all men is essential prerequisite to the building of that world-wide society of free men which holds the only hope of world development instead of world disintegration. Without brotherhood we shall see the race of earth's humans deteriorate once more into savagery. With brotherhood we can climb until man achieves that promised pinnacle of his creation, a spiritual status, "only a little lower than the angels."

There is no enemy of America, today, more vicious than he who, by word or act, contributes to religious or racial bigotry and hatred, who sows the seeds of dissension and group hatreds among a people who must be united if they are to fulfill the nation's destiny. 2-26-44

Brotherhood Week is symbolic of the mutual respect which we must acquire for each other. As such, it should be emphasized by all of us.

—GIVE BLOOD—WA. 9635—

One as far-sighted as Joe Stalin has, of course, weighed the hazards in a Kremlin get-together of the 16 new republics, with everybody toasting everybody.

Commander Of European Forces Hits Jim Crow

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. 5-21-44

Order Reassures Thousands Waiting For Big Invasion

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

WITH THE INVASION FORCES IN ENGLAND—(A N P) — The cardinal point upon which the struggle of the American Negro in the USA is based has received strict recognition from none other than the commanding general of the European Theater of Operations, Gen. Dwight H. Eisenhower himself a native of Kansas, and is contained in an order sent out by him recently. The edict contains all of the personality of "Ike" himself, and is encouched in unmistakable language.

The point stressed as number one in his letter is the one which reads:

"Equal opportunities of service and recreation are the right of every American soldier regardless of branch, race, color or creed."

MUST LIVE TOGETHER

It is the first point covered in the directive which draws attention to the fact that soldiers "must train together, work together, and live together in order to attain successful teamwork in campaign," and points out that the sharing of work opportunities and recreational facilities must be willingly accepted and utilized to unite more closely the troops of the several commands.

Further attention is drawn to the necessity of increasing the self respect of the individual soldiers, and their respect for their officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, to enhance their pride as members of the organization.

Further attention is drawn to the necessity of increasing the self respect of the individual soldiers, and their respect for their officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, to enhance their pride as members of the organization.

TROOPS REASSURED 5-21-44

The directive bore a re-assuring spirit of inspiration for Negro troops in the European Theater of Operations, and certainly imparts a better feeling of better things to come for the thousands of Negro troops in installations throughout the United Kingdom, who are part and parcel of this great invasion force which stands poised on the brink of the greatest military operation in the history of mankind. 5-21-44

It is not surprising, for even where Negro troops have not come into contact with Gen. Eisenhower his personality has been keenly felt by his post attitudes, and all the soldiers swear by him and say feelingly. "Ike is on the ball." And when they say that, they mean it, regardless of whether they are white or colored.

American Rabbis Release Race Relations Message

Courier-Pittsburgh, Pa. 2-5-44

EDITOR'S NOTE—Issued by the Commission on Justice and Peace of the Central Conference of American Rabbis in Observance on Race Relations Week on Agraham Lincoln's 135th Birthday, February 12, 1964.

"Oh may all created in Thine image recognize that they are brethren so that one in spirit, and one in fellowship, they may be forever united before Thee." . . . Moved by the spirit of this daily prayer of Israel, we join in the observance of Race Relations Week commencing the 12th day of February, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, a historic champion of human brotherhood.

As we scan the world scene torn by violence and strife with hundreds of men daily losing their lives, countrysides being laid waste and the habitations of men being destroyed, we cannot forget that the drive for this carnage came from the belief that one race or one nation is destined to rule the earth, to subjugate others and to exploit them. The denial of God's teaching of racial brotherhood is a menace to man's safety and an affront to God.

ALL RACES INVOLVED

We are pleased to note that among the 32 allied nations with whom our country is associated in the present struggle against tyranny, all races are represented. We record with appreciation the meeting of President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill with Chiang Kai-shek, leader of China's four hundred million men of the yellow race. We are glad to have the Chinese as our allies. Our soldiers are fighting side by side with theirs. Our aviators are flying wing by wing with theirs. In the Lend-Lease arrangement evolved by our country, we are sharing all we have now in a time of war with our allies, regardless of race. May we not express the hope that in times of peace we shall rise to similar moral heights to share what we have with all, regardless of race, to rebuild and to reconstruct and to help backward peoples attain higher standards of living. We hail the repeal by Congress of the Chinese Exclusion Act which corrects an old injustice, removes a long standing affront to an historic race and affirms the religious doctrine of brotherhood, and trust that similar affronts to other races will be removed. 2-5-44

WAR HAS FOCUSED

The war has brought into focus the serious disabilities which have sanction neither in science nor in morals from which our Negro fellow-Americans suffer. Segregation of them exists in schools and in public conveyances, in theatres and in motion picture houses, in the exercise of the ballot and in the right of residence, even in the armed forces and in religious shrines. Discrimination against them is rife in employment and in the professions, in commerce and in industry. Trained Negroes who might contribute much to the war effort are denied the privilege of giving their skills to their country. Some employers and trade unions justify such discrimination and resist suggestions to abolish it. President Roosevelt and his Fair Employment Practice Committee have done much, but not enough, to improve conditions. There has been some improvement but persistent prejudices based on false science and equally false moral principles have yet to be overcome.

We appeal to all Americans to remedy this grave injustice to millions of decent fellow-citizens whose history is bound up with that of our country. The Negro has contributed much to our artistic, intellectual, industrial and agricultural life. The scientific contributions of George Washington Carver, of blessed memory, his modesty and humility, his refusal financially to exploit his discoveries, his generosity, his genuine dedication to the welfare of his fellow-man are eloquent witnesses of the moral capacities and intellectual talents of the Negro people. They have much more to give to America and to contribute to its growing civilization.

We commend the Negro for his patience and restraint. Though victimized by injustice, though failing to see applied to him those principles which have been said to be our war goals, he has demonstrated his patriotism. In the armed forces he has begged for the privilege of active combat that he might defend with his blood the nation to which he is devoted. He has not succumbed to the propaganda of the Axis and their native allies. He has not met hate with hate or discrimination with sullenness. He has borne his burden with inspiring dignity.

ASHAMED OF RIOTS

We are ashamed of race riots. They are a blot on our country, un-American and irreligious, fomented by the foes and not the friends of America. We look forward to the time when the evil of race prejudice will be cleansed from every phase of our national life, when every expression of Jim Crowism will have been eliminated and when we shall all be as ashamed of discriminations against the Negro as we are of the witchcraft persecutions of another era. 2-5-44

We pray for those sick souls in our midst who find satisfaction in denying basic rights to their fellow-man. May God send healing to them. The world is big enough for every man to possess the heritage of justice. The soul of man is big enough to extend to every man the heritage of love. We hope that the coming peace will guarantee to men of all races that equality which is man's God-given right.

We of the faith of Israel whose ancestors frequently suffered from bigotry and persecution know well the pain and the agony of its victims. We remember that we were slaves in Egypt and we appeal to all men to purge their souls of those moral weaknesses which lead them to sanction discrimination against their fellow-men.

BETWEEN THE LINES

Atlanta Daily World

Interracial Cooperation

Atlanta, Ga.

(For ANP)

THE UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE fund campaign now under way is a matter of towering importance. While it is true that the goal set falls far short of the pressing needs in Negro education, such beginning is significant far beyond our powers of computation. It is safe to state that the funds realized will be small in comparison with the moral comradeship engendered in the campaign itself. In other words the by-product of the campaign will far outweigh the funds collected as important as these are.

Interracial cooperation could find no greater illustration and vindication than in the concerted drive for funds for Negro colleges of divers persuasion. The financial lift given these struggling schools will be paralled by the moral lift that comes of seeing racial and denominational lines transcended in the interest of the general welfare and progress. Negroes above all minority groups are the least prepared to sacrifice the good that denominational competition too often engenders. All competition is wasteful, but competition between Negroes over denominationalism is most deplorable. Little by little these denominational lines are weakening and the impact of this United Negro college fund will go a long way towards destroying them as one of the great forces of divisionism among the Negroes everywhere.

GREATEST INVESTMENT

The current drive is interracial, interdenominational, interstate, intersectional, intercollegiate, intergenerational, interfraternal and interorganizational. There can be no greater investment of a given fund than in the lives and future of the struggling Negro youth who will benefit from the United Negro College fund sought in the current campaign. The success of this campaign will be the best reproof for these narrowminded congressmen who trumped the effort to have the United States government set aside $300,000,000 to assist the poorer communities in their educational program at present so deplorably retarded. Some of those who have deplored the shortsightendness of these misguided congressmen will have an opportunity to make restitution for them. These narrow obstructionists are a mill-stone about the neck of this nation and stumbling blocks in the upward path of posterity.

This campaign will be a convincing implementation to the profusion of interracial declarations which everywhere abound. The time is at hand when we want action and the campaign under way gives fine opportunity for action of the most constructive kind.

In other words the current campaign is a brotherhood movement and as such it must not fail. The very thought of failure fills us with abject dismay for it would not be the mere failure of the campaign but of interracialism itself. Such would be a dire calamity at this stage of interracial understanding. We are not going to fail. We are going to write one of the finest chapters in the history of interracialism and what is more we are going to lay the foundation of bigger and better things tomorrow. This interracialism in education is a forerunner of interracialism in economic and social endeavor. Whether we realize it or not we live in a universe and not a multiverse: and we are either going to be brothers or brutes. 6-18-44

Brotherhood and Race Relations

Star of Zion, Charlotte, N.C.

Amidst the awful cataclysm of a world war, unprecedented in fury and magnitude, we ironically observe Brotherhood Month and Race Relations Sunday. If the inhabitants of Mars or some other planets should visit the earth they would probably be amazed by the incongruity of our practices as compared with our many-worded preachments on the matters of brotherhood. For we can hardly conceive of a world with so much of lip service to an idealism to which so little actual devotion is given.

But we must not be pessimistic, even though a confirmed optimist is hardly less endurable. We want, most assuredly, to believe that there are some evidences of true brotherhood and an attempt to solve the problems of race relations. However, we sometimes feel that if we want to find the truest manifestations of brotherhood, we would not look for it in the Church, nor even in Christian America or England. Undoubtedly Soviet Russia has made the greatest national progress toward brotherhood and better race relations. 2-17-44

In America with more than half of its 130,000,000 people members of the Christian Church, Negroes and white folks cannot easily belong to the same church. Just a few days ago we visited a ministerial association in a metropolitan city, and we learned that white ministers were afraid to invite Negro ministers to preach in their pulpits. Indeed, we have yet a long way to go.

Notwithstanding the discouragements and the difficulties there are some signs that we are beginning to see this matter in its true perspective. Here and there the light breaks through the clouds and we realize there are those among us who do believe in the brotherhood of man. A Voice like that of Dr. E. Stanley Jones, of Pearl Buck, of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, of Wendell Willkie, comes ringing through the clamor of such bigots as Rankin, Eastland, Cotton Ed Smith and a great host of so-called preachers of the gospel, and we know that Christian tolerance, brotherhood and racial goodwill are still abroad in the world.

Everywhere in the world men, women and children have felt the bitterness of the war. Injury, sickness, hunger and death have taken a terrible toll. God suffers it to be so, endeavoring to teach mankind that we must live together as brothers in the world or be plagued by war in every generation. How long, O Lord, will it be before America learns? What are we fighting for? Freedom or "white supremacy," as was voiced by a "good Christian" senator the other day?

But those who believe in brotherhood must take courage, God is not dead. We must be willing to die for the cause of human brotherhood, and, even though we die, the cause will ultimately win. John Oxenham has expressed it most admirably:

"In Christ there is no East or West,
In Him no North or South;
But one great fellowship of love
Throughout the whole wide earth.

In Him shall true hearts ev'ry-where
Their high communion find;
His service is the golden cord
Close-binding all mankind.
"Join hands then brothers of the faith,
Whate'er your race may be:
Who serves my father as a son
Is surely kin to Me.

"In Christ now meet both East and West
In Him meet South and North
All Christly souls are one in Him
Throughout the whole wide earth."

White Editor Tells Dailies How To Treat 'Negro News'

Amsterdam News – New York, N.Y.

1-29-44

WASHINGTON (ANP)—How the American press, in its handling of news of Negroes, may "aid the nation toward victory, as well as toward a more harmonious and prosperous post-war world," is set forth by Virginius Dabney, liberal editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, in a recent issue of the Bulletin of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

At the outset he suggests that editors put themselves in the place of the Negro reader of their paper, and attempt to appreciate his reactions to handling of Negro news.

The First Point

"The first point which seems worthy of emphasis is the necessity for playing up the worthwhile achievements of the Negro citizens of the community and state, rather than their derelictions," Dabney says. "Too many of us newspapermen think of our colored friends largely in terms of their police court performances, their crap - shooting proclivities and their virtuosity with the razor. We stress this side of the race and forget that there is another, and a more important side."

It is obviously bad to "give a play to Negro crime, putting the race angle into the headlines, while completely ignoring, let us say, an exhibition of paintings by Negro artists," Dabney days.

"The intelligent Negro also likes to see some notice given in the press to the part his race is playing in the war," he continues.

Urges Respect 1-29-44

"One of the prime headaches of many southern newspapers," Dabney points out, "and of northern ones as well, is to be found in the use of the titles, 'Mr.,' 'Mrs.,' and 'Miss' where colored people are concerned. * * * The simplest and best rule would seem to be that these titles ought to be accorded when the person referred to is of such standing in the community as to warrant it, the rule being much the same for white persons."

Capitalization of the word "Negro" is a fetish of Negro people, Dabney goes on. Many papers, both north and south, capitalize the word, but others do not, he says; it should be done. Frequent mention of the racial character of a criminal, the Richmond editor points out, is frowned upon. 1-29-44

Urges Fairness

"Attention to such details helps to lessen interracial hostility in these difficult times, and thus contributes to the winning of the war," he concludes. "It is also highly constructive when a paper, such as the Washington STAR, scotches a whispering campaign which threatens to get out of hand and to cause violence and bloodshed. The Star's example can be studied to advantage by all of us.

"What the editors of America need to do primarily in this crisis is to be fair, just and objective in their handling of Negro news, and at the same time to be bold, imaginative and forthright when misunderstanding and misrepresentation seem likely to bring a head-on clash. It has been demonstrated that this approach allays friction, quiets apprehension and helps to create cordial relations and a spirit of national unity."

Honor Roll Of Race Relations Of 1943 Announced By Dr. L. D. Reddick

Age, N.Y., N.Y. 2-19-'44

On Sunday, February 13, the names of the twelve Negroes and the six white persons on the Honor Roll of Race Relations of 1943 were announced by Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick of the New York Public Library.

Each year a nation-wide poll is conducted by the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature of the New York Publi Library to determine the twelve Negroes (individuals, organizations or institutions) who have most distinguished themselves during the year, and the six white persons (individuals, organizations or institutions) over the same period, who have done the most for the improvement of race relations "in terms of real democracy."

WHITES

VIRGINIUS DABNEY, editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, for leading the fight to abolish racial segregation on the street cars, busses and other public carriers of Va.

MALCOLM ROSS, for his work as chairman of the FEPC.

The late Dr. FREDERICK PAUL KEPPEL, of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, for initiating and securing the support for the most scientific study yet made of American democracy and the Negro problem — An American Dilemma by Gunnar Myrdal.

Captain STUART HEISLER, for directing "The Negro Soldier," the best movie film yet produced on the part the Negro soldier has played in the wars of the United States.

The COOPER UNION FORUM, under the direction of Dr. Houston Peterson, for taking the lead in educating the American public on the history and culture of the African peoples. The Forum's 14 lectures by outstanding scholars were attended by more than 10,000 persons.

The NEWSPAPER PM, for its wise and consistent fight for equal rights for all-- irrespective of color, creed or class.

NEGROES

U. S. ARMY 99th PURSUIT SQUADRON, all-Negro air unit under the direction of Major Geo. Spencer Roberts, for its record in the United Nation's offensive in Italy.

Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS, of Atlanta University, for his election — the first Negro -- to the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

LENA HORNE, stage and screen star, who in winning glorification as a beautiful American girl broke the stereotyped presentation of the Negro actress.

ROI OTTLEY, for his "best seller" New World A-Coming.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr., for his election to the New York City Council- the first Negro Communist to be elected to high public office in the United States. 2-19-44

WINFRED LYNN, for his fight through the courts to abolish jim crow from the armed forces.

NANCY AGNES DURANT, 13 year old student from Alexandria, Va., for winning one of the forty awards in the nation-wide search for talent conducted by Science Clubs of America.

CARLTON MOSS, for writing the script of "The Negro Soldier"— outstanding film produced and distributed under the auspices of the United States War Department.

MADELINE MORGAN, for her work in securing the incorporation of the study of Negro life and history in the curriculum of the Chicago Public School System.

J. SAUNDERS REDDING, for winning, with his book, No Day of Triumph, the award of The Society of Mayflower Descendants of the State of North Carolina -- perhaps the first Negro to receive an award from a Southern literary society.

KATHERINE DUNHAM, for her success in presenting authentic dances of the Negro in Brazil, the West Indies and the United States.

THOMAS (FATS) WALLER, whose death brought to a close a spectacular career as a creator of popular songs.

In other words the current campaign is a brotherhood movement and as such it must not fail. The very thought of failure fills us with abject dismay for it would not be the mere failure of the campaign but of interracialism itself. Such would be a dire calamity at this stage of interracial understanding. We are not going to fail. We are going to write one of the finest chapters in the history of interracialism and what is more we are going to lay the foundation of bigger and better things tomorrow. This interracialism in education is a forerunner of interracialism in economic and social endeavor. Whether we realize it or not we live in a universe and not a multiverse; and we are either going to be brothers or brutes. 6-18-44

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Star of Zion, Charlotte, N.C.

Amidst the awful cataclysm of a world war, unprecedented in fury and magnitude, we ironically observe Brotherhood Month and Race Relations Sunday. If the inhabitants of Mars or some other planets should visit the earth they would probably be amazed by the incongruity of our practices as compared with our many-worded preachments on the matters of brotherhood. For we can hardly conceive of a world with so much of lip service to an idealism to which so little actual devotion is given.

But we must not be pessimistic, even though a confirmed optimist is hardly less endurable. We want, most assuredly, to believe that there are some evidences of true brotherhood and an attempt to solve the problems of race relations. However, we sometimes feel that if we want to find the truest manifestations of brotherhood, we would not look for it in the Church, nor even in Christian America or England. Undoubtedly Soviet Russia has made the greatest national progress toward brotherhood and better race relations. 2-17-'44

In America with more than half of its 130,000,000 people members of the Christian Church, Negroes and white folks cannot easily belong to the same church. Just a few days ago we visited a ministerial association in a metropolitan city, and we learned that white ministers were afraid to invite Negro ministers to preach in their pulpits. Indeed, we have yet a long way to go.

Notwithstanding the discouragements and the difficulties there are some signs that we are beginning to see this matter in its true perspective. Here and there the light breaks through the clouds and we realize there are those among us who do believe in the brotherhood of [illegible] like that of Dr. E. Stanley Jones, of Pearl Buck, of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, of Wendell Willkie, comes ringing through the clamor of such bigots as Rankin, Eastland, Cotton Ed Smith and a great host of so-called preachers of the gospel, and we know that Christian tolerance, brotherhood and racial goodwill are still abroad in the world.

Everywhere in the world men, women and children have felt the bitterness of the war. Injury, sickness, hunger and death have taken a terrible toll. God suffers it to be so, endeavoring to teach mankind that we must live together as brothers in the world or be plagued by war in every generation. How long, O Lord, will it be before America learns? What are we fighting for? Freedom or "white supremacy," as was voiced by a "good Christian" senator the other day?

But those who believe in brotherhood must take courage, God is not dead. We must be willing to die for the cause of human brotherhood, and, even though we die, the cause will ultimately win. John Oxenham has expressed it most admirably:

"In Christ there is no East or West,
In Him no North or South;
But one great fellowship of love
Throughout the whole wide earth.

In Him shall true hearts ev'ry-where
Their high communion find;
His service is the golden cord
Close-binding all mankind.

"Join hands then brothers of the faith,
Whate'er your race may be:
Who serves my father as a son
Is surely kin to Me.

"In Christ now meet both East and West
In Him meet South and North
All Christly souls are one in Him
Throughout the whole wide earth."

White Editor Tells Dailies How To Treat 'Negro News'

Amsterdam News - New York, N.Y. 1-29-44

WASHINGTON (ANP)—How the American press, in its handling of news of Negroes, may "aid the nation toward victory, as well as toward a more harmonious and prosperous post-war world," is set forth by Virginius Dabney, liberal editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, in a recent issue of the Bulletin of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

At the outset he suggests that editors put themselves in the place of the Negro reader of their paper, and attempt to appreciate his reactions to handling of Negro news.

The First Point

"The first point which seems worthy of emphasis is the necessity for playing up the worthwhile achievements of the Negro citizens of the community and state, rather than their derelictions," Dabney says. "Too many of us newspapermen think of our colored friends largely in terms of their police court performances, their crap-shooting proclivities and their virtuosity with the razor. We stress this side of the race and forget that there is another, and a more important side."

It is obviously bad to "give a play to Negro crime, putting the race angle into the headlines, while completely ignoring, let us say, an exhibition of paintings by Negro artists," Dabney days. "The intelligent Negro also likes to see some notice given in the press to the part his race is playing in the war," he continues.

Urges Respect 1-29-44

"One of the prime headaches of many southern newspapers," Dabney points out, "and of northern ones as well, is to be found in the use of the titles, 'Mr.,' 'Mrs.,' and 'Miss' where colored people are concerned. * * * The simplest and best rule would seem to be that these titles ought to be accorded when the person referred to is of such standing in the community as to warrant it, the rule being much the same for white persons."

Capitalization of the word "Negro" is a fetish of Negro people, Dabney goes on. Many papers, both north and south, capitalize the word, but others do not, he says; it should be done. Frequent mention of the racial character of a criminal, the Richmond editor points out, is frowned upon. 1-29-44

Urges Fairness

"Attention to such details helps to lessen interracial hostility in these difficult times, and thus contributes to the winning of the war," he concludes. "It is also highly constructive when a paper, such as the Washington STAR, scotches a whispering campaign which threatens to get out of hand and to cause violence and bloodshed. The Star's example can be studied to advantage by all of us.

"What the editors of America need to do primarily in this crisis is to be fair, just and objective in their handling of Negro news, and at the same time to be bold, imaginative and forthright when misunderstanding and misrepresentation seem likely to bring a head-on clash. It has been demonstrated that this approach allays friction, quiets apprehension and helps to create cordial relations and a spirit of national unity."

Honor Roll Of Race Relations Of 1943 Announced By Dr. L. D. Reddick

Age, N.Y., N.Y. 2-19-'44

On Sunday, February 13, the names of the twelve Negroes and the six white persons on the Honor Roll of Race Relations of 1943 were announced by Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick of the New York Public Library.

Each year a nation-wide poll is conducted by the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature of the New York Publi Library to determine the twelve Negroes (individuals, organizations or institutions) who have most distinguished themselves during the year, and the six white persons (individuals, organizations or institutions) over the same period, who have done the most for the improvement of race relations "in terms of real democracy."

WHITES

VIRGINIUS DABNEY, editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, for leading the fight to abolish racial segregation on the street cars, busses and other public carriers of Va.

MALCOLM ROSS, for his work as chairman of the FEPC.

The late Dr. FREDERICK PAUL KEPPEL, of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, for initiating and securing the support for the most scientific study yet made of American democracy and the Negro problem — An American Dilemma by Gunnar Myrdal.

Captain STUART HEISLER, for directing "The Negro Soldier," the best movie film yet produced on the part the Negro soldier has played in the wars of the United States.

The COOPER UNION FORUM, under the direction of Dr. Houston Peterson, for taking the lead in educating the American public on the history and culture of the African peoples. The Forum's 14 lectures by outstanding scholars were attended by more than 10,000 persons.

The NEWSPAPER PM, for its wise and consistent fight for equal rights for all-- irrespective of color, creed or class.

NEGROES

U. S. ARMY 99th PURSUIT SQUADRON, all-Negro air unit under the direction of Major Geo. Spencer Roberts, for its record in the United Nation's offensive in Italy.

Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS, of Atlanta University, for his election -- the first Negro -- to the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

LENA HORNE, stage and screen[illegible] in winning glorification as a beautiful American girl broke the stereotyped presentation of the Negro actress.

ROI OTTLEY, for his "best seller" New World A-Coming.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr., for his election to the New York City Council- the first Negro Communist to be elected to high public office in the United States. 2-19-'44

WINFRED LYNN, for his fight through the courts to abolish jim crow from the armed forces.

NANCY AGNES DURANT, 15 year old student from Alexandria, Va., for winning one of the forty awards in the nation-wide search for talent conducted by Science Clubs of America.

CARLTON MOSS, for writing the script of "The Negro Soldier"— outstanding film produced and distributed under the auspices of the United States War Department.

MADELINE MORGAN, for her work in securing the incorporation of the study of Negro life and history in the curriculum of the Chicago Public School System.

J. SAUNDERS REDDING, for winning, with his book, No Day of Triumph, the award of The Society of the Mayflower Descendants of the State of North Carolina -- perhaps the first Negro to receive an award from a Southern literary society.

KATHERINE DUNHAM, for her success in presenting authentic dances of the Negro in Brazil, the West Indies and the United States.

THOMAS (FATS) WALLER, whose death brought to a close a spectacular career as a creator of popular songs.

57a-1944

"Land of The Noble Free"

Age- New York, N.Y.

BY LAYLE LANE

ONE OF THE desirable developments in better human relations is the increasing interest shown by educational officials in problems of racial and religious minorities.

There is no need, though, for a great deal of serious thought in order to prevent these problems from being handled either as the latest fad in education or the pet project of a few radicals with their own axes to grind.

The study of improving human relations should be as essential a part of the school curriculum as the 3 R's. Its principles and practices should be given the same scientific examination and testing that were given to the construction of the Holland Tunnel or the George Washington Bridge.

A recent letter from Williard Johnson, of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, an organization whose sincerity in the cause of better human relations is unquestioned indicates how much must be done to have accepted the Christian principle of the brotherhood of man. Mr. Johnson writes:

"I was greatly interested in the point you made yesterday at the Board of Education about considering the problem of intercultural relations only from the aspect of consideration of the individual. As an indvdual I have no quarrel with that principle which is essential for mutual respect. I am devoting my life to it. 3-4-44

"However, I am certain after ten years devoted exclusively to this field that the following phases must be considered as well:

"(1) We cannot escape visible differences among people, visible as physical features or cultural traits deriving from religious belief and nationality backgrounds among other things. Most of these traits derive from groups which children observe very early.

"(2) Groups are as normal in life as are families. As a matter of fact, we find expression in society chiefly through groups.

"Therefore, to overlook group relations is not realisitic and any educator who fails to teach children to live at ease in terms of group relations must bear a heavy responsibility for failure to prepare students to live in the world as it is. We can never expect groups to disappear.

"I do not mean to say we should play up differences. We must recognize them and make our society safe for differences.

"That is the very meaning of democracy which is not a melting pot productive of uniformity. Totalitarianism, not democracy, means one race, one religion, one culture. But groups have common traits and objectives. Furthermore, the larger culture pattern includes them all. Every group has its own distinctive traits plus the common ones of the larger pattern.

"We can use differences to strengthen democratic living if we handle them wisely. But to give the impression that differences of group nature do not matter constitutes a real danger in a democratic society which does not seek to impose uniformity."

To which I replied: "I appreciate very much your thoughtful letter. There is however, both a misunderstanding of the point of my remarks at the Board as well as a difference of opinion as to the nature of group relations which must be made clear. 3-4-44

"Apropos of my remarks at the Board, these were directed to the discussion of principles which should underlie intercultural education. Principles must be basic; must be universal. Therefore, the principle I consider fundamental is such education is the democratic principle that all men are equal. My emphasis then was not on individuals as individuals but, as human beings, and therefore members of the human race.

"That principle, far from being totalitarian, is just the opposite. It is the only concept which will destroy the belief that one race is superior to another and therefore entitled to hold another in subjection. It is the only concept which will make possible the genuine appreciation and acceptance of the differences among mankind. 3-4-44

"This oneness of humanity, far from getting rid of groups will make possible the only group relations that are just and healthy, namely group relations based on mutual interests and common objections. The public school in many Northern areas exemplifies this in its science, drama, art, athletic, clubs etc. Here students, submerge, visible and national differences in their development of some scientfic, dramatic or athletic activity. This is the way it must be in adult life.

"As an educator, I don't believe it's realistic to prepare students for a world "as it is" — burdened down with the mistakes of generations of adults. My task is to prepare them for a world in which the best of the old is used as a foundation for building a finer, new world. Only in this way is real progress possible."

Passing Parade

Frank Marshall Davis

The Call - Kansas City, Mo.

"SOUTH TODAY" NEEDS YOUR HELP

One of the heartbreaking penalties of espousing a liberal cause is that the enemy, those who want to keep the status quo, never lets up in his efforts to make you a casualty, while those you seek to help seldom lend you real encouragement.

Is this to be the story of Lillian E. Smith and her courageous, "South Today," published in Clayton, Ga., where the Civil war is still going on?

Torch of Equality 3-3-44

Lillian Smith is a white woman. She believes so seriously in the constitution and democracy that she wants to make both work. She believes that Negroes should be treated as citizens and human beings, and is not afraid to say so. Since she lives in Georgia, that makes her a novelty.

Her publication, South Today, has carried the torch of equality throughout the nation. Its fight for justice has been so bold and uncompromising that she has been cited along with Pearl Buck and Eleanor Roosevelt as champions of the Negro people and the underprivileged.

Naturally, she has made enemies. The rulers of Dixie, the exploiters, consider her dangerous. Imagine a white woman taking democracy and the constitution seriously! And so every kind of pressure has been brought to bear to silence her voice, to liquidate her efforts.

Difficulties

In a frank statement issued in January to subscribers, Lillian Smith told why South Today had not appeared in some months. She said:

"If you are one of our old and experienced subscribers you have probably guessed the truth: the issue has been delayed because of lack of office and editorial assistance and because of the time consumed—month in and month out—in outwitting these anti-democratic forces that are not pleased with the existence of a liberal magazine in the south.

"This is an old story and a never-ending one. In addition to these more familiar difficulties, are the newer problems of increased cost of paper, printing and production generally. Because, we prefer to keep the price at $1 (the same price the magazine was eight years ago when it consisted of only 20 pages), we find these increased costs of some real concern. Our magazine now is larger, consisting of from 64-100 pages and we think it wise to keep it so.

"We have at the present time one assistant. All of the editorial and clerical work (including the answering of the thousands of letters now coming to us) is done by the three of us. Most of the magazine is written by the editors themselves with only a few contributions made by others. In addition to this, the editors have to find more remunerative ways of making their own living. They are not supported by an endowment fund,' nor by an 'angel,' nor in any other mysterious, convenient fashion." 3-3-44

To Solve Problem

Because of these difficulties, South Today will be published twice a year. Between issues a news letter will be sent to subscribers, and reprints will be made of articles for which there is unusual demand. The only alternative is to discontinue the magazine under pressure. And neither the editors nor anybody else of progressive thought would want that to happen.

Now that you know the problem, you ought to help solve it. Talking will do no good, & unless it is the voice of the dollar. We can't let a fighter down. We've got to back our champions.

I'm sending $1 for a subscription to South Today at Clayton, Ga. How about you? And I'm also going to get a copy of Lillian Smith's new Novel, "Straight Fruit," (record?) published by Reynal and Hitchcock.

What are you going to do?

Give Negro His Rights, Willkie Says

Herald — Miami, Fla.

This is the second of a series of articles in which Wendell Willkie states his ideas regarding the platform and position he feels the Republican party should adopt. 6-13-44

By WENDELL WILLKIE

(Distributed By The Associated Press)

Under the leadership of Lincoln, in the fires of civil war, the Republican party's struggle to save the union was transposed into the great moral issue of human freedom. By the Emancipation Proclamation and by amendments to the federal constitution, under Republican leadership, the negro was legally and constitutionally guaranteed exactly the same rights as every other citizen of the United States.

It is therefore strange that Republicans, year after year, yield to the old states rights argument and a narrow interpretation of federal power, to prevent the passage of federal statutes which constitute the only practical method by which the negro's rights can be assured him.

One of these basic rights is the right to vote. Another is the right to live free of the haunting fear and the too-frequent actuality of mob violence. The first can be guaranteed, under the circumstances existing today, only by a federal statute eliminating state poll taxes and other arbitrary prohibitions against the free exercise of the voting franchise, the other only by a federal statute making the crime of lynching tryable in federal courts and punishable by federal law. 6-13-44

OPPOSES POLL TAX

The Republican party in its platform and in the declarations of its candidates should commit itself unequivocally and specifically to federal anti-poll tax and anti-lynching

statutes.

The negro people of the United States understandably refuse to accept the technical arguments against cloture in the debates on anti-poll tax and anti-lynching bills, or even the sincere claims of constitutionalism which prevent such just measures from becoming law. And the very fact that the Republican party was the instrumentality through which the negroes were given freedom makes them the more resentful that it should join in the acts which prevent them from obtaining the substance of freedom.

Nor will they be satisfied by the counsels of patience and the assurances of kindly men that progress has been made, that eventually, through fair treatment and cooperative effort, negroes will in some distant day obtain the rights which the constitution itself guarantees to them.

Millions of them distrust the Democratic party which for years has deprived the negro of his rights to vote in Atlanta while seeking his vote as the friend of his race in Harlem. But in view of the economic advances and social gains which have come to negroes during the past 12 years, they will not leave that party for vague assurances of future action expressed in pious platitudes, or for a 1944 version of the states rights doctrine, or even for procedures which, however legally correct, in practical effect indefinitely postpone correction of sore and desperate abuses.

6-13-44

PART OF WORLD STRUGGLE

Negro leaders are alert. They know that their problem is a part of the world-wide struggle for human freedom. For their people they ask only their rights—rights to which they are entitled. The constitution does not provide for first and second class citizens.

They are entitled to the same opportunity to acquire an education—and education of the same quality—as that given to other citizens.

Their right to work must equal that of any citizen and their reward should be the same as the reward of any other citizen for the same job. Their economic opportunity should not be limited by their color.

And last, they should have the right of every citizen to fight for his country in any branch of her armed services without discrimination and with equality of opportunity.

These are merely rights that the negro of our communities is entitled to share with other citizens. Republicans should see to it that he gets them. For all of these reasonable demands are consistent with the very principles upon which the Republican party was founded. All of them are a part of the freedom for which men of every color and race are dying. Our adoption or rejection of them will be the test of our sincerity and of our moral leadership in the eyes of hundreds of millions all over the world.

Letters To The Editor

Register—Mobile, Ala. 4-23-44

For Racial Harmony

Editor, The Mobile Press Register.

Greetings: We, the Colored Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of Mobile, have noted with apprehension the racial animosity that is being injected into the present political campaign for junior senator from Alabama. As representatives of the colored churches of Mobile, we are taking this occasion to register our disapproval of such acts.

We are of the opinion that the present campaign has done more to stir up race hatred in this state than anything that could happen for many years to come. It is, indeed, unfortunate that at a time when we, the ministers of Christ, are working untiringly to better race relations in our state and nation that our efforts and those of others are being nullified on the altar of political expediency. It is a tragic reminder of the kind of world we face when thousands of negro boys, like others, are strung out on many battlefields, with many making the supreme sacrifice for the preservation of democracy, while back home our race is made the batting ground for political candidates.

We call upon all Christian men and women and all lovers of true democracy to lodge protest against those who would stir up race hatred at a time when this nation should have unity and cooperation among all its varied population. We ask that justice and fair play prevail and that truth be not trampled in the earth, neither be it disregarded in high places.

Very sincerely yours,

Colored Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance. Rev. F. S. Anderson president; Rev. S. R. Lee, secretary.

RAILROAD LABOR, MANAGEMENT MEET ON RACIAL ISSUE

Herald—Augusta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, May 19—(AP)—Management and labor groups of 14 railroads operating in the South have agreed to meet and seek individual agreements covering employment of Negro workers, Judge Walter P. Stacy of Raleigh, N. C., chairman of a special committee on railroad employment appointed by President Roosevelt, announced today.

5-19-44

Stacy's announcement followed conferences here with the railroads and unions, which will report to the Stacy Committee when their individual parleys are completed.

The Stacy Committee came into the picture after some of the railroads refused to comply with rulings of the President's fair employment practice committee covering cases of alleged employment discrimination against Negroes. The railroads described FEPC's orders as "impracticable" and "impossible of accomplishment."

Judge Stacy is Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court. Other members of his committee are Judge William H. Holley of the Federal District Court, Chicago, and Mayor Frank J. Lausche of Cleveland, Ohio.

Convention Of Baptists Shows Negro-White Cooperation Needful

News—Birmingham, Ala. 5-16-44

ATLANTA—(AP)—Declaring "subversive groups are finding in the Negro a fertile soil for their destructive isms," the Southern Baptist Convention's committee on Negro ministerial education Tuesday called for a broad white-Negro cooperative educational program for Negro preachers.

". . . Negroes recently elected two members of the city council of New York," the committee says in a report prepared for the convention's 99th meeting convening in Atlanta Tuesday. "Both these Negroes were Communists, which meant that the Negroes in New York were looking to an atheistic and revolutionary leadership rather than to a Christian leadership for the solution of their problems and the helping of their race.

"Too often because of the lack of a trained Christian leadership, the Negro heeds the lure of such propaganda."

5-16-44

* * *

THE REPORT WAS DRAWN by the joint committee of the Southern, the Northern and the National Baptist Conventions, and stated "Negroes are evidently growing tired of merely emotional leadership—the old type of uneducated exhorter no longer has a grip, especially upon the younger Negroes, and is often the subject of ridicule."

It calls for the Southern Convention to furnish $5,000 annually to each of 13 Baptist Negro colleges, asks the Northern Convention to join in maintenance and control of American Baptist Theological Seminary at Nashville, Tenn., and recommended better preparation of Negro ministers.

In Georgia, it states, less than 100 of 3,999 Negro Baptist preachers have college degrees.

The 3,000 messengers to the convention, representing 5,500,000 Baptists, were scheduled to hear a second report on racial conditions from the Social Service Commission, this report calling for a "modus operandi that will diminish friction, eliminate injustices and promote friendly cooperation" between the races.

* * *

IN OTHER REPORTS prepared for the convention, the Social Service Commission warns of postwar trouble between labor and management, strongly attacks the liquor business and asks the church to be "in the vanguard of leadership in grappling with social wrongs that harass the people to whom it preaches."

5-16-44

The commission urges encouragement of young men and women to enter industrial relations "as a Christian commitment for life's service," adding that "only as we have men and women motivated by the Christian ethic in places of leadership in management and labor can we hope for industrial order."

* * *

PRESENTING THE KEYNOTE address of the convention, Pat M. Neff, president, asserted "our nation should not build a wall of isolation around itself and issue to the world a neutrality proclamation.

"No narrow, parochial, intellectual horizon should now be ours," he declared. "No longer should our ideals be circumscribed by the territorial boundaries of the United States.

"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself is applicable to nations as well as to man."

Neff, former governor of Texas, is expected to be succeeded as convention president by Dr. Louie D. Newton, of Atlanta.

RACIAL PROBLEM PANEL SUBJECT AT RIDGECREST

Citizen—Asheville, N.C.

Student Retreat Program Will Conclude At Noon Today

6-14-44

RIDGECREST—"Christian Attitudes Toward Racial Minorities" was the subject of the panel forum Monday at the annual Student Retreat, which is now in session at Ridgecrest.

Speakers on the program were Dr. Maxfield Garrott of Japan, Dr. Clarence Jordan of Koinonia farm, Georgia, and Dr. Radford of the Baptist Mission board, Atlanta, Ga. Representatives of a number of different countries were seated on the platform.

Several leaders have taken part in discussions, mainly about social problems of the day, on the Retreat program. They include Mrs. J. O. Williams and Mrs. R. Kelly White of Nashville, Tenn., who have led discussions on "Love, Marriage and the Christian Home;" Mrs. Jessie Burrell Eubank, who has led special hour discussions on subjects suggested by questions asked in classes; Miss Isabelle Colema nof China, who has interpreted phases of missionary activities; the Rev. and Mr. Deaver Lawton; Dr. and Mrs. George Greene of Africa; and Miss Mildred Cox of Brazil.

An address by Dr. Theodore Adams of Richmond, Va., will bring the Retreat to a close Wednesday at noon.

6-14-44

The state of Texas leads in registration at the conference this year, 191 students being from that state and 75 from Baylor university, while North Carolina is second with 119 registered.

In three lectures Monday and Tuesday, Charles A. Wells, lecturer-artist, spoke on "Perils of Prejudice," "Can We Win Peace," and "Problems of the Post-War World."

Dr. Ellis A. Fuller, president of Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, spoke Tuesday evening on, "Faith Triumphant." He emphasized the need of faith in times like the world now is experiencing.

Wednesday evening will begin the conference for student secretaries from various educational institutions, under the leadership of Dr. William Hall Preston and Dr. Claud U. Broach of the department of student work in Nashville, Tenn. Teachers in this school and conference will be: Dr. Ullin W. Leavell, of Peabody college, Nashville; D. B. Nicholson, state student secretary, Athens, Ga.; Dr. J. W. Marshall of the Baptist Foreign Mission oard, Richmond, Va.; R. H. Falwell, Jr., student secretary for South Carolina; R. T. Howerton, student secretary of North Carolnia, and others. The conference will consider "World Trends and Postwar Problems," among others, continuing its classes through Thursday and Friday.

Down-to-Earth Experiment

Time—Chicago, Ill.

Nothing quite like it had been attempted before. The 81 Negro children (ages nine to twelve) who left Manhattan this week to spend a fortnight in homes of white Vermont families was a new kind of experiment in race relations. 7-24-44

The idea was the brain child of the Rev. A. Ritchie Low, white pastor of the United Church, Johnson, Vt. Last fall the tense, energetic Congregational minister lived for several weeks with a Negro family in Manhattan. He wanted to find out what Negroes thought about white people. He also preached at Manhattan's big (14,000 members) Abyssinian Baptist Church, whose Pastor A. (for Adam) Clayton Powell was enthusiastic about the Negro children's visit to Vermont. So were Pastor Low's white parishioners.

At the Abyssinian Church more than 150 children filed applications to go to Vermont. Church workers interviewed each child and his parents, selected the children they thought most needed the change, would be happiest in white homes, would best represent the Negro race. About half of the children did not attend the Abyssinian Baptist Church, but the church paid all transportation costs ($1,000). It also spent $800 for new clothes for about a third of the children.

Some of the Negro children will live in Vermont towns, others on farms. As a rule, one Negro child was assigned to a white family. But some enthusiastic Vermonters asked for two.

7-24-44

Said Pastor Low: "To take white youngsters off the city streets is ordinary, but to accept Negro youngsters in the home isn't done every day. . . . It's going to be a worth-while project for us church folk who are quite content to give money and to say prayers so long as neither bring these people too close or cause us too much personal effort."

57a-1944

ACE BAITING STORIES FALSE, EMBREE SAYS

Chicago, Ill.

2-20-44

umors relating to the fact that ... Negroes are paid to bump ... whites on street cars and in ... crowded places, and the story ... many persons engaged in such ... tices have signed statements ... it, were termed false ... by Edwin R. Embree, pres... of the Julius Rosenwald fund ... chairman of the mayor's com... on race relations.

According to Embree he has traced down about 20 of these stories "and found nothing to them." Persons who related such tales admitted that they had no first hand knowledge of the facts but had heard them from wild hearsay. When second and third parties were found other sources were named.

2-20-44

The Rosenwald head said the only way to scotch a story like this would be to offer a prize for a single authenticated case that would support it. Neither he nor the committee has ever found such a case, he said.

Illinois

Chicago Racial Conference Disappointment To Negroes

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

4-1-44

CHICAGO—A race relations conference of national scope was held here last Tuesday and Wednesday at the Sherman hotel and attended by 19 colored and 73 white citizens of prominence. It was a kind of off-the-record and informal gathering, which, out of a maize of conversation was able to go on record as denouncing segregation. This was done with a visible amount of reluctance on the part of some white persons present, but with courage.

The following questions were submitted to the conference by Marshall Field, III, which obviously shows for what purpose it was called:

1—What are the conditions of the four million Negroes now living in the North and East? What are the chief bars to their full participation in American democracy? What are the chief tension areas in race relations in the Northern cities?

2—What can be done to build up a democracy from the grass roots in order to encourage and support Federal action and to give substance to interracial co-operation throughout the country?

4-1-44

3—Recognizing that there are problems peculiar to the South that require special attention—can a movement be initiated and implemented for building democratic patterns in race relations in the North and West, independent of the traditions of the South? What can be done specifically to meet the new demands and fresh opportunities of this emergency? (a) What help and guidance can be given to the many city and State committees that have come into being in recent months, in such matters as housing, restrictive covenants, civic rights, schools and other specific problems? (b) What stimulus or assistance can be given the various church bodies to bring their vast influence to bear on these problems? (c) What can be done through the co-operation of labor and industry and through local programs to insure to minorities a fair share of available economic opportunities? (d) What can be done by way of popular education to create appreciation for the diverse contributions to America and to develop a sense of fair play? (e) How can materials be created and methods introduced into the schools to educate future citizens to apply democracy to all racial and cultural groups?

The questions were submitted on the assumption that many essential factors in race relations have to do with Federal regulations and Federal action: such as segregation in the armed forces, full employment of minorities in war industries, Government agencies, etc. It was thought also that those present were in a position to give the most useful answers which have a bearing on the local problems throughout the North and West.

GROUP DIVIDED ON SEGREGATION 4-1-44

Mrs. Mary Bethune spoke of the many things needed and problems of the colored citizens of today.

Mrs. Samuel Roseman of the National Housing committee of New York began a discourse on private housing, only to be interrupted by Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the NAACP, who asked if she meant Negro housing or interracial housing. The lady retired without an answer and was followed by the demand from Judge Hubert Delany for the conference to go on record as being for or against racial segregation. The so-called pseudo-liberals present figuratively ran for cover. Edwin Embree of the Rosenwald Foundation appeared to hesitate.

At this juncture Alderman George Kells of Chicago sought to clear away the fog regarding segregation by offering the solution of all reaffrming their belief in the Constitution of the United States. He was met with a sharp and piercing rebuff from P. L. Prattis, executive editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, who said that Rankin of Mississippi also says he supports the Constitution. The conference finally, but in the opinion of many, feebly went on record as being opposed to racial discrimination.

YOUNG HITS LABOR 4-1-44

P. B. Young's attack on labor unions as being responsible for the Negro's plight was beaten down by Willard Townsend, member of the executive committee of the CIO, who declared that no agency in the world had done more to destroy the "Dixie mores" than the CIO and cited a mixed union in Birmingham, Ala., which has a Negro president as an outstanding example. Young then replied that he was not speaking of the CIO.

In President Mordecia W. Johnson's speech, the conference noted the warning from the Howard university head of white America suffering more from Fascism than will the Negro, if it should happen to come.

Charles Houston, prominent Washington, D. C., attorney, in a short speech, declared that he believed the conference was greatly confused, and apparently no set program could come or was present as a result.

MANY DISAPPOINTED

Wednesday morning P. L. Prattis delivered a stinging denunciation of dealing with the vital problems as they loom up between the two races, in stratosphere or ethereal fashion, and he successfully tied in America's race problem still unsolved with the international problem of other colored people, and the inevitable repercussions if something practical isn't done. He expressed his disappointment over the apparent results of the confab.

George Weaver of the CIO, giving his views of the conference, stated: "Too little labor participation. Discrimination was approached too much from an intellectual vein and too little from the practical."

4-1-44

When confronted by reporters, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, author, lecturer and college professor, smiled serenely and said, "Well, it can be said that every idea had its day."

57a-1944

New York

CITY SCHOOLS MAP TOLERANCE DRIVE

Times-New York, N.Y.
1-7-44

Dr. Greenberg Is Going to Springfield, Mass., to Study Plan Followed There

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NO DECISION ON USING IT

But Earlier Steps Taken Here Have Not Borne Fruit—Ernst Renamed by Board

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Ways of promoting racial and religious tolerance among New York City's school children are being considered by the educational officials here, it was disclosed yesterday. Dr. Jacob Greenberg, associate superintendent in charge of personnell, is going to Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, to study the Springfield Plan.

Under this plan, the schools teach the concepts of tolerance and mutual respect through an "education for democracy" program. Widely publicized in recent months, the Springfield project stresses the importance of teaching racial trust and respect through the various courses from kindergarten to high school. An adult education program also has been started.

Some of the Springfield doctrines be applicable here, Dr. Greenberg said. He plans to stay in that city for several days. After a study last summer, the Pittsburgh school system adopted the Springfield plan. Other cities are known to be considering it. 1-7-44

Dr. Greenberg will go as the official representative of the board of superintendents, to which he will report back. What action might be taken could not be predicted, but Ellsworth B. Buck, president of the Board of Education said:

"We like to know what is going on in other school systems. Springfield has done something interesting and we want to find out about it."

Dr. Greenberg said he was going to Springfield as a result of a conference with Prof. Clyde R. Miller of Teachers College, who helped set up the plan in Springfield, and in the last year has given an in-service course to teachers on the subject.

Several years ago the local Board of Education introduced special "tolerance courses" that did not prove too successful. Dr. Greenberg remarked that "teaching of attitudes must be incidental" and that it could not be forced upon the children in two doses of fifteen minutes twice a week. The program must be continuous and integrated with the entire school curriculum, he said.

An Illustration From History

To illustrate how courses might incorporate teachings in tolerance, he said that in discussing the American Revolution, a teacher could point out that the Jews of New York, under Chaim Solomon, supported George Washington spiritually, morally and financially.

"You don't have to tell your class 'love the Jews,'" he added. "The children will see that the Jews lived in the United States at the time of the Revolution and supported Washington. Some pupils have the idea that the Jews arrived in this country only recently."

In the last half-dozen years or so, Dr. Greenberg declared, the Board of Superintendents has been giving courses in anthropology and inter-cultural relations for the teachers of the city. 1-7-44

It is important, the superintendent emphasized, that the problem of anti-Semitism and other un-American issues be brought into the open. If that is done, he held, it will be much easier to handle the issue more intelligently and with greater success.

"I don't want any hush-hush policy here," he said. "We must bring the matter out into the open. The hush-hush policy can do all of us a vast amount of harm."

At a special Board of Education meeting yesterday, Frederic Ernst, Associate Superintendent of Schools in charge of the high school division, was unanimously re-elected for his second six-year term, at a $12,500 a year. He was nominated for re-election by James Marshall, member from Manhattan, who praised Mr. Ernst's administrative ability, and said his development of pre-induction courses for high school boys expecting to enter the Army had been commended throughout the country. Dr. John E. Wade, Superintendent of Schools, also praised Mr. Ernst.

The board adopted a resolution to increase the compensation of school custodians to meet the increased rate of pay recently granted to custodial workers.

SERMONS TO STRESS RACE RELATIONS

Times-New York, N.Y.

Lincoln and Washington Will Be Honored at Services in Many City Churches

2-12-44

By RACHEL K. McDOWELL

Tomorrow will be observed in the churches as "Race Relations Sunday" because it is the day after Lincoln's birthday anniversary. Many pastors will devote their sermons to Lincoln and to Washington, the anniversary of whose birth will be celebrated soon.

The day also will be observed as Boy Scout Sunday in many churches.

"Race Challenges the Church: What Will the Answer Be?" is the topic for a meeting tomorrow at 4 P. M. in the Broadway Congregational Tabernacle at Fifty-sixth Street, under the auspices of the Interracial Fellowship of Greater New York in cooperation with the Greater New York Federation of Churches and the Department of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The speakers will be Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Rev. Dr. Eugene C. Carder, secretary of the Protestant Council of New York. Miss Carol Bride, Negro contralto, and the choir of the Abyssinian Baptist Church will sing. Presiding will be the Rev. Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, pastor of the tabernacle.

The twelfth annual Interracial Festival of Youth Choirs will be held tomorrow at 4:30 P. M. in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Seventy-third Street under the direction of Horace M. Hollister, associate organist and director of music for young people of that church. Twenty-two choirs from sixteen churches will participate. They will include three from the Harlem district, one from the Japanese Christian Federation and one from the Chinese Presbyterian Church of Manhattan.

"What Would Washington and Lincoln Do?" will be the theme of the Rev. Dr. Norman Vincent Peale tomorrow at 8 P. M. in the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. The choir will sing Negro spirituals. 2-12-44

The Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop, rector of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, a Negro congregation, will be the preacher tomorrow at 11 A. M. in Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street. "Two Great Americans" will be the subject of the Rev. Dr. F. Howard Callahan tomorrow at 11 A. M. in the Methodist Church of St. Paul and St. Andrew, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. "Lincoln and the Peace" will be the topic of the Rev. Henry W. Snyder Jr. in the Lutheran Church of the Advent, Broadway and Ninety-third Street, tomorrow at 11 A. M.

As a wartime observance of the birthdays of Lincoln and Washington Trinity Episcopal Church, Broadway at the head of Wall Street, will hold its full schedule of services on both days.

Race Tension Mounts in New York; Every Precaution Taken To Prevent Conflict

Whip- Miami Florida
7-8-44

By Earl A. Ballard

NEW YORK CITY (Calvin's News Service) — Leaders of both white and colored races here are desperately striving and straining at the bits to prevent another race conflict which threatens to break at any minute.

The situation, tense since the riots last summer, has been greatly aggravated by a series of incidents instigated by the acts of youthful hoodlums of both races. The climax was reached last Saturday, when following a series of pitched battles between white and Negro gangs, exetra police patrols were assigned to the Harlem, Brooklyn and mid-town areas to prevent the disturbances from growing into a full size race riot.

For some months Negro residents who had moved into what were formerly white neighborhoods protested to authorities against the acts of young white hoodlums said to be urged by their elders, in stoning the children of the new comers and defacing property. Yet the situation had not reached acute proportions until last Saturday when a gang of colored youths entered a crowded BMT Subway train at Prospect Park yelling "This is D Day for the colored folks" and ordered all white people out of the car. There was a mad rush for the exits by all except one white man who elected to argue with the young culprit and was shot during the tussle.

In an attempt to avenge this assault, 200 young white juveniles swooped on Negro youths last Friday night in Fort Green Park, stoning and beating them. Police stopped this affray, arresting three of the white offenders, but an hour or so later fighting broke out again, necessitating the spreading of an emergency police detachment over a ten block area before the battle was quelled. 7-8-44

However, the next day, Saturday, sporadic fights broke out in various sections of the city bringing in play guns, knives and clubs. As a result, one white victim hovers near death and another is in serious condition as a result of a stab wound in the neck.

Dorothy Norman, crusading columnist of the New York Daily Post, blamed the acts of the youths on the prejudices and race hates instilled in them by their parents. Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., candidate for Congress, deplored the current wave of juvenile delinquency and pleads for a 10 o'clock curfew for youths under 16 years of age. He also asked for greater use of the City Patrol Corps for patrol duty and thought Air Raid Wardens should be used to operate recreational centers. He stated that the police should be supported when they are right and frankly told when they are wrong.

Meanwhile, in an open letter to the churches, snagogue and private welfare organizations, Mrs. Allen K. Chalmers, chairman of the Interracial Committee of the New York Council and Algernon D. Black, executive leader, Ethical Culture Society, urged that special attention be paid during the summer months to the problems of minority groups so that every one can be alert to the presence of racial tensions and attempts to avoid any recurrance of rioting and violence this summer.

The letter read in part: "Hot summer weather is on the way. School vacations approach. 'Time on my hands' will soon be the condition of the city's children and young people. What plans have the churches and private organizations of Harlem and the rest of the city for the summer months to guide the energy of these youngsters into constructive channels? How is it in the neighborhood of your church or synagogue, YMCA or settlement house?" 7-8-44

Sidelights on Race Relations Institute

Afro American—Baltimore, Md.

Missionary Association's Race Relations Institute is now entering its third and final week. It is being held at Fisk University under the direction of the school's social science department headed by the noted sociologist, Dr. Charles S. Johnson. 7-22-44

The first week fifty-three persons of both races were in attendance. Last week, 109, and this week an equal number. They come from all sections of the country.

The institute marks the first time colored and white persons interested in race relations have sat down together in a real Southern community to discuss their problems.

Given Liberal Education

Many of the attendants are social workers, teachers, civic leaders who have come to the institute to learn techniques employed by others and to tell what they're doing in their own communities.

The majority are people, especially those from the South, who have come to learn, and they are getting a liberal and thorough education on colored people.

All Live in Dorms

All of the students live in the campus dorms and eat their meals on the campus or in the surrounding shops.

Because of warm weather, there is an informal air about the whole institute. Men have shed their formal coats and even the lecturers appear in sport shirts. Dr. Johnson himself came out of his coat. 7-22-44

By and large, all of the people act like normal human beings. They attend lectures, walk back and forth over the campus together—colored and white.

Southern Woman Impressed

One of the students is blond Marie E. Klein, white, a former student at the University of Chicago, who says she hails from Alabama and that her family would die if they knew she were here.

She says she is engaged to Lt. George Curry, a member of the 99th Pursuit Squadron's ground crew now overseas.

One Southern woman has decided after two weeks of the institute that someday "the judgment of the Lord will be visited on the South."

Cops Tour Campus

Roy Gillespie, free-lance journalist of Cleveland, Ohio, who has helped provide much of the ammunition in the form of questions to speakers, was called home on Tuesday because of the critical illness of his mother.

To be sure there has been some curiosity on the part of the local community as to just what is going on at Fisk. 7-22-44

Evidence that word has spread is the fact that a police car with three cops toured the campus Tuesday evening. They appeared to be on a sightseeing tour.

There is some variance of opinion as to whether or not some of the white people who are in attendance will return to their communities with a greater will to face problems rationally, but all are agreed that whether as individuals they do, at least they will think twice before they act or make generalizations.

Institute Delegates

Following are the new persons registered for the institute which ends July 21:

Henry C. Bradshaw, CPS, Camp No. 16, Kane, Pa.; Mary L. Brown, Meharry Medical College; R. A. Brown, Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) Gilbertsville, Ky.; Stella F. Burgess, Intercultural Education Committee, Philadelphia; Alice S. Butts, Hopewell, Va., Interracial Commission; Margaret I. Carter, professor of psychology, Fisk University; Lillian E. Cashin, professor of English, Fisk University; 7-22-44

Mrs. R. C. Cheek, Federated Women's Clubs, Nashville, R. E. Clay, building developer, State Department of Education, Nashville; Josie B. Crimson, member of Nashville P-TA, NAACP; M. S. Davage, Methodist Board of Education, Nashville; J. Herman Daves, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tenn.; Luce U. DuVivier, Haitian student in residence at Fisk University; Thomas Dyke, retired minister, Nashville, Tenn.;

Dorothy A. Elvidge, comptroller, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; Paul Edwards, TVA, Gilbertsville, Ky.; Mrs. Fred D. Estes, Tennessee Conference, Women's Society of Christian Service; Elizabeth P. Evarts, student, NYC; William H. Fort, public school principal, Nashville; Mrs. C. D. Fulton, Southern Presbyterian Church, Nashville; Roy L. Gillespie, free lance journalist, Cleveland;

Marjorie Green, social work apprentice, LeMoyne College, Memphis; Jerry Haigh, CPS Camp No. 16, Kane, Pa.; A. R. Halton, Central Church of Christ, Nashville; Frank W. Hastings, CPS Camp, State Hospital, Warren, Pa.; Vandi V. Haygood, director for fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; Nareda W. Holloway, Fisk student; Lillian Kelly, Bethlehem House, Chattanooga; Marie E. Klein, student, University of Chicago;

Kenneth Knipmeyer, CPS Camp, Gatlinburg, Tenn.; Emillio A. Lanier, professor of English, Fisk University; Ralph H. Martin, TVA, Fontana Dam, N.C.; Dorothy and Preston McCracken, Warren, Pa., State Hospital; Robert McDermot, CPS Camp, Kane, Pa.; John A. McFall, Nashville;

Alonzo G. Moron, housing manager, Atlanta; Muriel A. Moyland, office worker, Oak Park, Ill.; Lorenzo D. Parker, high school teacher, Nashville; J. T. Patton, minister and undertaker, Nashville; Marjorie Penney, director, Fellowship House, Philadelphia; Elizabeth W. Pierson, teacher, Marion, Ind.; H. Pope, Pullman Company representative, Nashville. 7-22-44

Benjamin Quarles, teacher Dillard University; Alice C. Reid, teacher, Bennett College; Constance H. Rumbough, Southern Secretary, F.O.R., Nashville; Marcy Schmoeger, office secretary, F.O.R., Nashville; Ocie L. Smith, Farm Security Administration, Little Rock, Ark.; Anna M. P. Strong, public school teacher, Arkansas; Dorothy K. Takechi, Fisk student;

Rachel Taylor, YWCA executive secretary, Nashville; Florence Teague, board of education, Methodist Church, Nashville; Cecil A. Thomas, CPS Camp No. 16, Kane, Pa.; Elvie C. Watts, Farm Security Administration, Little Rock; Janet Wellons, student, Pembroke (N.C.) State College; E. M. West, USO director, Salina, Kans.; Marian S. Williams, teacher, NYC;

Clara M. Wilson, Bethlehem Center, Birmingham; Ed. A. Wright, teacher, Peabody College, Nashville; Eleanor W. Wright, assistant director, Mayor's Committee, Chicago; George D. Moyland, formerly Henry George School of Social Sciences, Chicago; Doris M. Trafton, teacher, Farmington, N.H.; Sadie Daniels, director of physical education for women at Fisk.

57a-1944

Southern Conference for Human Welfare

Deplore Action Of Southern Congressman

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
2-5-44

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—(ANP)—Betrayal of "the masses of southern people" by their own representatives is involved in the attitude of southern senators opposing anti-poll tax and soldier-vote legislation, said the executive board of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Saturday and Sunday at Black Mountain College.

The board directed a letter to Senator James Mead of New York, asking him to lead the fight for cloture in debate on the pending poll tax legislation, and for passage of the bill, HR. 7.

In a statement of policy and action, the board also assailed the action of a group of southern railroads in defying the "free and equal opportunity" order for the FEPC, and urged action to meet "the challenge."

"In this open defiance of the order to grant job opportunities without regard to race, creed or color," said the statement, "is implied not only a denial of democratic principles, but also a grave and far-reaching danger of intolerance of the law, widespread contempt for institutions of government, and continued affront to established authority."

Other actions included: expression of regret at the Senate's failure to provide for federal aid to education and request for renewal of efforts in its behalf.

Endorsement of the Murray-Wagner-Dingoll bill to extend and increase social security benefits. 2-5-44

Advocacy of full support of the programs of rural rehabilitation, farm ownership and cooperative ventures under the FSA.

Request for elimination of racial segregation rules in public transportation, and commendation of the efforts of Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond (Virginia) Times-Dispatch, to bring about an end of bus segregation in that city.

Signing the statement were: Dr. Clark Foreman, president of the conference; the Rev. Clyde Helms, Columbia, S. C.; Miss Lillian Smith and Miss Paula Snelling, editors of The South Today, of Clayton, Ga.; Gerald Harris, president, Alabama Farmers Union.

Roscoe Dungee, editor The Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president, Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C.; Tarleton Collier, of the Louisville Courier Journal and Dr. James A. Dombrowski, conference executive secretary, Nashville.

Merged For Greater Service

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga 2-19-44

Announcement of the merger of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation with the Southern Regional Council, will be received with mingled regret and joy. Organized following close of World War I to meet the challenge precented by the revival of the Ku Klux Klan, the violent outbreak of race riots, lynchings and other forms of social violent outbreak of race riots, lynchings and other forms of social violence to the Negro minority, in a most practical sense, the Commission had come to occupy a position of trust and reliability, not only in the hearts of Negroes but likewise to American citizens. 2-19-44

Nevertheless, we are assured that its merger with the more inclusive Southern Regional Council, provides for it a wider scope of service to a larger number of criticisms. hitherto untouched by the services of the Commission. And in its merger, Negroes will not soon forget, nor will they underestimate the pioneer efforts and work of such leaders as Dr. Will Alexander, Dr. Robert Eleazer, Miss Jesse Daniel Ames, Dr. Arhtur P. Raper, together with scores of others whose names are still vivid in the memories of all of us.

SOUTHERN INTERRACIAL LEADERS LAUNCH RACE BETTERMENT PLAN

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

2-26-44

ATLANTA, Ga. — Concluding a two-day meeting at Atlanta university, the Southern Regional Council last week began its corporate work as an agency for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South. The merger of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation with the new council concluded 22 years of work in the field of race relations by the well-known Southern Commission.

The Southern Regional Council, established as a result of a series of conferences since October, 1942, at Durham, N. C.; Richmond, Va., and Atlanta, Ga., will operate through five major commissions: the commission on race relations, the commission on economic affairs, the commission on community life and welfare, the commission on public affairs, and the commission on cultural development. The work will be carried on through a permanent staff and with the assistance of approximately 100 Fellows selected from the various southern states and volunteer local and regional groups.

The initial purpose of the council will be to perfect the southwide organization and to consider certain social, economic, and public problems which have import for the war program and post-war adjustment.

DIRECTORIAL BOARD FORMED 2-26-44

Charter members elected a board of directors and approved the election of Dr. Guy B. Johnson of Chapel Hill, N. C., and Dr. Ira DeA. Reid of Atlanta, as director and associate director, respectively.

Charter members attending the Atlantic meeting included Virginia: Virginius Dabney, Gordon B. Hancock, Roscoe C. Mitchell, Luther P. Jackson, P. B. Young, John M. Gaudy; Louisiana: Ernest Delpit, Grady Farley; Kentucky: Mrs. George Clement; Texas: Carter Wesley; Florida: J. R. E. Lee, Francis R. Bridges, Jr., Mrs. Henry Havens, G. M. Rogers; North Carolina: Will W. Alexander, H. L. McCrorey, N. C. Newbold, Mrs. Jessie D. Ames, Howard W. Odum, W. C. Jackson, Clark Foreman, Harold L. Trigg; Alabama: Louis E. Burnham, Robert A. Spicely, F. D. Patterson, V. E. Daniel, J. Max Bond, Asbury Howard, Carey E. Haigler, H. Council Trenholm; South Carolina: Mrs. A. W. Thompkins, J. M. Payne, Mrs. G. W. Long, J. E. Blanton; Tennessee: James L. Robb, Mrs. Andrew Dale, R. B. Eleazer, William E. Cole, W. D. Weatherford, Mrs. R. E. Clay, Z. Alexander Looby, Giles A. Hubert, Charles S. Johnson, Bernie Hampton; Georgia: Guy B. Johnson, Smith L. Johnston, Ryland Knight, Mrs. A. H. Sterne, Mrs. Audley Morton, Philip E. Shulhafer, Mrs. Harry M. Gershon, J. R. McCain, R. L. Russell, W. C. Henson, Josephine Wilkins, Florence M. Read, Mrs. R. L. Turman, Lucy R. Mason, R. L. Foreman, Jr., M. Ashby Jones, Julian LeR. Harris, Robert L. Cousins, Edward G. Mackay, Ralph McGill, Forrester B. Washington, Willis J. King, A. T. Walden, Rufus E. Clement, W. Y. Bell, Jr., James P. Brawley, Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton, Benjamin E. Mays, Rt. Rev. Msgr. T. James McNamara, C. A. Scott, Horace Mann Bond, The Most Rev. Gerald P. O'Hara, Ira Reid, Leonard Haas, Mrs. W. A. Turner, C. H. Gillman, Mary C. DeBardeleben, E. C. Peters, Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Mildred R. Nell, Emily H. Clay, George C. Bellingrath.

Speaks For South

Amsterdam News

New York, N.Y.

DR. IRA DE A. REID, Atlanta U. professor and associate executive director of the newly formed Southern Regional Council, will present the viewpoint of the South in the initial "Town Hall" Forum sponsored by the Harlem Public Affairs Council on Sunday, February 27 at 4 p. m., at the Harlem's Boy's Club. "Which Road To Full Citizenship?" is the specific topic of the Forum. Dr. Reid, since he represents the Southern Regional Council, considered by the South as the "blueprint for better race relations," will attempt to give the answer. Of course, the Northern viewpoint will be adequately represented by Dr. Algernon Black, director of the Ethical Culture Society, leading white liberal. 2-26-44

Two Named To Direct Activities

Journal + Guide Norfolk, Virginia

2-26-44

Guy B. Johnson and Ira Reid Are Chosen By Board

ATLANTA, Ga.—Concluding a two-day meeting at Atlanta University on February 17, the Southern Regional Council began its cooporate work as an agency for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South.

The merger of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation with the new Council concluded twenty-two years of work in the field of race relations by the well-known Southern Commission.

Charter members elected a board of directors and approved the election of Dr. Guy B. Johnson of Chapel Hill, N. C., and Dr. Ira DeA. Reid of Atlanta, as director and associate director respectively.

FIVE MAJOR COMMISSIONS

The Southern Regional Council, established as a result of a series of conferences held since October, 1942, at Durham, N. C., Richmond, Va., and Atlanta, Ga., will operate through five major commissions: the commission on race relations, the commission on economic affairs, the commission on community life and welfare, the commission on public affairs, and the commission on cultural development. 2-26-44

The work will be carried on through a permanent staff and with the assistance of approximately one hundred Fellows selected from the various southern states and volunteer local and regional groups. The various local interracial bodies may continue to operate through the Council's commission on race relations.

PROVISIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP 2-26-44

There will be individual and organization membership in the Southern Regional Council. Persons living in the south and subscribing to the organization's programs are eligible for membership. Persons living outside the area may become associates of the Council. Organized groups or agencies whose aims and methods are substantially similar to those of the Council may become affiliates.

The initial purposes of the Council will be to perfect the southwide organization and to consider certain social, economic, and public problems which have import for the war program and postwar adjustment. It also will direct considerable attention toward conserving and enlarging the scope of existing groups working toward the improvement of race relations.

CHARTER MEMBERS PRESENT

Charter members attending the Atlanta meeting included:

VIRGINIA — Virginius Dabney, Gordon B. Hancock, Roscoe C. Mitchell, Luther P. Jackson, P. B. Young, John M. Gandy.

LOUISIANA — Ernest Delpit, Grady Farley.

KENTUCKY — Mrs. George Clement.

TEXAS—Carter Wesley.

FLORIDA—J. R. E. Lee, Francis R. Bridges Jr., Mrs. Henry Havens, G. M. Rogers.

NORTH CAROLINA — Will W. Alexander, H. L. McCrorey, N. C. Newbold, Mrs. Jessie D. Ames, Howard W. Odum, W. C. Jackson, Clark Foreman, Harold L. Trigg.

ALABAMA—Louis E. Burnham, Robert A. Spicely, F. D. Patterson, V. E. Daniel, J. Max Bond, Asbury Howard, Carey E. Haigler, H. Council Trenholm.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Mrs. A. W. Thompkins, J. M. Payne, Mrs. G. W. Long, J. E. Blanton.

TENNESSEE—James L. Robb, Mrs. Andrew Dale, R. B. Eleazer, William E. Cole, W. D. Weatherford, Mrs. R. E. Clay, Z. Alexander Looby, Giles A. Hubert, Charles S. Johnson, Bernie Hampton.

GEORGIA — Guy B. Johnson, Smith L. Johnston, Ryland Knight, Mrs. A. H. Sterne, Mrs. Audley Morton, Philip E. Shulhafer, Mrs. Harry M. Gershon, J. R. McCain, R. L. Russell, W. C. Henson, Josephine Wilkins, Florence M. Read, Mrs. R. L. Turman, Lucy R. Mason, R. L. Foreman Jr., M. Ashby Jones, Julian LaR. Harris, Robert L. Cousins, Edward G. Mackay, Ralph McGill, F. B. Washington, Willis J. King, A. T. Walden, Rufus E. Clement, W. Y. Bell Jr., James P. Brawley, Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton. 2-26-44

Also Benjamin E. Mays, Rt. Rev. Msgr. T. James McNamara, C. A. Scott, Horace M. Bond, The Most Rev. Gerald P. O'Hara, Ira Reid, Leonard Haas, Mrs. W. A. Turner, C. H. Gillman, Mary C. DeBardeleben, E. C. Peters, Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Mildred R. Mell, Emily H. Clay, George C. Bellingrath.

In merging with the Southern Regional Council the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation discontinues all its independent activities.

Regional Council

Gets Public Relations Worker

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

6-6-44

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, has announced the appointment of Miss Margaret Fisher, of Atlanta, Georgia, as Public Relations Representative of the Council.

Miss Fisher, who is a native of North Carolina, resigned her position with the War Manpower Commission where she has done industrial relations work in the Southeastern region for the last two years. There her main talk was to develop and integrate a regional program for increased utilization of women and minority groups in industrial employment in the South. This field of activity has not only given Miss Fisher a firsthand knowledge of conditions in the South, but has established broad acquaintance with industrailists, public and civic groups in the Southeast. 6-6-44

Prior to her connection with WMC, Miss Fisher was with the legal division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for a number of years. She has also had experience in the field of insurance.

Miss Fisher received her college training at Greensboro Womens' College in North Carolina where she specialized in piano

and voice. She has done concert work in several Southern states. For the past seven years she has been contralto soloist at St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Atlanta.

MISS MARGARET FISHER

RACIAL RELATIONS TACTICS WATCHED

Age-Herald-B'ham, Ala. 7-14-44

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 13—(AP)—The Negro must have allies enlisted continuously to his cause from white groups, in order to have sufficient strength to achieve equality of opportunity, Dr. Guy B. Johnson, of Atlanta, executive director of the Southern Regional Council on Race Relations, asserted here Thursday at the race relations institute at Fisk University.

B'ham, Ala. 7-15-44

In discussing movements and strategies in race relations, Dr. Johnson said that the type of international relations achieved in the postwar world will aid in determining the strategies to be used by Negroes "in their struggle for full citizenship."

Methods of force used by radical and reactionary Negro and white groups have been ineffective strategies in race relations, he stated, adding that the primary value of extreme leftists has been to make religious and Negro advancement groups more active.

Regional Council Aims to Cut Race Tension

News-Tribune—Rome, Ga.

5-3-44

ATLANTA, May 3.—(AP)—A new Southern organization with a membership of approximately 300 white and negro citizens was born, its leaders say, "of sheer necessity" and is dedicated to "making democracy a reality in the region."

It is the Southern Regional Council, stemming from and absorbing the old Commission on Interracial Co-operation, Inc. Its incorporation in Richmond, Va., last June followed analysis of Southern problems by separate negro and white groups meeting in Durham, N. C., and Atlanta.

Council Executive Director Guy B. Johnson said today that while the new body absorbed the Interracial Commission, its scope was broader, embracing social, economic, civic and educational objectives as well as improvement of racial conditions.

The council charter projects such aims as "to reduce race tension, misunderstanding, distrust"; to "promote greater unity among people and agencies in all efforts for regional and racial adjustment"; and "to attain through research and acton, progress and equal opportunity for all people."

Officers and directors of the council, including nine elected last Friday, are composed of 26 negroes and 37 white men and women. Johnson said about the same proporton of whites and negroes prevails in the generalship.

The council, he said, has members in all the states in which it operates, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Kentucky. 5-3-44

Dr. Howard W. Odum, Professor of Sociology at the University of North Carolina, is council president. Vice presidents are P. B. Young, negro, Editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide and Chairman of the trustees of Howard University; Homer P. Rainey, President of the University of Texas, and Carter Wesley, negro, editor and publisher of the Houston Informer.

The Council was not initiated, it was stressed, "to deter, retard, limit or defend the South. . . . It welcomes the co-operation of all people, all agencies, everywhere, who are willing to make the sacrifices and take the initiative needed to make democracy a reality in the region."

A statement of its aims and ideas said further:

"The Southern Regional Council is opposed to the demagogic handling of the South's problems by Northerners or Southerners, be they white or black. It sees the problems of the South as a special phase of the problems of our democracy. It believes that a more intensive application of the principles of democracy within the region will yield a people better able to apply the principles of democracy extensively throughout the Nation and the World. 5-3-44

"It believes that a quarter of a century of experience in race relations has provided the South with the opportunity to meet the problems of democracy and citizenship in a bigger, more social way than ever before.

New Racial Program For South Is Advanced

News-Birmingham, Ala.

2-18-44

ATLANTA —(AP)— A broad program of racial, civic and economic improvemnet for the South was advanced Friday with incorporation of the Southern Regional Council and merger of that organization with the 22-year-old commission on inter-racial cooperation.

Formal action was completed Thursday, and a publicity committee prepared to release in a few days executive stands on racial problems affecting Negro and white residents in the 13 states under the council's jurisdiction. Included are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

Main purpose of the council was set forth as the perfection of Southwide organizations and the consideration of certain social, economic and public problems vital to the war effort and postwar adjustment.

* * *

DR. GUY B. JOHNSON, of the University of North Carolina, was confirmed as director and Dr. Ira Reid, of Atlanta University, as associate director. The council elected a board of directors and arranged to announcethe names of the president and three vice presidents when their acceptance is received.

Five major commisions will carry out the council's work in the fields of race relations, economic affairs, community life and welfare, public affairs, and cultural development. 2-18-44

Listed as incorporators were Dr. Rufus Clements, Atlanta University; Bishop Arthur J. Moore, of the Methodist Church, Atlanta; Charles S. Johnson, Nashville, Tenn.; Ralph McGill, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, and Dr. Howard Odum, of the University of North Carolina.

Regional Council Concludes Meet

Daily World

Atlanta Ga. 2-18-44

The two-day session of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., was concluded at Atlanta University Thursday. Leaders of both races from every section of the South were present.

An official statement on the accomplishments of the meeting will be released to the press in the near future. An executive committee was appointed and names of this body, together with names of new officers, will be revealed in the official release.

Southern Dual Racial Council Is Chartered

News-Birmingham, Ala.

1-10-44

ATLANTA—(AP)—The Southern Regional Council, an organization to promote economic and civic interests of the South's dual racial population, was christened here Saturday by the state of Georgia.

Dr. Will D. Alexander, one of the organizers, said formation of the group carried forward bi-racial principles enunciated at earlier meetings of white and Negro leaders at Durham, N. C., Richmond, Va., and Atlanta.

Dr. Howard Odom, of the University of North Carolina, and Dr. Charles Johnson, of Fisk University, were named co-chairmen of the new council, and Dr. Alexander said their attention would be directed to developing a preliminary program for consideration by the entire council in mid-February.

The group elected Dr. Guy Johnson, sociology professor at the University of North Carolina, as director. Offices of the council will be in Atlanta. 1-10-44

Those participating in the organization included Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute.

Ask South To Back Vote Rule

Journal + Guide

Norfolk, Va.

Regional Council Sees Compliance As Fair And Just

5-6-44

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Southern Regional Council has called upon Southerners to respect the letter and spirit of the primary vote ruling of the United States Supreme Court in the Texas case.

In a resolution adopted Friday the executive committee of the council, sharply criticized persons who raise issues of "white supremacy" and "social equality" in current political campaigns.

"We appeal to all good citizens" the Council resolution said, "to consider carefully whether those persons who use such tactics are worthy of public trust." The resolution did not mention names.

PRIMARIES RECOGNIZED

"The court has simply recognized," the resolution said, "that primaries are effective instruments of Government and that the exclusion of the Negro voters from Democratic primaries in some of the Southern States is equivalent to denying them the right to vote on account of race.

"We deplore the statements of political leaders and others indicating a determination to disregard or nullify the decision of the Supreme Court and we call on all fair-minded citizens of the South to respect the letter and the spirit of the court's decision . . . To deny the vote to qualified Negro citizens is inconsistent with the American ideal of justice and equality before the law. The sooner we recognize these simple facts, the better off we shall be."

"This decision has far-reaching consequences, and we appeal to the people of the South to make these consequences positive and constructive rather than negative and destructive.

"We cannot honestly wage a war for freedom and democracy in foreign lands when we deny to our own Negro citizens the rights and privileges which are justly theirs." 5-6-44

Among the directors who attended the meeting were Wilson M. Brown, Gordon B. Hancock, Louis I. Jaffe, Luther P. Jackson, and John G. Pollard Jr., of Virginia; and Howard W. Odom, Will W. Alexander, Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, Clark Foreman, and John H. Wheeler of North Carolina.

"SPURIOUS ISSUES" BEING RAISED IN DIXIE, CONTESTS SAY

Globe + Independent

Nashville, Tenn.

5-5-44

Regional Council Denounces Talk About White Supremacy and Social Equality

ATLANTA, May 4—(ANP)— Included in the several resolutions adopted at a meeting of the board of directors of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., was one which condemned those persons who raise the "spurious issues" of "white supremacy" and "social equality" in current political campaigns. The resolutions were released here Friday by Dr. Howard W. Odum, president of the council and chairman of the board.

The resolution, which suggested that persons who use such tactic are unworthy of trust, was the following:

5-5-44

"In the heat of current political campaigns in various parts of the south the race issue has been raised by certain candidates or their promoters. Vicious rumors have been circulated and the spurious issues of 'white supremacy,' 'social equality' and the like have been dragged forth in an attempt to arouse the passions and prejudices of voters.

"We condemn all such tactics as unfair and destructive of the spirit of unity and cooperation which we need now as never before, and we appeal to all good citizens to consider carefully whether these persons who use such tactics are worthy of public trust." 5-5-44

Another resolution of importance called on all fair-minded citizens of the south to respect the supreme court ruling on the franchise. The resolution stated: 5-5-44

"The supreme court of the United States has ruled that the exclusion of Negroes from the Texas Democratic primaries is a violation of the 15th amendment to the constitution, and the exclusion of Negro voters from Democratic primaries in some of the southern states is equivalent to denying them the right to vote on account of race."

Twenty-nine directors, including representatives from six southern states, were present and voted unanimously for [illegible] resolutions.

57a-1944

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Johnson, Reid To Direct So. Reg'l Council

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.
1-11-44

Southern Unit Is Incorporated In State Of Ga.

The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council at its meeting on January 8 in Atlanta, according to Dr. Charles S. Johnson, elected Dr. Guy B. Johnson of the University of North Carolina as Executive Director and Dr. Ira De A. Reid of Atlanta University as Associate Director. Dr. Johnson, who has long been active in Southern movements for regional and racial development, is an alumnus of Baylor University, University of Chicago, and the University of North Carolina. For twenty years he has been on the staff of the University of North Carolina. Author of several volumes on the South and the Negro, Dr. Johnson is also a trustee of Howard University. Dr. Reid is an alumnus of Morehouse College and Columbia University, and since 1934 has been professor of sociology at Atlanta University. These men assume their duties immediately.

The Southern Regional Council was incorporated in the State of Georgia on January 6 for the purpose of improving "economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tensions, the basis of racial tension, racial misunderstanding and racial distrust; to develop and integrate leadership in the South on new levels of regional problems which have been held for the past eighteen months, first of these was a conference of Negro representatives held in Durham, North Carolina, in October 1942. This was followed by an April 1943 conference of white persons in Atlanta. Two months later a joint meeting of collaborating committees from the two conferences was held in Richmond, Virginia.

1-11-44

Dr. Gordon B. Hancock of Virginia Union University, Mr. P. B. Young, publisher of the Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide, and Dr. Luther P. Jackson of the Virginia State College for Negroes were among the initial sponsors of the Durham Conference. Dr. Howard W Odum of the University of North Carolina serves with Dr. Charles S. Johnson as a Co-Chairman of the Southern Regional Council.

A full meeting of the Council will be held at its headquarters in Atlanta during February.

SOUTH FORMS GROUP ON RACE RELATIONS

Times - New York, N.Y.

Regional Council, Inc., Will Also Study Civic Conditions

2-18-44

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Feb. 17—The Southern Regional Council, Inc., completed its organization at Atlanta University today and began work as an agency for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the South. At the same time, after twenty-two years of work in the filed of race relations, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation was merged with the regional council.

Charter members of the regional council, more than a hundred of whom attended the meeting, elected a board of directors and affirmed the election of Dr. Guy B. Johnson of the University of North Carolina and Dr. Ira Reid of Atlanta University as director and associate director. A president and three vice presidents were elected but their names will not be made public until their acceptances have been received.

The regional council, established as a result of conferences at Durham, N. C., Richmond and Atlanta, will operate through five major commissions, those an race relations, economic affairs, community life and welfare, on public affairs and on cultural development. 2-18-44

A permanent staff will be assisted by about a hundred fellows and by volunteer local and regional groups. Local interracial bodies may continue to operate through the council's commission on race relations.

SOUTHERN COUNCIL HITS RACIAL ISSUE

Times - New York, N.Y.

Directors of Regional Group Condemn 'Spurious' Appeals in Political Campaign

4-30-44

By JULIAN HARRIS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 29—Pointed condemnation of those persons who raise the "spurious issues" of "white supremacy" and "social equality" in current political campaigns was included in resolutions adopted at a meeting of the board of directors of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and released here today by Dr. Howard W. Odum, president of the council and chairman of the board.

Another resolution deplored the statements of political leaders and others indicating a determination to disregard or nullify the decision of the Supreme Court, called on all fair-minded citizens of the South to respect the letter and the spirit of the court's decision and asserted that "we cannot honestly wage a war for freedom and democracy in foreign lands when we deny to our own Negro citizens the rights and privileges which are justly theirs."

Text of Resolution

The resolution relating to "spurious issues" and suggesting that persons who use such tactics are unworthy of trust, follows in full:

"In the heat of current political campaigns in various parts of the South the race issue has been raised by certain candidates or their promoters. Vicious rumors have been circulated and the spurious issues of 'white supremacy,' 'social equality' and the like have been dragged forth in an attempt to arouse the passions and prejudices of voters.

"We condemn all such tactics as unfair and destructive of the spirit of unity and cooperation which we need now as never before, and we appeal to all good citizens to consider carefully whether those persons who use such tactics are worthy of public trust."

Views on Court Decision

The resolution urging acceptance of the Supreme Court's ruling and pleading that all of us, "white and Negro, be calm and wise," asserts:

"The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled that the exclusion of Negroes from the Texas Democratic primaries is a violation of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The court has simply recognized the fact the primaries are effective instruments of government, and that the exclusion of the Negro voters from Democratic primaries in some of the Southern States is equivalent to denying them the right to vote on account of race.

"This decision has far-reaching consequences, and we appeal to the people of the South to make these consequences positive and constructive rather than negative and destructive. 4-30-44

"We deplore the statements of political leaders and others indicating a determination to disregard or nullify the decision of the Supreme Court, and we call on all fair-minded citizens of the South to respect the letter and the spirit of the court's decision. Let us all, white and Negro, be calm and wise. Let us strive to serve the ends of justice and good government for all of the people of the South.

"To allow Negro citizens to participate in the Government under which they live is to give democracy a chance in the South. To deny the vote to qualified Negro citizens is inconsistent with the American ideal of justice and equality before the law. The sooner we recognie these simple facts, the better off we shall be. We cannot honestly wage a war for freedom and democracy in foreign lands when we deny to our own Negro citizens the rights and privileges which are justly theirs."

Roster of Directors Voting

The directors present and voting unanimously for the approval of the resolution numbered twenty-nine from six Southern States and included:

Virginia—Wilson M. Brown, Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Louis I. Jaffe, editor of The Norfolk Virginian Pilot; Luther P. Jackson and John G. Pollard Jr.

North Carolina—Dr. Odum, Dr. Will W. Alexander, Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, Clark Foreman and John H. Wheeler.

Tennessee—Dr. Charles S. Johnson and Dr. James L. Robb.

Georgia—L. D. Milton, Josephine Wilkins, Mrs. Grace Hamilton, Dr. Ryland Knight, Mgr. T. James McNamara, Dr. R. L. Russell, Dr. Forrest B. Washington, Philip Shulhafer, Dr. Guy B. Johnson, executive director, Leonard Haas, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays and Dr. Ira Dea Reid, assistant executive director. 4-30-44

Florida—Mrs. Henry Havens and G. D. Rogers.

Louisiana—A. W. Dent, Ernest Delpit and Dr. E. A. McDowell.

Dr. Odom of the University of North Carolina, is president of council. The vice presidents are Dr. P. B. Young, editor of The Norfolk Journal and Guide; Dr. Homer P. Rainey, president of the University of Texas, and Carter Wesley, editor of The Houston Informer.

New Southern Group Dedicated To Making Democracy A Reality

News
Birmingham, Ala.
5-2-44

ATLANTA—(AP)—A new Southern organization with a membership of approximately 300 white and Negro citizens was born, its leaders say, "Of sheer necessity" and is dedicated to "making democracy a reality in the region."

It is the Southern Regional Council, stemming from and absorbing the old commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc. Its incorporation in Richmond, Va., last June followed analyses of Southern problems by separate Negro and white groups meeting in Durham, N. C., and Atlanta.

Council Executive Director Guy B. Johnson said Tuesday that while the new body absorbed the interracial commission, its scope was broader, embracing social, economic, civic and educational objectives as well as improvement of racial conditions.

The council charter projects such aims as "to reduce race tension, misunderstanding, distrust;" to "promote greater unity among people and agencies in all efforts for regional and racial adjustment;" and "to attain through research and action, progress and equal opportunity for all people."

Officers and directors of the council, including nine elected last Friday, are composed of 26 Negroes and 37 white men and women. Johnson said about the same proportion of whites and Negroes prevails in the general membership.

The council, he said, has members in all the states in which it operates: Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Kentucky. 5-2-44

* * *

DR. HOWARD W. ODUM, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina, is council president. Vice presidents are P. B. Young, Negro, editor of The Norfolk Journal & Guide and chairman of the trustees of Howard University; Homer P. Rainey, president of the University of Texas, and Carter Wesley, Negro, editor and publisher of The Houston Informer.

A statement of its aims and ideas said:

"The Southern Regional Council is opposed to the demagogic handling of the South's problems by Northerners or Southerners, be they white or black. It sees the problems of our democracy. It believes that a more intensive application of the principles of democracy within the region will yield a people better able to apply the principles of democracy extensively throughout the nation and the world." 5-2-44

Plea For Negro Voting In Primaries Voiced By Regional Council

News -
Birmingham, Ala.
5-1-44

ATLANTA— (AP) —Persons who raise issues of "white supremacy" and "social equality" in current political campaigns have been sharply criticized by the Southern Regional Council.

The council, in a resolution Saturday also called on Southerners to "respect the letter and spirit of the United States Supreme Court decision in the Texas primary case and permit Negroes to vote."

Howard W. Odum, of the University of North Carolina, is president of the council, which was formed in January to carry out decisions of earlier conferences of Southerners on social and racial problems.

In its reference to "white supremacy" and "social equality," the council, by resolution, said "we appeal to all good citizens to consider carefully whether those who use such tactics are worthy of public trust."

The text of the resolution said: "The court has simply recognized that primaries are effective instruments of government and that the exclusion of the Negro voters from Democratic primaries in some of the Southern states is equivalent to denying them the right to vote on account of race.

"This decision has far-reaching consequences, and we appeal to the people of the South to make these consequences positive and constructive, rather than negative and destructive. 5-1-44

"We deplore the statements of political leaders and others indicating a determination to disregard or nullify the decision of the Supreme Court and we call on all fair-minded citizens of the South to respect the letter and the spirit of the court's decision. . . To deny the vote to qualified Negro citizens is inconsistent with the American ideal of justice and equality before the law. The sooner we recognize these simple facts, the better off we shall be. We cannot honestly wage a war for freedom and democracy in foreign lands when we deny to our own Negro citizens the rights and privileges which are justly theirs."

Odum said the council directors who attended the meeting included: Tennessee, Charles S. Johnson, James L. Robb; Florida, Mrs. Henry Havens, G. D. Rogers; Louisiana A. W. Dent, Ernest Delpit; Kentucky, E. A. McDowell.

RALPH McGILL

Constitution - Atlanta, Ga

Conservative Course In Race Relations

2-17-44

A short time ago there was chartered in Georgia and the south a Southern Regional Council. Its membership includes ministers, business men, professional men and educators. It is committed to the study of racial problems and it is committed to a conservative approach and a southern approach.

The south knows this problem is one of its chief problems. That the south should face it is important. That is a beginning the south should make, and a beginning it has not heretofore made, a facing of the problem.

There is no thought or suggestion of "social equality," as the uninformed or the deliberately demagogic charge to any group which works at this problem. There is no one who advocates mingling the two races; only in the rabid minds of little men does the thought of such exist.

Indeed, no one expects to "solve" the problem of the Negro. No one has any handy solution for it.

But it is folly for the south not to use its common sense and realize that if the south does not work at this problem, and produce results, Negro leaders in the south can do nothing else but turn to the north for leadership and assistance.

The Negro leaders of the south are looking to the white southern people for help—now. They are ready and anxious to work with the people of the south. They are friendly. They advocate no "social equality" or "mingling of the races," but have asked merely they be met halfway in discussion and in planning of ways to better the Negroes' sorry lot in life.

THEY SEEK What are they seeking? What do they ask? Only a few things: a fairer share in the decent things of life—better education, equality before the law, better welfare, an opportunity to use their skills, better health and better opportunities. 2-17-44

It is the convenient thing for enemies of this country who do a job for Hitler by endeavoring to stir up strife between the two races, to make inflammatory charges, to set in motion all sorts of fantastic reports. The honest truth is not a single southern Negro leader has ever said a word about "social equality."

How may the people know this? Their meetings have been public. Their reports have been published. These are not reports "from Harlem." They are the voices of southern Negroes who are teachers and ministers and heads of colleges and business men.

In their meetings they deliberately excluded all Negroes from north of the Mason Dixon line. They did so because they wanted to work this thing out with southern whites.

A great many southern white people, several hundred reputable men from 10 states, are members of the southern council. It is not an interracial organization. It is a council which hopes to devise a solution for at least some of the problems confronting us. The whole future prosperity of the south is bound up in getting rid of our poverty and raising the living standards of the south.

Dr. Howard Odum, a Georgian now at the University of North Carolina, served as the temporary chairman. Bishop Arthur J. Moore, of the Methodist church; Bishop Gerald P. O'Hara, of the Savannah-Atlanta Catholic diocese; Bishop John More Walker, of the Episcopal church, and several other bishops and ministers from other churches over the south, are in the council as are business men, newspaper editors and professional men. I mention the churchmen because the south has confidence in its ministers and knows they would not join in an unworthy undertaking.

SOUTHERN COURSE After all, it is not much the Negro asks. I cannot conceive of any southerner, rich or poor, opposing what is simple justice. The problem is complicated in some states because prejudices for years have been fanned in political campaigns; the lie has replaced the truth, and distortion has substituted for fact. 2-17-44

There are persons who are uninformed. There are others who have been affected by the tensions of the war and the lack of domestic help. It is easy to believe rumors, to give an ear to those stories set in motion by the enemies of this country, when tempers are short, when the house is uncleaned and there is no one with whom to leave the children in order to accept an evening out.

But, the fact remains that this is not just a problem of the colored man, but a southern problem.

I cannot conceive of a single literate southerner who would oppose seeking a way to find out what the white south can do which will enable the Negro leaders of the south to keep control of the situation in this region and prevent the northern radicals from coming in with their drastic proposals which are so apt to produce trouble.

What can the southerner do?

He can refuse to listen to the tiresome lies of the dealers in prejudices, to those who play Hitler's game, and he can lend to such an effort his good will, if not his support, and realize that it is his problem, too, as it is the problem of all of us in the south.

Plea For Negro Voting In Primaries Voiced By Regional Council

News - B'ham, Ala.

5-1-44

ATLANTA — (AP) —Persons who raise issues of "white supremacy" and "social equality" in current political campaigns have been sharply criticized by the Southern Regional Council.

The council, in a resolution Saturday also called on Southerners to "respect the letter and spirit of the United States Supreme Court decision in the Texas primary case and permit Negroes to vote."

Howard W. Odum, of the University of North Carolina, is president of the council, which was formed in January to carry out decisions of earlier conferences of Southerners on social and racial problems.

In its reference to "white supremacy" and "social equality," the council, by resolution, said "we appeal to all good citizens to consider carefully whether those who use such tactics are worthy of public trust."

The text of the resolution said: "The court has simply recognized that primaries are effective instruments of government and that the exclusion of the Negro voters from Democratic primaries in some of the Southern states is equivalent to denying them the right to vote on account of race.

"This decision has far-reaching consequences, and we appeal to the people of the South to make these consequences positive and constructive, rather than negative and destructive. 5-1-44

"We deplore the statements of political leaders and others indicating a determination to disregard or nullify the decision of the Supreme Court and we call on all fair-minded citizens of the South to respect the letter and the spirit of the court's decision. . . To deny the vote to qualified Negro citizens is inconsistent with the American ideal of justice and equality before the law. The sooner we recognize these simple facts, the better off we shall be. We cannot honestly wage a war for freedom and democracy in foreign lands when we deny to our own Negro citizens the rights and privileges which are justly theirs."

Odum said the council directors who attended the meeting included: Tennessee, Charles S. Johnson, James L. Robb; Florida, Mrs. Henry Havens, G. D. Rogers; Louisiana, A. W. Dent, Ernest Delpit; Kentucky, E. A. McDowell.

Guy B. Johnson, Ira Reid To Direct Southern Regional Body

Journal & Guide - Norfolk, Va.

1-15-44

ATLANTA, Ga. — The executive committee of the Southern Regional Council at its meeting here on January 8, according to Dr. Charles S. Johnson, elected Dr. Guy B. Johnson of the University of North Carolina as executive director, and Dr. Ira DeA. Reid of Atlanta University as associate director.

Dr. Johnson, who has long been active in Southern movements for regional and racial development, is an alumnus of Baylor University, University of Chicago, and the University of North Carolina. For 20 years he has been on the staff of the University of North Carolina. Author of several volumes on the South and the Negro. Dr. Johnson is also a trustee of Howard University.

Dr. Reid is an alumnus of Morehouse College and Columbia University, and since 1934 has been professor of sociology at Atlanta University. These men assume their duties immediately. 1-15-44

INCORPORATED ON JAN. 6

The Southern Regional Council was incorporated in the State of Georgia on January 6 for the purpose of improving "economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South; in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tensions, the basis of racial tension, racial misunderstanding and racial distrust; to develop and integrate leadership in the South on new levels of regional development and fellowship; and to cooperate with local, state, and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives."

The Council is an outgrowth of a series of conferences on Southern racial and regional problems which have been held for the past eighteen months. First of these was a conference of Negro representatives held in Durham, N. C., in October, 1942. 1-15-44

This was followed by an April 1943 conference of white persons in Atlanta. Two months later a joint meeting of collaborating committees from the two conferences was held in Richmond, Va.

DR. ODUM CO-CHAIRMAN

Dr. Gordon B. Hancock of Virginia Union University, P. B. Young, publisher of the Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide, and Dr. Luther P. Jackson of Virginia State College, were among the initial sponsors of the Durham Conference.

Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina serves with Dr. Charles S. Johnson as a co-chairman of the Southern Regional Council.

A full meeting of the Council **will be held at its headquarters here during February.**

Southern Group Condemns Use Of White Supremacy, Social Equality As Political Issues In Campaign

Age — New York, N.Y.

5-6-44

ATLANTA, Ga. — Condemnation of those persons who raise the spurious issues of "white supremacy" and social equality" in current political campaigns was included in resolutions adopted at a meeting of the board of directors of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and released here Saturday by Dr. Howard W. Odum, president of the council and chairman of the board.

Another resolution deplored the statements of political leaders and others indicating a determination to disregard or nullify the decision of the Supreme Court, and called on all fair-minded citizens of the South to respect the letter and the spirit of the court's decision and asserted that "we cannot honestly wage a war for freedom and democracy in foreign lands when we deny to our own Negro citizens the rights and privileges which are justly theirs."

5-6-44

The rseolution relating to "spurious issues" and suggesting that persons who use such tactics are unworthy of public trust, follows in full:

"In the heat of current political campaigns in various parts of the South the race issue has been raised by certain candidates or their promoters. Vicious rumors have been circulated and the spurious issues of 'white supremacy', 'social equality' and the like have been dragged forth in an attempt to arouse the passions and prejudices of voters.

"We condemn all such tactics as unfair and destructive of the spirit of unity and cooperation which we need now as never before, and we appeal to all good citizens to consider carefully whether those persons who use such tactics are worthy of public trust."

Supreme Court Cited

The resolution urging acceptance of the Supreme Court's ruling in the Texas primary case and pleading that all of us, "white and Negro, be calm and wise", says:

"The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled that the exclusion of Negroes from the Texas Democratic primaries is a violation of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The court has simply recognized the fact that primaries are effective instruments of government, and that the exclusion of the Negro voters from the Democratic primaries in some of the Southern States is equivalent to denying them the right to vote on account of race.

5-6-44

"This decision has far-reaching consequences positive and constructive. ... people of the South to make these consequences positive and constructive rather than negative and destructive.

"We deplore the statements of political leaders and others indicating a determination to disregard or nullify the decision of the Supreme Court, and we call on all fair-minded citizens of the South to respect the letter and the spirit of the court's decision. Let us all, white and Negro, be calm and wise. Let us strive to serve the ends of justice and good government for all of the people of the South.

5-6-44

"To allow Negro citizens to participate in the Government under which they live is to give democracy a chance in the South. To deny the vote to qualified Negro citizens is inconsistent with the American ideal of justice and equality before the law. The sooner we recognize these simple facts, the better off we shall be. We cannot honestly wage a war for freedom and democracy in foreign lands when we deny to our own Negro citizens the rights and privileges which are justly theirs."

A Clean Slate

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

12-15-44

Coincident with the appearance of our editorial last Friday, applauding the position of the Southern Regional Council on the "equalization of teachers salaries and the establishment of a permanent Committee on Fair Employment Practice, and in which we expressed disappointment over its failure to take similar action on the White Primary issue, a subsequent resolution appeared in which, not only was definite commitment on the abolition of the Primary taken, but an equally vigorous defense was made for the hiring of Negro police in the South and equality of transportation and travel for Negro citizens. Accordingly, therefore, it is our good fortune and our happy privilege to make this public acknowledgment, and further, to applaud the sincerity of the Council in its willingness to grapple with these and numerous other vexatious problems, now frustrating the Negro in his normal pursuit of the basic privileges of American democracy.

In utter fairness to Council therefore, and for the information of our readers, we find it pertinent to review their findings in briefest outline: "1. There should exist and be made available for Negro children the same types of educational opportunities as there are for white children. 2. The teacher-pupil ratio in Negro schools should be as low as that in schools for white children. 3. Length of school days should be the same for Negro children as for white children. 4. The same type of physical accommodations and facilities for children in public schools should exist for Negro as are available for white children. 5. Employment of all persons on the basis of ability, with due regards for seniority rights. 6. Abolition of the White Primary. 7. Extension of the growing practice of employment of Negro policemen and firemen in southern cities and equal treatment of members of both races by the police and the courts. 8. Equalization of educational opportunities. 9. Extension of publicly financed low cost housing. 10. Increased publicly financed medical and dental care available to both races on an equal basis, and 11. That accommodations for Negroes as provided under the law, be actually provided on all public transportation facilities, and that discriminatory practices now common in travel be abolished."

12-10-44

For this clear enunciation of principles this paper commends the Southern Regional Council and votes it a clean bill in its modus operandi of the future.

'Jim Crow' Practices Ignored By Race Relations Council

Times-Dispatch — Richmond, Va.

12-9-44

ATLANTA, Dec. 8—(AP)—The Southern Regional Council pointed out today that its recommendations for better race relations did not include reference to "Jim Crow" practices.

The council, composed of white and Negro leaders sponsoring improvement in race relations, met here Wednesday and adopted seven recommendations designed to prepare people of the South for returning Negro servicemen.

Six of the recommendations were offered by Editor Virginius Dabney, of the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch, as chairman of the resolutions committee, and the seventh was adopted from the floor.

The seventh recommended that "equal accommodations for Negroes as provided under the law, be actually provided on all public transportation facilities and that discriminatory practices now common in travel be abolished."

Reference to "discriminatory practices" dealt with refusal of some bus drivers to stop for Negroes, council spokesmen explained today, rather than to segregation of races.

The other recommendations of the council included equal employment opportunities, abolition of white primaries, employment of Negro policemen and firemen in Southern cities, equal educational opportunities, extension of publicly financed low-cost housing and increased publicly financed medical and dental care for both races.

Council Moves To Prepare South For Nation's Returning Soldiers

Atlanta Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

12-8-44

Abolition Of White Primary, Hiring Of Negro Police, Travel Equality Urged

The Southern Regional Council, which came out for equal education and a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee in the report of its resolutions committee Wednesday, at the same time made other favorable recommendations.

Expressing belief "that every effort should be made to prepare the people of the South for the returning Negro and white soldiers" and that the "problems which are arising already as they come back from active service or are demobilized into civilian life, call for prompt and constructive action on local, state, regional and national levels," the council recommended:

1. Employment of all persons on the basis of ability, with due regard for seniority rights.

2. Abolition of the white primary where it exists.

12-8-44

3. Extension of the growing practice of employment Negro policemen and firemen in Southern cities and equal treatment of members of both races by the police and the courts.

4. Equalization of educational opportunity and of pay for teachers of both races.

LOW COST HOUSING

5. Extension of publicly financed low cost housing.

12-8-44

6. Increased publicly financed medical and dental care available to both races on an equal basis.

7. That equal accommodations for Negroes as provided under the law, be actually provided on all public transportation facilities, and

that discriminatory practices now common in travel be abolished.

Concerning ousted President Homer P. Rainey, of the University of Texas, the Council presented the following resolution:

DEPLORE RAINEY DISMISSAL

The Southern Regional Council wishes to protest the dismissal of Dr. Homer P. Rainey as President of the University of Texas. The Council believes this is a startling infringement of personal and academic freedom, and a severe blow to those Southern persons and agencies working for democratic rights.

12-8-44

The Southern Regional Council believes in Dr. Rainey because of his long and effective participation in progressive movements. It believes in him because of his close association with us in the formation of SRC which he now serves as Vice-President. The Council commends him for the stand he has taken, and applauds those Texas citizens and those students and faculty members at the University of Texas who gave him such unqualified support."

Southern Council Offers Racial Plan

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

ATLANTA—A seven-point program of recommended action designed to prepare people of the South for the returning colored and white soldiers was adopted on December 6 by the Southern Regional Conncil at a meeting attended by over seventy-five members.

Chief of the recommendations of the council, which is composed of white and colored leaders of the South favoring better race relations, was one urging employment of all persons on the basis of ability, with due regard for seniority rights.

12-16-44

Equal Justice

Others urged the employment of more colored policemen and fireemmnen in Southern and equal treatment for all persons by police and the courts and the abolition of the white primary in all States.

Equalization of education opportunity, facilities and salaries, exextension of publicly financed, low-cost housing and increased publicly, financed medical and dental for persons of all races on equal bases were also sought.

Southern Council Hits Election Bias

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

ATLANTA.—Resolutions condemning the injection of spurious racial issues into election campaigns an durging observance of the Supreme Court's Texas primary ruling were unanimously adopted by directors of the interracial Southern Regional Council here Saturday.

The former resolution referred to the use of such issues as "white supremacy" and "social equality" as a means of arousing the passions and prejudices of voters and concluded:

5-6-44

'We condemn all such tactics as unfair and destructive of the spirit of unity and co-operation which we need now as never before, and we appeal to all good citizens to consider carefully whether those persons who use such tactics are worthy of public trust."

Vote Extension Urged

The other said in part:

"This (Supreme Court) decision has far-reaching consequences, and we appeal to the people of the South to make these consequences positive and constructive rather than negative and destructive.

"To allow colored citizens to participate in the government under which they live is to give democ- deny the vote to qualified colored racy a chance in the South. To citizens is inconsistent with the American ideal of justice before the law.

5-6-44

Makes War a Mockery

"We cannot honestly wage a war for freedom and democracy in foreign lands when we deny to our own colored citizens the rights and privileges which are justly theirs."

Among the twenty-nine directors present from six Southern States were:

Virginia—Wilson M. Brown, Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Louis I. Jaffe, editor of The Norfolk Virginian Pilot; Luther P. Jackson and John G. Pollard, Jr.

North Carolina—Dr. Odum, Dr. Will W. Alexander, Mrs. Jessie D. Ames, Clark Foreman and John H. Wheeler.

Council Urges School Equality; Permanent FEPC

Daily World—Atlanta, Ga.
12-7-44

Regional Group Ends Session At Atlanta Univ.

The Southern Regional Council ended its membership meeting at Atlanta University Wednesday, adopting resolutions for equality of educational opportunities in the South and a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Recognizing the system of segregation as practiced in nineteen southern states and the District of Columbia and realizing the need of raising the level of conditions in this section, the Council's resolution on education called for the following:

"1. There should exist and be available for Negro children the same types of educational opportunity as there are for white children.

"2. The teacher-pupil ratio in Negro schools should be as low as that in schools for white children.

"3. Length of school days should be the same for Negro children as for white children.

"4. The same type of physical accommodations and facilities for children in public school should exist for Negro children as are available for white children."

12-7-44

FOR FAIR CONSIDERATION

"We recommend these principles for the consideration of all law abiding citizens and responsible school officials in Southern communities and urge in behalf of the common welfare that action to be taken to make these principles operate in all plans for public school improvement."

The section on the FEPC was as follows:

"The Southern Regional Council realizes the importance of encouraging and planning for an effective program for full employment in every southern community. We therefore urge that such planning include the institution and maintenance of an effective public employment service, which within its ranks and among employers will promote effective utilization of all workers in terms of skill and training without regard to race, color or creed. We recommend that equal and effective opportunities for technical and vocational training of Negroes be made available. We recommend the creation of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee to promote the non-discriminatory use of manpower."

12-7-44

7-Point Program Seeks To Better Negroes' Status

Atlanta, Dec. 6 (AP)—Asserting every effort must be made to prepare the people of the South for the returning Negro and white soldier, the Southern Regional Council adopted today a seven-point program of recommended action.

The council, composed of white and Negro leaders sponsoring better race relations, adopted as a basis of its program six points offered by Editor Virginius Dabney of the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch as chairman of the resolutions committee. The seventh point was added from the floor at the council's annual meeting.

12-7-44

White Primary Opposed.

The recommendations:

1. Employment of all persons on the basis of ability, with due regard for seniority rights.
2. Abolition of the white primary where it exists.
3. Extension of the growing practice of employing Negro policemen and firemen in southern cities and equal treatment of members of both races by the police and the courts.
4. Equalization of educational opportunity and facilities and pay for teachers.
5. Extension of publicly financed low cost housing.

Attack Jim Crowisms.

6. Increased publicly-financed medical and dental care available to both races on an equal basis.
7. That equal accomodations for Negroes as provided under the law be actually provided on all public transportation facilities and that discriminatory practices now common in travel be abolished.

In another resolution the council protested the dismissal of Dr. Homer P. Rainey as President of the University of Texas, calling the action "a startling infringement of personal and academic freedom and a severe blow to those southern persons and agencies working for democratic rights."

57a-1944 Southern Regional Council

SOUTHERN SAY-SO

Courier—Pittsburgh, Pa. 4-1-44

The Southern Regional Council Is Afraid to Move

By M. S. STUART

IT begins to look like it was a misnomer to call either that first meeting of Southern Negro leaders at Durham, the second one at Richmond or the third at Atlanta "a movement," unless the sponsors were speaking just geographically. Otherwise, that which has since become known as The Southern Regional Council has never moved. The council started out geared to high phrases and noble expression of ambition to improve racial relations by caution, compromise and appeasement. But it has balked at that. I am convinced it is not going anywhere. Why?

Mr. Stuart

Well, the council is afraid. That's all, and that is enough. It is afraid to pursue aggressively even those timid principles and methods which it put on the board as its own. If its leading spirits are afraid to take a bold stand for that minimum of racial advancement and mildest of operative techniques which it proclaimed for its guidance, then how does it hope to make headway? I propose to show that it is afraid.

AFRAID OF TERMS

Recently I was granted an interview by one of the white leaders of the organization. It was discouraging. I had anticipated reticence and some caution, and I wanted to be co-operative up to a certain point. So, in bed that morning I pored over the questions I intended to ask, and, particularly, the terms in which I should couch them. I eliminated **bold, fearless, militant** as too strong for my white "liberal." I was afraid that **vigorous, energetic, active** might arouse suspicion that I had never expected any action from the council. **Aggressive** seemed a rather nice, tame sort of word to me and of which my "liberal" might not become frightened. But he did. He said so.

I asked: Now that the council has absorbed the Interracial league or Commission on Interracial Co-operation, will its policy be any more **aggressive** than that for which that League was noted? He replied in about these words: "Well, now you say **aggressive**—I am beginning to be afraid of terms. I prefer not to say **aggressive** now. Some time in the future the council might become aggressive, but not just now."

AFRAID OF CONFUSION

It is unfortunate that the council takes fright at this time. It is in the presence of a great opportunity for service to the South and to humanity. The time to move is NOW. The opposition is noisy, but it is confused. It has no definite plan to propose for settling the raging conflict between the Negro's legal status as an American citizen and that status of subordination and discrimination to which it would like to have him confined. Senator Bilbo urges deportation. He has not been able to offer any feasible plan to implement his idea, because it is an idle dream and he knows it. Representative Rankin says the problem can be solved by segregation. But the South has segregation, and the race question in the South is more of an enigma now than it ever was. The South is confused about segregation. No two states, hardly any two large communities, have the same pattern of enforcement. It is subject to the caprice of local authorities and the whims of white individual opinion. It is unregulated and confused.

MOST Southern white people oppose "social equality of the races." But an increasing number is beginning to realize segregation cannot be kept confined entirely to the social realm, and they are growing ashamed of imposing economic discrimination. They know it is an instrument of impoverishment of a large part of the population.

HOPE IN CONFUSION

The opportunity for the council is at hand. White opponents are without a concrete plan to expand segregation as a fixed policy or to justify it from perpetual attack even where it is in the laws. It is a worrisome child in the lap of the South, and its bawling inconsistencies will continue to prove disturbing and embarrassing. More and more thinking white Southerners would like to do something about it. They are not satisfied with it as it is. It is a pity the council is afraid.

THE opposition is vague, self-contradictory. Let them explain education. Few there be now so blind as to oppose it. Even the most constipated states provide a modicum of education for the Negro. But, apparently, what strange effects they expect it to have on him. They seem to expect it to contradict its time-tested formulas and act in reverse in colored people. If thought, ambition for a better life, resistance to injustice and desire for equality of opportunity are to be condemned, then why education? The council should "go to town" on such inconsistencies

57a-1944

Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

Rosenwald Fund Spends $1,615,000 In 2 Years, Largely for Negroes

11-20-44

Embree Surveys Gains of Race

Special to The Courier-Journal.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—The Julius Rosenwald Fund spent $1,615,513 in the two-year period 1942-44 on its programs of education and race relations, Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president, announced today.

The largest single payment was $617,000 to Dillard University in New Orleans, in completing the fund's efforts to build up this and three other university centers for Negroes, Howard University in Washington, Fisk University and Meharry Medical College in Nashville, and the group of colleges in Atlanta. Other expenditures were $336,000 for the preparation of white and Negro teachers for rural schools, $226,000 for race relations, $185,000 for fellowships for forty-three Negroes and thirty-one white Southerners, $94,000 for concluding payments on the Negro health program officially ended in 1942.

Says Negroes Have Gained.

In reviewing events in the general field of race relations during recent years, Embree listed the debits and credits in the balance sheet of race relations.

"The balance," he said, "is tremendous gain for democracy. Never before in America have Negroes been given the opportunities they have today. And they are making the most of them.

"In spite of continued segregation and discrimination, the training and experience in the armed forces have been tremendous. A million Negroes—practically all the young men of the group between 18 and 30—have been given an education far beyond any school or college. They have been well housed and well fed. Their health has been safeguarded and their strength built up. They have been trained and disciplined, for the most part in wholesale fashion. They have seen other parts of the country and of the world. Along with slights, most soldiers have sensed wide horizons and have had some warming experiences of respect and admiration as they moved over America, through the Pacific and in Europe."

Southern Regional Council Adopts Resolutions Calling For Equality On Two Fronts

12-28-44

ATLANTA, (ANP)—The Southern Regional Council ended its membership meeting at Atlanta University Wednesday, adopting resolutions for equality of educational opportunities in the south and for passage of the permanent FEPC measure now pending in congress.

Recognizing the system of segregation as practiced in 19 southern states and the District of Columbia and realizing the need of raising the level of conditions in this section, the council's resolution on education called for the following:

The Resolution

"1. There should exist and be available for Negro children the same types of educational opportunity as there are for white children.

"2. The teacher-pupil ratio in Negro schools should be as low as that in schools for white children.

"3. Length of school days should be the same for Negro children as for white children.

"4. The same type of physical accommodations and facilities for children in public school should exist for Negro children as are available for white children.

"We recommend," read the resolutions, "these principles for the consideration of all law abiding and responsible school officials in southern communities and urge in behalf of the common welfare that action be taken to make these principles operate in all plans for public school improvement."

The section on the FEPC was as follows:

12-28-44

Backs the FEPC

"The Southern Regional Council realizes the importance of encouraging and planning for an effective program for full employment in every southern community. We therefore urged that such planning include the institution and maintenance of an effective public employment service, which within its ranks and among employers will promote effective utilization of all workers in terms of skill and training without regard to race, color or creed. We recommend that equal and effective opportunities for technical and vocational training of Negroes be made available. We recommend the creation of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee to promote the non-discriminatory use of manpower.

Equality Drive Gets Dixie's Aid

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

National Council on Race Relations Formed

Call—Kansas City, Mo.

5-12-44

CHICAGO. — (By Wire) — A decision to organize the American Council on Race Relations to bring about full democracy in race relations was announced Monday night, May 8, by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund.

Mr. Embree stated that the decision was reached at a weekend conference at the Hotel Shoreland in Chicago by outstanding leaders of both races.

Officers of the new corporation are: President, Clarence E. Pickett, executive secretary, American Friends Service committee, Philadelphia vice president Charles H. Houston, Washington attorney with wide experience in discrimination cases; vice president and treasurer, Will W. Alexander vice president, Julius Rosenwald Fund; secretary, Mrs. Mary Jane Grunsfeld, special assistant, Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, Chicago. National headquarters will be in Chicago.

5-12-44

Others Attending

Others attending the conference were: Homer S. Brown, attorney and member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives; Major Charles Dollard, Washington; Marian Edman, board of education, division of instruction Detroit; Marshall Field, publisher PM and Chicago Sun; Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, National Urban League, New York. Maxwell Hahn, executive vice president, the Field Foundation, New York and Chicago; Charles S. Johnseon, director, Social Science institute, Fisk university; Philleo Nash, anthropologist, Washington; James G. Patton, president National Farmers Union, Denver; P. L. Prattis, executive editor, Pittsburgh Courier; Robert Redfield, department of anthropology, University of Chicago; Leonard M. Rieser, Chicago attorney; Abraham Rubin vice president, National Smelting company, Cleveland; Sara Southall, supervisor of employment and service, International Harvester company, Chicago; Channing H. Tobias, National Council of Y. M. C. A.'s New York.

5-12-44

Robert C. Weaver, director Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, Chicago; Louis S. Weiss, attorney, New York; Walter White, executive secretary, N. A. A. C. P., New York; Donald S. Young, University of Pennsylvania Social Science Research Council.

Incorporation papers for nonprofit corporation are being filed with the Illinois secretary of state.

Activities Proposed

The following activities have been proposed for the corporation:

1. Advancement of knowledge concerning race and race relations both by the collection and analysis of the records of interracial experience and by original research.

2. Cooperation with public and private agencies and individuals woking in the interracial field by supplying needed information, by advice concerning procedures and by the temporary loan of personnel.

5-12-44

3. Assistance to local communities in organizing to meet their interracial problems where existing programs seem inadequate.

4. Assistance in the development of materials and programs for use in the public schools and other educational institutions.

5. Increasing knowledge about racial groups by popular education through the radio, the press, moving pictures and other means of mass communication.

New Council Plans KO For James Crow

N. Y. Amsterdam News

12-2-44

CHICAGO—One of the most forthright attacks upon the citadels of race prejudice and discrimination in the United States will be launched in the very near future, when the all-out program of the American Council on Race Relations, with national headquarters at 32 West Randolph Street, gets into full swing. The new organization is backed by the millions of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the Marshall Field Foundation.

A frontal attack to "end the race problem in America," will be launched and conducted through radio, newspaper, the screen, public discussion and other means of mass education. It will be carried forward by nationally known social scientists and professional trouble-shooters of the white and colored races.

Demanding complete economic equality and integration of minorities within the social whole, the Council on Race Relations will study all forms of racial, religious, and other prejudices and discrimination with a view of removing all residential barriers raised on the race and color line. Barriers affecting educational facilities, public health, social welfare and recreation are to be fought, and the maladministration of justice will be watched and attacked, according to a statement issued by the Council.

Full citizenship rights, including the holding of public office without regard to race or color, will be advocated through a network of related and interested public and private organizations, agencies and individuals. The Council, it was said, will function in two sections, a public information division and a Community Service section. Its subdivisions will include a speakers' bureau and a clearing house department.

Robert C. Weaver, director of the communities service division, and June Blythe, acting director of the formation section.

In addition to Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, and Marshall Fields, newspaper publisher, there are many other nationally known persons connected with the new organization. Clarence E. Pickett, executive secretary of the Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia is president, and Attorney Charles H. Houston, Washington, vice president. Other leaders include Lt.-Col. Charles Dollard, formerly of the Carnegie Corporation of New York; Pearl Buck, Lloyd E. Garrison, Dr. George Toddard, Sara Southall and Walter White.

Also Lester B. Granger, Bishop William Y. Bell, Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. Will W. Alexander, James G. Patton, R. J. Thomas, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Abraham Rubin, Bishop Francis J. Haas, Louis Weiss, Donald Young, P. L. Prattis, Leonard M. Reiser, Robert Redfield, Bishop William Scarlett, Professor Ralph J. Bunche, Homer S. Brown and Marian Ednan.

Alexander A. Leveright, formerly of the War Labor Board, has been appointed executive director; Dr.

New York Age—N. Y.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS

THE Southern Regional Council, meeting in Atlanta, Ga., last week, took a step forward in an attempt to solve the problem of the two races living together in peace and understanding. While it made no effort to come out with a strong pronouncement for racial equality, without barriers of any kind separating the races, it made some recommendations which would go along way toward solution of the very complex problems which beset men and women of good will of both races who are trying to do something about the "race problem".

12-16-44

The Council, composed of Negro and white leaders who are interested in better race relations, made the following recommendations for action:

1. Employment of all persons on the basis of ability, with due regard for seniority rights.

2. Abolition of the white primary where it exists.

3. Extension of the growing practice of employing Negro policemen and firemen in southern cities and equal treatment of members of both races by the police and the courts.

4. Equalization of education opportunity and facilities and of pay for teachers.

5. Extension of publicly financed low-cost housing.

6. Increased publicly financed medical and dental care available to both races on an equal basis.

In addition, the Council declared that "every effort must be made to prepare the people of the South for the returning Negro and white soldiers," and urged that the carrying out of the program it recommended would mean the returning soldiers would find the

democracy that they fought to preserve abroad at work at home.

It is well that Southern leaders realize that unless some program of action is launched now and put into immediate operation, the returning servicemen, of both races, will attempt to see that democracy becomes more than a mere dream. And in bringing that about they might not wait for the long-range planners to carry out their programs, but they might conceivably use the methods they learned to use against the enemy; a weapon which they found to be effective — bloodshed.

This might not be a pretty thing to write, but we might as well be realistic about what the future holds in store. Negro men and women, who responded to the call to arms and who have served their country well in time of war, will want their country to serve them well in time of peace. At the present time there are thousands of men who are being mustered out of service and who are returning to the communities in which they formerly lived. When they return to those communities they do not expect to be treated for a minute as conquering heroes and then as soon as they go into civilian attire to be treated as less than human beings.

Women To Take Active Part In Important Two-Day Interracial Relations Meeting

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa

3-18-44

CHICAGO—With a list of representative women of both races taking part, some 300 prominent persons representing the best in government, business, social, cultural and artistic circles are meeting in Chicago next week to confer on the growing problem of race relations, with particular regard for the interracial situation in the Northern and Western states. Headed by Marshall Field, Dr. Charles S. Johnson and Edwin R. Embree, the committee has laid down plans for a two-day conference March 21 and 22 at the Sherman hotel, during which definite steps are to be taken toward solving the growing tension between races.

According to the committee, conviction as to the necessity for action is widespread throughout the nation. The present tension and current interest taken in the interracial problems by organized groups, indicate the need for very careful planning in order that effective action may be taken.

To this end, a carefully selected group of men and women have been invited to sit in on the sessions. They are men and women who can contribute definite advances in the field of race relations.

3-18-44

Outstanding among the women asked to take part in the conference are Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Marian Anderson, Pearl Buck, Helen Gahaghan, Hollywood actress; Helen Hayes of the theatre; Pearl Gray Hoffman of the Studebaker corporation; Mrs. Henry A. Ingram, YWCA; Mrs. Dwight Morrow, wife of the late ambassador to England; Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenman of the National Committee on Housing.

Predominating in the conference are the men of the country whose keen minds will attempt to find a clear path through the morass of suspicion, delay, prejudice and other hinderances to the early solution to racial problems. Among the two hundred or more men taking part in the conferring are James B. Conant, president of Harvard university; P. L. Prattis, executive editor of The Courier; Judge H. T. Delany, N. Y.; W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta university; P. B. Young Sr., Norfolk Journal and Guide. 3-18-44

Also expected to take part are Judge William Hastie, Turner Catledge, New York Times; Ralph Bunche, Virginius Dabney, Richmond Times - Dispatch; Bishop Francis J. Haas, H. Penrose Hallowell, Boston; Robert LaFollette, senator from Wisconsin; Carl Murphy, Afro-American; Walter A. Jessup, Carnegie corporation; Major Edward J. Kelly, chief of police, Washington, D. C.; Homer Brown, Pittsburgh; Paul Robeson, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Will Rogers, Jr., Orson Welles, Sumner Welles, Rabbi Stephen B. Wise, New York; Channing Tobias, and Boris Shiskin, AFL.

American Council Of Race Relations Is Incorporated

Amsterdam News - New York, N.Y.

5-13-44

CHICAGO (Special)—Action to set up an Illinois corporation for the purpose of working for full democracy in race relations was begun this week when incorporation papers for the establishment of the American Council on Race Relations were filed with the Secretary of State at Springfield.

The new council and the Southern Regional Council established last year in Atlanta by a group of Southern Negroes and white have similar objectives. The one exception is the Southern group, which sets as its goal the improvement of race relations, while the Northern group's aim is "full democracy in race relations."

Proposed Activities

The following activities have been proposed for the new corporation:

1. Advancement of knowledge concerning race and race relations both by the collection and analysis of the records of interracial experience and by original research:

2. Cooperation with public and private agencies and individual work in the international field by supplying needed information by advice concerning procedures and by the tem[illegible] loan of personnel;

3. [illegible] to [illegible]cal communities in o[illegible] to meet their interracial problems where existing programs seem inadequate;

4. Assistance in the development of materials and programs for use in the public schools and other educational institutions, and

5. Increasing knowledge about racial groups by popular education through the radio, the press, moving pictures, and other means of mass communication.

5-13-44

The decision to organize the council was announced May 8 by Edwin R. Embree.

Mr. Embree stated that the decision was reached at a weekend conference at the Hotel Shoreland, attended by the following:

Parsons at Confab

Will W. Alexander vice-president; Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; Homer S. Brown, Attorney, member Pennsylvania House of Representatives; Major Charles Dollard, Washington; Marion Edman, Board of Education division of instruction, Detroit; Edwin R. Embree, president Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; Marshall Field, publisher P. M. and Chicago Sun; Lester B. Granger, executive secretary National Urban League, New York City; Mrs. Mary Jane Grunsfeld, special assistant, Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, Chicago; Maxwell Hahn, executive vice president The Field Foundation, New York and Chicago; Charles H. Houston, attorney with wide experience in discrimination cases, Washington; Charles S. Johnson, director of the Social Science Institute, Fisk University; Philleo Nash, anthropologist, Washington;

James G. Patton, president National Farmers Union, Denver; Clarence E. Pickett, executive secretary American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia P. L. Prattis, executive editor Pittsburgh Courier; Robert Redfield, Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago; Leonard M. Rieser, attorney, Chicago; Abraham Rubin, vice president National Smelting Co., Cleveland; Sara Southall, supervisor of employment and service International Harvester Co., Chicago; Channing H. Tobias, national council of YMCA's, New York City; Robert C. Weaver, director Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, Chicago; Louis S. Weiss, attorney, New York City; Walter White, executive secretary, NAACP, New York City, and Donalyd S. Young, University of Pennsylvania Social Science Research Council.

5-13-44

Mr. Embree stated that the officers of the new corporation would be Clarence E. Pickett, president; Charles H. Houston, vice president; Will W. Alexander, vice president and treasurer; Mrs. Mary Jane Grunsfeld, secretary. National headquarters will be in Chicago.

Governor Advocates Candid Discussions Of Racial Problems

News-B'ham, Ala.

5-4-44

Sparks Says Outside Interference Complicates Issue For Southerners

Declaring "outside interference" is complicating the South's so-called racial problem, Gov. Chauncey Sparks told approximately 700 Negro churchmen at the Municipal Auditorium Wednesday night that both the white and Negro races can best be served by open and frank discussion, rather than in "some glaring newspaper article or tabloid."

"I should like to see the South let alone," the governor said at a session of the General Connectional Board of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. "I should like to see somebody arise to preach . . . non-interference, to advise all who would come down here to reform the (races) they had best stay away—that all they are doing is . . . forcing the white man to become more conservative and to agitate the Negro."

* * *

SPARKS SAID THE PROGRESS made by Negroes "was achieved here in the South . . . where white . . . and black live together. Why then shouldn't the problems of the two races be solved where the progress has been made?"

"There can be no trouble here," he continued. "The interests of the two races are identical. But with us the race question has been magnified and expanded through ill-advised teachers and preachers and uplifters, both white and black. What we need to do is get to basic facts and realities.'

The governor said that the best interests of the two races can be served only in open and frank discussion rather than in "some glaring newspaper article or tabloid."

* * *

HE CONTINUED, "PERHAPS some would think that I should not take this occasion to discuss this issue. We have recently heard much about it, and it appears, from the disposition of publicists north of the Mason and Dixon line, we shall continue to hear more about it. 5-4-44

"False ideals held up by those who are not familiar with the practical and realistic problems tend rather to draw the two races apart—the one from continuation of . . . efforts to aid, which it is more and more offering, and the other to take false steps and assume false standards. I hold . . . that the leaders of the two races in the South can solve what many undertake to exaggerate as a difficult problem.

"For it must be recognized that the race problem involves the white man as well as the colored man. It isn't a Negro problem alone."

Gov. Sparks advocated a three-point program of education, economic improvement and civil rights as a solution of the problem.

Governor Prods President In Airport Jimcrow Evasure

Advertiser — Montgomery, Ala.

8-25-44

The burning of race barriers at Maxwell Field was laid directly at the door of President Roosevelt yesterday in a telegram of protest from Alabama's Gov. Sparks.

The Governor declared that the order, read Wednesday to civilian and army personnel at Maxwell, "breaks down an essential principle of race relationship in the South," and "grievously handicaps efforts to bring about better race relationships."

Text of the telegram, addressed to the President at the White House, follows:

"Local newspapers carry notice today to the War Department's order terminating segregation of races at the Maxwell Field post exchange here. As Governor of the State of Alabama, I protest such an order, which violates a statewide practice and belief and aggravates rather than helps.

"It breaks down an essential principle of race relationship in the South and grievously handicaps those of us in leadership positions who are trying to bring about a better relationship between the two races and an improvement of both on equal bases.

"May I respectfully ask that you give this matter your personal attention and, before the order is made effective, that you give consideration to the opinions of those of us who are trying to be helpful—those of us whose efforts will be neutralized by such orders."

In making public his telegram, Sparks did not say whether he had seen a copy of the memorandum which the War Department said had been sent to all commands, calling attention to a general policy forbidding discrimination between negro and white personnel at army posts. 8-25-44

The War Department yesterday said the air forces sent to all its commands recently a memorandum calling attention to the policy. The Air Forces memorandum, dated Aug. 17, was based on a general army circular issued July 8 which restated a "long-standing department policy." This policy forbids discrimination at army posts and by any army-operated transportation facilities.

The July 8 order, issued over the signature of Maj. Gen. James A. Ulio, adjutant general, said:

"Exchanges — While exchanges and branch exchanges may be allocated to serve specific areas or units, no exchange will be designated for the exclusive use of any particular race. Where such branch exchanges are established, personnel will not be restricted to the use of their area or unit exchange, but will be permitted to use any other exchange on the post, camp or station. 8-25-44

"Transportation—Buses, trucks, or other transportation owned and operated either by the government or by a governmental instrumentality will be available to all military personnel regardless of race. Restricting personnel to certain sections of such transportation because of race will not be permitted either on or off a post, camp or station, regardless of local civilian custom.

"Army Motion Picture Theaters—Army motion picture theaters may be allocated to serve certain areas or units but no theater or performance in any theater will be denied any group or individual because of race." 8-25-44

Public relations officers in Montgomery declined to comment on the news article carried in The Advertiser or on subsequent developments. As far as could be learned from civilian employes and other sources no unusual incidents had occurred since the order was announced.

In Atlanta, however, Major Harold Tyler, public relations officer for the Fourth Service Command, said he had not heard of such an order recently, but pointed out that it is "traditional" in the army that recreational facilities are open to all personnel without respect to race. He was so quoted by the United Press. He added that the order issued in July had called "attention to the earlier regulation on this subject."

Los Angeles Girds For Fight On Bias

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

1-21-44

LOS ANGELES — (ANP) — A triple program to combat race prejudice was revealed this week when the Kiwanis club, the newly formed Council for Civic Unity and the Mayor's Research Program on Race Relations announced their intentions of taking steps to cement unity among members of various races.

"That Kiwanis members refuse to join in race hatreds, race-rumor mongering, or other practices, involving any and all races," was a declaration of the Kiwanis members.

"That the Kiwanis club of Los Angeles let it be known that they believe that race riots, or talk of riots, to be unnecessary, contrary to public welfare and not to be tolerated . . .

"That Kiwanis go on record as affirming that the racial groups in the United States must be protected in the citizen and social rights guaranteed by the constitution . . .

Writing for the War Worker a colored newspaper, Rabbi Edgar F. Magnin declared the necessity to view racial matters from the standpoint that we are all in one boat. 1-21-44

"But I am also compelled to realize that minority groups cannot solve the problem by themselves," said Dr. Magnin. "Unless a sufficient number of the majority groups are humanitarian, religious and democratic to the point of trying to do something about this problem, it will grow from bad to worse."

While the local Communist party endorsed Kiwanis club's recommendations, it went even further to say by publishing a war program in which the first of six planks calls for the enactment of ordinances which will make punishable by law any form of racial incitement, including the outlawing of false statements and prejudicial descriptions from press stories, advertisements, and other publications. The end of discriminatory qualifications for residence and employment is also asked. 1-21-44

Edmund Cooke, the mayor's secretary, is known to be engaged in a research program designed to throw more light on the various phases of racial discrimination and to simultaneously provide effective methods of promoting racial harmony.

Conn. Race Study Group at Work

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. 2-5-44

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Connecticut Interracial Commission last week outlined its program for correcting the evils of race discrimination in connection with employment and civil liberties.

Through the Rt. Rev. Walter H. Gray, the commission chairman, it was announced that a seven-point plan of action has been adopted, as follows:

1. Compilation of an index of organizations and officials in Connecticut concerned with developing interracial understanding and co-operation;
2. A survey of job training in trade and business schools, industrial plants, etc.;
3. A survey of qualifications for employment in major industries;
4. Calling of conferences in major area of state groups concerned with developing interracial understanding and co-operation;
5. Issuance at intervals to all interested groups of helpful information, with particular reference to effective programs in the State working for better relationships between various groups;
6. A program of education for better relations between groups through various means which may be open, and 2-5-44
7. Investigation of any complaints made to the commission with suggestions as to avenues of relief.

Connecticut's Interracial Group Hears Of Race Bias

HARTFORD, Conn., (ANP)—The Connecticut Interracial commission was host to more than 100 representatives of various social, welfare and religious organizations from all parts of the state at a conference held in the old senate chamber of the capitol on Tuesday afternoon.

The commission was informed of the existence of widespread racial discrimination throughout the state and was given recommendations designed to promote better harmony between racial and religious groups within the state. The inability of Negroes to qualify for jobs in many industries throughout the state because of color was brought to the attention of the commission. In this connection, it was pointed out that the Connecticut company, a state-wide transit company, had repeatedly refused to hire Negroes as bus drivers.

Suggestions

N. P. Dobson, representing the North End Neighborhood Case council of Hartford, urged the commission to assume a firm stand on matters of this kind and to serve as a moving force in obtaining for Negroes jobs in all industries from which they are now barred. Dobson also urged the commission to take some positive step in removing the present barriers confronting Negro Nurses and interning physicians seeking to enter the various hospitals of Connecticut.

No definite action was taken during the conference on any proposal. However, all were noted and action promised by the commission in the near future. It is the commission's duty to study allegations of discrimination and to report to the governor biennially with suggestions as to improvements.—R.

57b-1944 D.C.

WHITE WOMAN SEEKS TO BREAK DOWN RACE PREJUDICE AT HOME

Tribune — Washington, D.C.

6-17-44

A white suburban housewife who'd never given much thought to such questions as how well she was living the democratic life, was awakened from her lethargy when she heard that an American Negro pilot overseas had been taunted by a European's remark that he could fight and die with white Americans but couldn't sit down to eat with them.

Right away she sent out to do something about her responsibilities as a citizen in a democracy.

Margaret Jane Suydam, of Chicago, invited the fighter pilot, son of her laundress, to bring his mother and his fiancee to tea, and then asked the laundress' little 9-year-old daughter over to play with her child. She reports that she is "trying to teach her child to judge people by other standards than the color of skin."

6-17-44

Mrs. Suydam asks other whites to examine their prejudices and find out if they are conducting themselves as open-minded adults.

Catholics Sponsor Interracial Symposium

Pittsburgh Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Whites, Negroes and Mexicans participated in a symposium on prejudice and discrimination last week, sponsored by the Washington Catholic library, at Georgetown university here. All the participants stressed the fact that "democracy, like charity, begins at home," in urging the elimination of prejudice and discrimination against America's minority groups.

Deploring economic, social and educational discrimination against his fellow-Mexicans, Ernesto Galarza, of the Pan-American Union, warned that "political forces in Mexico and Latin-America are capitalizing on the situation, and trying to drive a wedge between us."

11-4-44

George Johnson, deputy chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice (FEPC), declared that "Negro soldiers are accorded discriminatory treatment by civilians in certain sections of our country," and that returning servicemen of both races who have fought side by side in fox-holes will look askance at our lack of unity at home."

A declaration that "next to the winning of the war and the securing of a just and lasting peace nothing is more important than solving the racial problem on the home front," was made by George Hunton, editor of the Catholic Interracial Review, of New York City.

The Rev. Wilfrid Parsons, S.J. S.T.B., professor of politics in the School of Social Sciences at Georgetown university, was moderator of the symposium.

11-4-44

It was brought out in the discussions that in an effort to solve the race problem, 150 interracial committees have been organized in various cities throughout the country. One is in Washington—known as the Citizens' Committee for Race Relations.

Wedge Made In Jim-Crow School Set-Up By New D. C. Enterprise

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

10-14-44

By HARRY McALPIN

WASHINGTON, D. C., (NNPA)—A blow at the jimcrow pattern of the nation's capital has been struck by a group in Washington interested in cultural development and teaching, the NNPA has learned.

Beginning with adult classes in drama and art, the project now includes a private school for children from six to twelve wherein no lines of race or color are drawn. A more comprehensive school to teach literature, economics, journalism and stress cultural development is planned also.

SEGREGATION THWARTED

The idea began when the King-Smith School in Washington and the East as a cultural center, was forced to discontinue operation. The only phase of its former work continued was the King-Smith Playhouse, but that recently had to be abandoned. 10-14-44

A group of the persons, however, formed an organization and brought in a new staff. Heading up the new staff were Mr. and Mrs. David Campbell. They refused to teach on a jimcrow basis.

For the first time in the King-Smith building Negroes were admitted to classes. Recently a Negro girl has been added to the staff as an art teacher, and she is staying right in the boarding house to which a large part of the King-Smith building was converted. 10-14-44

NO JIM-CROW LAW

There is no law in the District of Columbia requiring that white and Negro children attend separate schools, or forbidding whites to teach Negroes or vice versa—as exists in some states.

The separate public schools of the District are perpetuated by the Appropriations Committee of Congress which earmarks the money for white schools and colored schools. There is also a provision in the organic law which says the first assistant superintendent of public schools in charge of Negro schools shall be a Negro.

Interracial School Set Up by Group in Washington

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.

10-14-44

WASHINGTON (ANP).—A blow at the jim-crow pattern of the nation's capital has been struck by a group in Washington interested in cultural development and teaching.

Beginning with adult classes in drama and art, the project now includes a private school for children from 6 to 12 wherein no lines of race or color are drawn.

A more comprehensive school to teach literature, economics, journalism and to stress cultural development also is planned.

Teachers Barred Jim Crow

The idea began when the King-Smith School, famous in Washington and the East as a cultural center, was forced to discontinue operation. The only phase of its former work continued was the King-Smith playhouse, but that recently had to be abandoned. 10-14-44

A group of the persons, however, formed an organization and brought in a new staff. Heading up the new staff were Mr. and Mrs. David Campbell. They refused to teach on a jim-crow basis.

Faculty Mixed

For the first time in the King-Smith building colored persons were admitted to classes. Recently a colored girl has been added to the staff as an art teacher, and is living in the boarding house to which a large part of the King-Smith building was converted.

Mixed schools are not prohibited by law in the District of Columbia. The separate public schools are perpetuated by the Appropriations Committee of Congress which earmarks the money for white schools and colored schools.

Study Race Problem In Miami, Fla.

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
1-1-44

MIAMI, Fla. (ANP)—A complete study of the interracial problem in Miami with the object of improving both housing and police protection for Negroes, was authorized by the board of directors of the Miami Chamber of Commerce.

The special labor study committee of the chamber of commerce was asked to make the survey and was instructed to look particularly into the matter of policing the Negro areas with policemen of their own race, according to J. Kennard Johnson, general manager of the chamber.

The decision to investigate the possibility of policing the Negro areas with Negro policemen followed an appeal of the Negro Citizens league. The committee was instructed to increase the personnel of its organization, if it was felt necessary. 1-1-44

The committee's report viewed the labor problem as a definite part of the interracial situation, and expressed the opinion that the solution of one depended upon the solution of the other.

The Lakeland Inter-Racial Commission

Whip-Miami, Florida
7-1-44

The Lakeland Interracial Commission met Monday and drafted the following Resolution — the committee selected to draft this resolution was Mr. Ralph P. Grassfield, Manager of the white Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Paul A. Diggs, Manager of Lake Ridge Homes, and Rev. G. J. Martin, pastor of Greater St. Paul Baptist Church.

WHEREAS: The County Board of Education, at its regular meeting in Bartow on June 8 voted to continue the Negro Schools in Lakeland, Florida, during the summer months in order to release these boys and girls for labor during the winter harvest season in this area, and

WHEREAS: A survey of the citrus industry in the area affected shows that the releasing of the Negro school children has not benefitted the industry in any way, and

WHEREAS: The Negro parents ask only equal educational opportunities for their children, and because of this action by the Polk County School Board there is generated serious unrest and resentment and a probable exodus of numbers of families to communities where normal school facilities are obtainable, now 7-1-44

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LAKELAND INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE that the Polk County Board of Education take such action that will restore the regular or normal school term to the Negro school affected.

LAKELAND INTER- RACIAL COMMITTEE,

Signed by: Annie Leigh Session, President.

Attest: Mrs. Zerney Barnes, Secretary

By Albert Deutsch:

U. S. Faces Postwar Menace Of Revived Race-Hate Groups

PM

Will the U. S. A. witness a new and more powerful wave of organized race hatred after the war? That question is worrying many experts who discern the presence in our midst of the main ingredients of a race-hate movement—economic, social and psychological—that may destroy democracy unless we build up bulwarks against its rise now.

The possibility of a nationwide revival of the Ku Klux Klan spirit, reinforced by fascist ideology (although it wouldn't call itself *fascist*) was posed Thursday by Prof. H. Scudder Mekeel of Wisconsin University in a talk before the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

Within the last century, Scudder pointed out, the U. S. A. has seen three nationwide hate groups arise—the Know-Nothings before the Civil War, the American Protective Assn. before the Spanish-American War, and the revived Ku Klux Klan after World War I. The first two were mainly aimed against Catholics; the third combined hatred of Catholics, Negroes and Jews. Each has gained more adherents than the last. (He might have added also the Coughlinite movement before World War II, which left a considerable sediment of anti-Semitism.)

"Active use of race prejudice in this country," says Makeel, "is definitely associated with reactionary illiberal and conservative thinking on social, economic and political subjects.

"Anxieties are already mounting as to whether there will be jobs for all after the war. There is an increasing fear of the Negro on account of the economic gains he made during the war. Jewish prejudice has been increasing in certain parts of the country. Even now there are demagogues like Gerald L. K. Smith who are only too ready to lead the bandwagon."

How can this danger be checked? Mekeel observes that peace, full employment and security offer poor soil for the rise of race prejudice. It is best nurtured in times of insecurity and bitter competition for jobs.

The cradle is the best place to start improving race relations, he adds. Too many kids get their indoctrination in race hatred at the dinner table. Schools can be enormously useful in spreading wholesome racial understanding. Mekeel urges a nationwide application of the Springfield plan. (In Springfield, Mass., interracial harmony is integrated into the regular school programs.)

Notwithstanding the widespread superstitions about "human nature," race prejudice is most certainly not inbred in the human animal. Mekeel points to the absence of race prejudice in the Soviet Union and Brazil in proof of his point. It's the cultural climate that breeds or kills such prejudice.

Finally, Mekeel notes the danger to the white race itself if race hatred is allowed to take hold.

"Those of us who are white," he says, "are so far wasting our last chance to be accepted on an equal basis with the other peoples of a world which is two-thirds colored. The 300-year advantage we had through the industrial revolution is coming to a close as the rest of the world becomes industrialized and capable of producing modern weapons of war."

That lesson ought to sink in: the white race is a minority group in a rapidly contracting world.

Name 3 On NYC Race Committee

Defender — Chicago, Ill. 3-25-44

NEW YORK—Mayor La Guardia has organized a city-wide committee on racial unity. Composed of 19 local leaders it will have a special staff to report and recommend methods of correcting racial and religious prejudice.

According to the mayor, "The committee's purpose is to observe and study unfavorable conditions and dangerous trends, and analyze objectively their causes and what steps may be taken to combat them, to further amity and racial and religious harmony in our city."

Negroes on the committee are Dr. Channing Tobias of the National Board of the YMCA; the Rev. John Johnson, rector of St. Martin's Episcopal church, and Mrs. Dorothy Hendrickson, assistant principal Public School 89.

The committee will be privately financed for two years.

Our Conduct Improves

Slowly, But Gradually, Our Behavior Improves As Campaign Takes Root

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

9-2-44

THERE is more poise and dignity in the carriage of colored Americans; there is a slight, but perceptible tendency to subdue the voices; there is more earnestness and sincerity on the job, more forbearance, more politeness, less hilarity and more intensity of purpose in the attitudes and behaviorisms of our people, since the newspaper campaign for conduct was launched. The progress has been slow, very slow, almost imperceptible, but there has been sound, solid progress, nevertheless.

Mr. Bibb

Reports from the four corners of the Nation reveal that colored Americans are thinking about self-improvement. The idea has percolated and seeping into their minds with vexing slowness, but it is being imbedded and there is hope. "In vain, the tired waves vainly breaking, seem here no painful inch to gain, but far back from creek and inlet making, comes silently flooding in, the main." The improvement in our conduct is coming in "painful inches," but it is coming, and the buds of progress are bound to blossom forth and bloom. There are evidences of sound thinking all around us, and where the people think stagnation perishes.

"People who can progress in the face of the trials and tribulations that encompass the colored Americans must be made of stern stuff. The task of colored Americans has been Herculean . . . veritable lifting by one's bootstraps. Those who improve themselves when hemmed in, proscribed and stigmatized, from the cradle to the grave must be people of strong fibre and enduring calibre . . . and that is exactly what we are doing. The progress in conduct that we have made in recent times is not of sufficient nature to crow about, but is certainly indicative of the leaps and bounds that we are compelled to make when the trumpets are sounded to awaken our slumberers and dullards throughout the land.

9-2-44

PERSONNEL directors of large business concerns report that the conduct of colored workers has been "commendable on the whole." Civic authorities declare that since last summer there has been nothing in the conduct of colored people in so-called "tension areas" to stir up racial conflict. Southern newspapermen declare that colored people of the South are quiet, clean and courteous in public places. The zoot-suiters have, for the most part, been drafted, while the rowdies have been hushed and silenced by the call to arms.

THE JAPANESE ARE DOING A GOOD JOB, TOO

The end of the war is clearly in sight and maybe the dread days of unemployment, poverty and suffering loom into mind, but at any rate, there are evidences of change. The constant hammering-away, caustically criticizing, castigating and condemning the shortcomings in public decorum have had some certain pronounced effects. Whatever the multiple causes of the change and improvement, we are truly grateful. We know that our enemies are running out of gas and ammunition. We are not giving them so many weapons to fight us with.

9-2-44

FIVE THOUSAND Japanese-Americans in Chicago are exhibiting to the world a fine picture of self-control, decorum and public conduct. These people are held under the closest scrutiny and surveillance. While in the process of resettlement, they are compelled to guard against unseen foes, clever spies and evil spirits. Up to date, these people have stood the acid test. They are quiet, cultured, industrious and well kept. Ironically enough, they are housed in districts where colored Americans dare not darken the doors. They are not discriminated against, but notwithstanding, they are undergoing a terrible ordeal. They are doing so with courage and diplomacy. Colored Americans have much to learn in conduct and behaviour from the Japanese. They make you guess what they are thinking. They are measuring up to the most exacting requirements of deportment and general activity. They are doing a better job in these regards than we. But we show progress and we are bound to reap benefits.

9-2-44

THE PHILADELPHIA CASE

The best people in America strengthened and bulwarked a favorable reaction toward us, during the recent fiasco in Philadelphia. The colored man's conduct made friends for him. The campaign for self-improvement and better conduct will soon increase in tempo and who can tell just what it will bring about?

All Races Worship Under Same Roof

Memphis World Tenn. 11-17-44

BERKELEY, Cal. — (ANP) — a year of service, the South Berkeley Community Church, composed of members of all races, was declared a success last week. Dr. Buell Gallagher, white professor of Ethics at the Pacific School of Religion is pastor and the Rev. Roy Nichols is associate pastor.

All races are welcomed to attend the services at the church and a full program of activity is carried on during the week. With a membership of 175, attendance at Sunday services averages 45 percent Negroes, 25 percent white and a few Chinese, church records reveal. Dr. Gallagher was president of Talladega college until last year when he resigned to head what was termed an experiment in interracial religion.

11-17-44

MISSISSIPPI GETS FIRST INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE WITH JACKSON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Black Dispatch — Oklahoma City, Okla. 12-16-44

Heads of Negro and White Organization Put Heads Together for Better Racial Feeling

CHAMBER PRESIDENT SAYS REAL NEED WILL BE SERVED

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—In what has been termed the most far reaching and significant step in the history of the state, the Jackson Chamber of Commerce Tuesday announced the formation of an advisory committee on interracial problems to work with a like group of the Jackson Negro Chamber of Commerce in studying methods to improve race relations in the city.

The committee, which includes in its membership Leland Speed, Jackson's mayor-elect, who takes office on January 1, is the first of its kind ever organized in Mississippi.

The action of the white chamber is the result of efforts started by the Negro Chamber of Commerce several weeks ago. Maj. W. Calvin Wells, widely known lawyer and civic leader, was named chairman of the joint committee.

The letter sent out by E. E. Laird, of the Capitol National bank, who is president of the chamber of commerce, announcing formation of the committee was as follows:

12-16-44

"Three representatives of the Negro Chamber of Commerce not with the executive committee of the Jackson Chamber regarding important problems effecting Jackson Negroes on which they desired the help and advice of our organization.

"In the belief that a committee of interested and able representatives of the chamber of commerce could fill a real need the executive committee recommended to the board of directors that an advisory committee be authorized to meet with representatives of

the Negro Chamber when important interracial problems developed.

"Your committee has a very real responsibility as well as a very real opportunity to promote better racial relations between the two races and I know you can render a real service as a member of this committee."

Citywide Union Revival Stymied By Segregation

11-25-44

Pittsburgh Courier

By TEDDY HOLLINGSWORTH

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—(Special)—For two weeks there has been a citywide revival here in all churches of both races in union services each morning at the fashionable First Baptist church, pastored by Dr. W. A. Criswell, pastor-elect of First Baptist church, Dallas, Texas.

Dr. Coleman W. Kerry, militant Texas evangelist and executive assistant corresponding secretary of Educational board of the National Baptist convention, was the first Negro speaker to appear.

"He that hateth his brother is a murderer, and ye know that no murderer hath eternal life. If hatred and prejudice abound in our hearts here, it will look up the hour of worship, it will be hard to preach, a task to sing, and still more difficult to pray, but if there is love abounding, there is freedom," declared Dr. Kerry.

"In a world of rapid changes, the Christian church cannot remain silent. Our attitude must be adjusted and all be willing to go all the way with Christ or admit that Christianity as practiced in America is nothing more than organized hypocrisy on a collossal scale."

Many wept as the noted revivalist related incident after incident of how Negroes have been mistreated in America by their white brother in the church. After the closing message by Dr. B. M. Jackson, of Miami, Okla., Dr. Ollin Robinson, who serves as State missionary for Oklahoma white Baptists, called the ministers together and said:

RELIGION BACKFIRED

"I have prayed over this problem and I am sorry to have to say what I am going to say, but when I am through no one else will talk: (1) Stop talking about racial problems; (2) talk on the Bible; (3) the pastor, Dr. W. A. Criswell and deacons have invited us here and asked that you sit on one side and the whites on the other side; if you can't do this, you will have to withdraw."

Dr. E. W. Perry, president of Oklahoma Baptist convention (colored), asked permission to speak, and Dr. Robinson finally agreed.

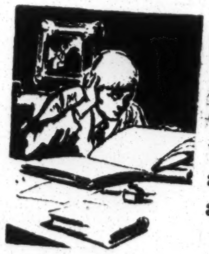
Then the Negro ministers held a conference at First Baptist church (colored), which resulted in several of the ministers "taking a walk" from the jim-crow revival, when it had been promised by all concerned that there would be no discrimination.

Dr. Marcus Taylor, of Little Rock, Arkansas, who was to talk on "Doctrine," did not return, neither did his host, Dr. Cooksey, pastor of the Antioch Baptist church. Several of the other ministers failed to return to the meeting, and one pastor remarked: "If beer and liquor dealers can meet together in the finest hotel in Muskogee without any discrimination and thrash out their problems relative to the OPA, surely Christians could assemble in the House of God without discrimination."

The meeting ended after two weeks as it started, with segregation at its best.

Making the Grade

"SOME kind of failure in our educational and social structures" was admitted last week to lie at the root of the continued existence in America of racial and religious discriminations. The admission came from Dr. George D. Stoddard, State Commissioner of Education, during his testimony before the temporary State Commission Against Discrimination. But the Commissioner denied the charge that "little or nothing was being done in education against discrimination," and pointed out the serious difficulties educators face in view of the fact that their students, after the broadest anti-discrimination program in school, may "go home or enter a community life or corporation that practices discrimination. . . ."



The problem is not a new one. There is hardly a single teacher in our free public schools who could not tell you of seeing "the best laid plans" for building new attitudes of understanding in her pupils wrecked on the shoals of outside experiences which weigh more heavily with them. But there is no more logic in saying that the educator's job will be forever frustrated unless "society" moves to root out discrimination than there is in the converse, and more familiar claim, so long used to hold up actual work in that field: namely, that the job after all is "primarily a matter of education."

by Harold Collins

12-6-44

The fact is that the task of bringing full equality into American life as a basic and permanent thing cannot be accomplished on any one front at all; it must be carried forward on both the educational and the social fronts at once, and under the same compulsions: the irreconcilable antagonism of democratic America to discrimination, and the uncompromising determination to wipe it out.

* * *

A NUMBER of significant steps have been taken in this direction. The recent CIO convention reaffirmed that great body's "unwavering opposition to discrimination against the Negro people or any other minority" and urged all affiliated unions to "renewed vigilance against any form of racial discrimination." It also asserted that "we shall not rest until the anti-Semitic threat is completely uprooted" and pledged "support for the enactment of a Federal law which would make anti-Semitism a crime. . . ."

The recently formed National Committee Against Nazi Persecution, headed by Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy, and the American Council on Race Relations, sponsored by the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the Marshall Field Foundation, are among other welcome steps in the mobilization of the people's strength.

Nor have the schools of the country been lax during this period. Decision last year by

Program and Practice In Fight on Discrimination

the Pittsburgh Board of Education to "introduce an emphasis on intercultural education" has already resulted in the special training of a number of teachers in that city's schools, the issuance of a specially written handbook for general teacher guidance, the development of adult forums for the communities, and a weekly radio program, heard on Sunday afternoons over the area's leading station.

The Springfield Plan, which has made that city's 39 schools centers of interracial democracy, has already achieved such wide interest that a motion picture dramatization of the whole project is now being filmed at the Warner Bros. studio on the West Coast.

NEW YORK CITY has no such record of achievements yet. It is true that a number of individual teachers and supervisors have accomplished great things in their own spheres; my own favorite example in this direction is P. S. 253, Brooklyn, which did such a splendid job last year on a "tolerance" project, and has followed it up this year with another exhibit, this time on labor. But such examples, numerous as they may be, are no substitute for an **overall program, sponsored, directed and assisted in its execution by the Board of Education.**

It is fully six months since the last public declaration by Superintendent Wade of the readiness of the Board to put into practice such a program; yet in that time nothing has been heard publicly about it.

EDUCATORS DISCUSS RACIAL PROBLEMS

Wide Variance in Attitudes on 'Intercultural' Schooling Laid to Local Prejudices

Programs for promoting interracial relationships in the schools and colleges were discussed by 250 educators yesterday at an all-day "institute on intercultural education," sponsored by the Commission on Educational Organizations of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and held at the Biltmore Hotel.

Dr. Frank E. Baker, president of the Wisconsin State Teachers College at Milwaukee, reported that a questionnaire sent to 185 teachers colleges revealed a wide variance in attitudes on intercultural education in these schools. In addition, he charged that they were strongly affected by the local traditions and prejudices of the geographic areas in which they were situated.

"Many of these institutions are hampered in the field of education by their geographic environment, and there is the prospect that this hampering condition may be accentuated by possible population trends in the post-war period," he declared. "This places before us the responsibility for promoting in teacher education institutions a broad, efficient and sound program of intergroup education."

Diversified Faculty Urged

Dr. Baker advocated more diversified faculty and student bodies for these schools, persons with a wide variety of racial and religious backgrounds. He suggested also that lectures and forum discussion on racial and religious topics and courses in anthropology would be helpful.

The question of prejudice is being honestly faced in colleges and universities of this country, Dr. Henry N. MacCracken, president of Vassar College, said, although the methods of approach to the problem vary widely according to educational philosophy.

Dr. MacCracken urged educators to gather the facts and experience of faculty members who are tackling the problem "frankly," and to use the forces of the departments of religion, philosophy and sociology to teach tolerance. In addition, he said, the development of extra-curricular activities in an inter-group basis would be more valuable in training leaders for the next generation "than all the curricular activities in the world."

Only California, Texas, New York and Massachusetts have well established programs of intercultural education, sponsored by the State education departments, according to Dr. Julius E. Warren, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, who reported on the results of a survey he made recently.

Integration of Courses Followed

These programs vary according to the character of the State department, Dr. Warren declared, but at present all those working in the field "seem to believe that the better approach is to integrate intercultural materials into already existing courses,' rather than to establish special courses for the purpose.

Dr. Otto Klineberg of the department of psychology of Columbia University agreed that scientific data for intercultural education is best utilized in existing courses. The most natural place to discuss race, he pointed out, is in biology courses, while civics can show the unification and strength that come from true democracy.

On the secondary school level the picture of intergroup relationships is far more hopeful now than ever before in the history of American education, said Dr. Theodore Brameld of the University of Minnesota. Dr. Brameld has just completed a survey of secondary schools in seven northern cities from coast to coast, and found that in all seven the patterns of discrimination were being broken to some extent by the schools. He blamed the teachers' colleges for the fact that teachers are poorly prepared to teach intercultural education, saying, "they know very little scientific data about race or cultural problems."

57b-1944

Job Equality

The speakers in the Town Meeting of the Air Thursday night on the question whether the government should guarantee job equality for all races were agreed that there should be equal economic opportunity for all, that discrimination should be combated. Their differences were over the issue of how effective permanent federal legislation to that end could be.

On the affirmative side, represented by Miss Lillian Smith, of Clayton, Ga., author of "Strange Fruit," and Rep. C. M. LaFollette, of Indiana, it was maintained that a permanent fair employment practices commission could do much to enforce constructively a federal law against discrimination.

The negative, with Rep. O. C. Fisher of Texas, and Ray Tucker, Washington columnist, as speakers, contended that such efforts would do more harm than good, that progress against discrimination should be left to evolutionary and educational processes.

* * *

Miss Smith devoted much of her main talk to the theme that while human beings are not actually equal—in their capacities—there is an equality of human need, particularly for the right to work. But there was no argument on that, only on the issue as to the feasibility of governmental action to prevent racial discrimination respecting that need.

Of course, putting this phase of the matter very literally, it can hardly be said that human need is equal in all cases; the generalization comes down to one of equal right to justice.

There was a difference of emphasis as to the extent of discrimination, although there was agreement that it does exist. The opponents of federal action along these lines insisted that progress could and would continue under the customary influences that have always been at work in America. But the affirmative speakers were very much more concerned about discrimination; they regarded it as much more prevalent and they ardently favored doing something more about it.

* * *

Mr. Fisher and Mr. Tucker centered much of their argument around the familiar contentions that there is too much centralization in Washington already, that further intervention of the kind proposed would tend to interfere with personal, property and majority rights and make race, rather than qualifications, a standard for hiring.

Here we have, of course, an old, old controversy. It goes on so vigorously because it is true that there are things to be said on both sides—that bureaucratic action sometimes *is* bad, sometimes *is* good.

Unquestionably, much harm could be done by unwise efforts to enforce laws against discrimination. An attempt to force a small employer, for example, to hire a certain person on the ground that otherwise he would be showing racial discrimination, might easily invade the acknowledged rights of the employer to free choice and result in the incitement rather than the abatement of prejudice.

On the other hand, there could be clear cases of general discrimination in which federal action could be effective.

Much, obviously, would depend on the discrimination with which any such law against discrimination was administered and enforced.

* * *

Granting, as all these speakers did, that discrimination because of race or creed is not in line with basic American principles, the issue might be summarized as whether legislative efforts to combat prejudice and discrimination would invade rights to a greater degree than they would protect and serve them. About that there will be many opinions.

Some will suggest—and we believe there is point in the suggestion—that this is another question upon which permanent action might better be postponed until we have a better idea of what postwar conditions are going to be, particularly the extent of racial feeling, discrimination and unemployment.

It will be generally agreed that voluntary progress against the results of prejudice is better than that brought about simply by compulsion. But it is also true that even under democracy, we must protect and enforce certain freedoms and rights by compulsory measures.

Race Harmony Urged by Negro

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 25.—(AP) A challenge to the "white people of the south to begin now to think and work with black men on the problems that surely will engulf us in the postwar world" was issued today by a prominent southern Negro educator. 5-26-44

Benjamin F. Hubert, president of Georgia Industrial College, told the graduating class of Allen University, A. M. E. college for Negroes in South Carolina, that the "ability of white people and colored people to think about, and plan for, our southland will be of little value unless we learn to think together, work together and plan together."

"Our best minds, white and black, should plan now to grow on our farms only the crops that we can produce and market at comparative advantage. With little capital farmers must buy and operate co-operatively much of the machinery that they need. We must learn to market our crops together. 5-26-44

"New ways of developing and expanding industry in the south as an outlet for much of the surplus farm labor should be considered. There should be increasing emphasis on the technical education of our youth," he said.

Toleration Will Come From War, Negro Says

News- Bham, Ala

BUFFALO, N. Y.—(AP)—From the war, in which white men and Negroes are fighting and working side by side, will come "greater understanding, greater friendliness and greater toleration," Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis predicts. 6-21-44

Gen. Davis, grandson of a slave and who rose to be the only Negro general in the U. S. Army, said on arrival here Tuesday night to participate in a bond rally:

"War in any sense is hideous, but it serves as a classroom for the human race. Wrongs cause war, but out of every war some right has come. For 24 hours each day the American white man and the American Negro are fighting on a common front. From these contacts will come a greater understanding, greater friendliness and greater toleration, all of which will make for a greater and mightier America in the light of peace."

White Alabama Daily For Lowering Of Vote Barriers

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga.
5-25-44

WASHINGTON—(A N P)—The Anniston (Ala.) Star, in a forthright editorial recently declared that white people do themselves "a disservice so long as we deny him (Negroes) education, better housing facilities, adequate medical care, and fair treatment before the law," and that it is going to be "an exceedingly slow process" if the Negro is forced to "pull himself up the ladder of civilization by his own bootstraps."

The editorial was entered into the Congressional Record last Wednesday by Sen. Bankhead and being "worthy of thought and preservation." It was written by Col. Harry M. Ayers, editor and publisher, who resided in China for some years with his father, a missionary.

Pointing out that the Negro is the only race in America that did not come of his own volition, the editorial goes on to say that being here, "we want him to stay in

Anniston Star Urges Equality Of Opportunity

peace and happiness . . . and because we recognize in him potentialities that will make a great contribution to the cultural and economic advancement of our common country once he is given equality of opportunity for self-advancement." 5-25-44

Citing education as a "home remedy" the editorial praised the value of Tuskegee institute and its graduates "who have become unifomly good citizens and taxpayers, thereby lifting a burden from the shoulders of the white people where they reside." Further, the paper advocated that "citizens of this type should be allowed to vote, be they black or white. Indeed, this paper has come to the conclusion that the time has arrived for all southern states to abolish the poll tax and substitute therefor an educational test as precedent to the exercise of the franchise."

Col. Ayers rejected attempts to abolish segregation, but favored "better accommodations" for Negroes on common carriers. All of these problems, the editorial concludede, can be worked out "in time" and "peaceful relations maintained, if the demagogues both white and black, will but cease their agitation."

Justice Delaney's Speech

The speech of Judge Hubert T. Delaney, Judge of the Domestic Relations Court of New York City before the Morehouse College graduates last Tuesday, struck a vital and timely note against the forces of hate and in the favor of wider cooperation between white and colored people, South and North alike.

Daily World, Atlanta, Georgia, June 1, 1944

The New York Judge spoke with some feeling for the complete integration of Negroes into the economic and political life of the South. He warned against the evils inherent in the inequalities of opportunities, before the courts, in travel, in our schools, and in all phases of public life and activity. "The people who are against democracy know where they are going," said the Judge. It is time for the Negro and the progressive white people to be concerned and begin working to make America all that it professes to be.

Daily World, Atlanta, Georgia, June 1, 1944

What the judge had to say was not new of course. From almost any speaker's platform in one way or another, the same advice has been given from time to time. Nevertheless, Mr. Delaney made a searching analysis of the evils from which we suffer and set about prescribing a specific formula of cooperation, study and understanding between progressive whites and Negroes, not merely in the South, where most Negroes live, but throughout the nation. That is as it should be. For no sane or honest southerner, white or colored would be willing to admit that things are as they should be in our region or in the nation, for that matter. Nevertheless, it can be said with assurance that Negroes are making progress in the South.

Edwin Embree, President of the Julius Rosenwald Foundation, describing the advance of the white people of the South in their thinking toward Negroes said: "The heartening fact is that even in the South many people no longer share the ancient point of view. Hundreds of southerners are devoting their careers to Negro schools and to interracial movements of various sorts. White teacher groups in many southern states are the chief sponsors of equal pay for Negro teachers. The Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching has publicly scorned that claim that lynching is necessary to their protection, pointing to the dangers of mob violence to all the values of home and religion. In almost every southern city, committees of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, composed of leading citizens of both races, meet regularly to protect Negro rights and plan for the common community interests of white and colored."

FROM MY STUDY WINDOW

By REV. J. C. WRIGHT

Started At The Bottom

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga.

I WAS GREATLY interested recently in an advertisement covering two pages in a popular weekly magazine which told the inspiring and typically American story of eighteen top-ranking executives of a great corporation, whose combined length of service to their company was six hundred and seventy-two years. 5-21-44

But it was not the length of time they had served the company which made the story the ad carried so inspiring and typically American. It was the fact

that in the case of everyone of the eighteen men mentioned, he had rising from the ranks. He had started as a clerk, stenographer, night operator, engineer or collector and in fifteen or twenty years or more had reached the top in rank, opportunity for service and renumeration.

A VALUABLE ASSET

The record of these men is among the most valuable assets of the company. They spread it upon two pages of a great magazine at an outlay of thousands of dollars, and consider it an excellent investment. And truly it is; for there must be something unusually sound and dependable about a concern that can make men as well as manufacture a product or render satisfactorily a vital, social and commercial service. When men know that intelligence and skill, and faithfulness will be rewarded, work becomes a privilege and the welfare of the company and the quality of its product or services becomes a consuming passion.

If the American Way of Life were a reality and not a mockery, this precious opportunity of rising from the ranks would be the rightful possession of every worker, regardless of color, nationality or creed. That it is not, has been known by the most casual observer of trends and policies in American trade and industry for years. But it has been more forcibly brought to our attention by the investigations of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices. 5-21-44

CRUELEST OF BARRIERS

We find that the cruelest of all the discriminations which are practiced against colored workers in this country, is the refusal to upgrade them in their work; to recognize and reward ability and loyalty when it is found in a black skin.

The typically American story of black workers would record them as ending just where they started. Once a porter, always a porter; once a janitor at twelve dollars a week, always a janitor; once a brakeman always a brakeman; once a dining car waiter, altho the brain and experience he possesses might, if recognized and used, increase the efficiency and profits of the company, and give a human soul a chance to expand and spread its wings, always a dining car waiter.

THE AMERICAN WAY

Every resource of the right thinking and fair-minded people, white and black in this land of opportunity should be placed at the disposal of those who are fighting for a square deal for all workers. For a chance not only to work, but to think, to grow, to advance, to start as a clerk and end as the president of the company.

That truly is the American Way, but it can only justly bear that name when it is open to all, regardless of color, nationality or creed. The men who will follow that "way" are the men we should support with our ballots, or patronage, our undying gratitude, regardless of the party to which they belong.

A New Era of Reconstruction For America's Negro Citizens

CHICAGO. — No period in American history has witnessed among Negroes such a display of political energy and maturity as is being exhibited today. In state and national politics, in the ranks of labor and independently as well. We are viewing the emergence of a corps of Negro men and women who are fighting desperately to extend and deepen our democracy. They are taking their rightful place as Americans in the ranks of the nation's leaders.

Only the era of Reconstruction is comparable to the present moment. But in that period of national crisis the political activity of Negroes was of necessity confined to the South. Today it is national in scope.

Tremendous credit for this increased activity must go to organized labor. The induction of tens of thousands of Negro men and women into the ranks of organized labor has had an extremely stimulating effect upon their social conscience.

In the trade union movement and particularly in the ranks of the politically active CIO and under the guidance of men like Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman, the political genius of the Negro is flowering. The larger aspects of the Negro question are becoming clear. Their own problems are being examined against the infinitely larger canvas that depicts a world struggle which includes India, China, the Soviet Union and all America, against reaction and tyranny. Security and jobs are now being regarded as issues which must be solved for millions of Americans or there can be no solution where Negroes are concerned. The battle for the Wagner Act, Federal Deposit Insurance, the Federal Works Program, the Social Security Act, Federal Housing, Rural Electrification are all seen as part of the struggle for Negro rights because they are basic American issues.

Today every politically clear force in the camp of national unity is becoming aware that the Negro is one of its most valued constituents. The national aloofness which to a greater or lesser degree marked the prewar attitude of every class in America toward the Negro is being gradually destroyed by the logic of the struggle of a people's war in the Century of the Common Man. This is clearly seen by the vast majority of CIO leaders.

National unity is a spur to all Americans of good will. It marks the road to a fuller democracy and it alone can guarantee security and prosperity. Men everywhere are recognizing this. But this national unity demands the most intense drive toward group unity among Negroes. The Negroes are heartened to see the William L. Lawsons, Adam Clayton Powells Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.'s, Ferdinand Smiths, Ishmael Florys and the host of others emerging as political leaders from their midst. The Negro people are overjoyed to see a man like William P. Harrison of Chicago come on the National Citizens Political Action Committee, together with the Rev. Shepard of Philadelphia, Channing Tobias of New York and others. New blood in the political arena will be a vitalizing force.

But the Negro people are confused when a Crystal Byrd Fauset deserts the forces that have created the Fair Employment Practices Committee and so many measures which have strengthened the economic and political position of the Negro people. Particularly disturbing is the fact that the motive was entirely selfish. Legitimate questions, arise: To whom are such people responsible? Can a true leader of the people jump at will from place to place? Can a Negro accept a place of great national responsibility only on his or her own? Can he or she throw off a responsible political job at will? These are the questions being asked.

RACE HATREDS DEPLORED

Constitute Major Threat to Our Future, Declares Dr. Auman

No man can serve God adequately who does not love and serve his country, and no man serves his country fully who does not serve God, the Rev. Dr. Russell Frank Auman, pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Fifty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, admonished in his sermon yesterday.

Using as his text, "Our Two Flags," Dr. Auman said the United States flag stands for equality of opportunity and the Christian flag for the same great right. Equality of opportunity, he added, is marred in America only by "our race, religious and class differences and hatreds." These differences and the tensions they set up, he continued, constitute the major threat to our national future.

Source Material

Dear Editor:

Your series of articles on the Negro under the New Deal have interested me greatly. I am very concerned about the Negro question and the education of the people to the existence of and solution to it. I have found during my year and a half in the Navy that the percentage of people bearing strong prejudice against the Negroes is alarmingly high.

I have frequently been drawn into an argument caused by some prejudiced remark and have often been driven back against the wall by my buddies by lack of facts with which to back up my arguments. Your three articles have been of much help in giving me facts and figures to draw upon. In the future, I will be better able to do my small share, along with PM, in combatting prejudice and hatred on this subject.

Hoboken A/S B. F.

TELLS HOW YOUNG LEARN TOLERANCE

Educator Says Acceptance of Other Children on an Equal Basis Is Key

By CATHERINE MACKENZIE

Children learn democracy much better by living it, by playing, working and thinking together, than by writing compositions or reading about it, Dr. Clarence L. Chatto of Springfield, Mass., told 1,100 delegates attending the annual fall conference of the United Parents Associations yesterday at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Describing the educational experiment as the "Springfield Plan," Dr. Chatto described what one American community is doing about the problem of race and religious discrimination which was the recurrent point of emphasis throughout the conference section meetings earlier in the day.

"If we all lived up to the things Dr. Chatto has told us," Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said as guest speaker, "perhaps we might better solve the problems that face us."

"Children learn to be good citizens by being good citizens of their school," Dr. Chatto said, outlining the study units in literature, history, music, art, the High School Town Meeting, and other means by which, in the Springfield program, children "learn tolerance, without ever hearing the word, by accepting all children as comrades without regard to the color of their skin, the land in the Old World from which their forebearers came, or the church where they worship."

Speaking of the plan as "only a beginning made by a single community among the many working toward the same imperative goals, the preservation of democracy in America, the establishment of peace in the world and peace in our homes, the realization of the shining dream of human fellowship," Dr. Chatton explained that the school system tried to practice what it preached.

"For ten years teachers and other employes have been selected and promoted on the basis of competence alone, without consideration of race, religion, or nationality, or of social or political influence," he added.

Democracy itself offers a challenge to parents, Dr. Chatto said, since childish dislikes are individual dislikes, not based on color or creed, and, until they find out from adults, "have not learned to divide humanity neatly into groups and label each group with a stereotype as we adults do."

This challenge, "to make democracy a reality, a reality by which we live" was stressed by Mrs. Roosevelt as a contribution by parents to the peace we must build, and which "our children are going to go on building every year of the future." She said that the strengths, aspirations and values in living learned by children at home, are "going to be the basis of co-operation in the future," and the only chance we have of not repeating "in even more horrible form" the war in which we are now plunged.

"We can solve the peace," Mrs. Roosevelt declared, urging that we begin with the understanding that begins in the home, and the home community, and is implemented by courage—"courage to have convictions and stick to them."

FIGHTING RACE BIAS HELD TEACHER DUTY

Dr. Hill, at Jersey Education Group Meeting Here, Outlines Program for Instructors

Teachers throughout the country have the important duty of utilizing the classroom to help remove prejudice and improve racial understanding, Dr. Leslie P. Hill, president of the Cheyney Training School for Teachers, Pennsylvania, declared yesterday, at the final session of the New Jersey Education Association convention at Manhattan Center.

Addressing 1,000 etachers, Dr. Hill warned that prejudice can bring tragedy and destruction to the world and prevent the development of a true peace. Race relations, he said, can be improved if the underlying causes of misunderstanding are removed. Children are not born with inherited prejudices, but acquire them through their parents, their friends, or their teachers, he declared. He added:

"How often have we seen either a sister, a mother or a teacher, say to a young child: 'Ellen, don't play with little black-skinned Sally.' 'But I like Sally, why can't I play with her?' And the teacher answers: 'Oh, Ellen, you are too young to understand; but take my word for it, little white girls just don't play with colored girls.' "

That kind of prejudice, Dr. Hill said, is spread all over the country, poisoning the minds of millions of little children everywhere. He urged the teachers to take the lead in stamping out attitudes that "shrivel the soul" and destroy the finer concepts of life.

Teachers are urged to join in presenting constructive points of view on these issues:

1. The meaning of prejudice and the damage it does.
2. The mischief of color as the basis for discrimination and judgment.
3. The identity of the blood of all people.
4. The equality of races.
5. Respect for all human personality and the infinite significance of every human soul.
6. The universal inter-play of heredity and environment.

All citizens, as well as teachers, Dr. Hill declared, should insist upon creating an environment that would help bring out the best in individuals. He called for the development of better health and housing programs, equalization of educational and industrial opportunities, adoption of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee, abrogation of the poll tax and the abilition of all those "deliberate devices of Jim Crowism by which we degrade human beings."

One of the most important military or political events of the year, and the one that may have the greatest influence, is the statement by Marshal Joseph Stalin branding the Japanese as an aggressor nation, Drew Pearson, columnist and radio commentator, told the teachers. Stalin's comments, Mr. Pearson said, have created a tremendous stir in Japan, and may lead to a serious crisis there.

Opposing Points of View

Those in the Army and Navy clique favor attacking Russia immediately, the columnist said, while the big business interests are arguing for an immediate peace with the United States with the only provision that Japan be allowed to keep her industries intact. These opposing points of view, he said, have been placed before the Emperor for his decision.

The basic problem in winning the peace, Mr. Pearson declared, lies in keeping the Allies together after the war. He said that the Russians and British interests have clashed in the past and can be expected to clash in the future. Both Russia and Great Britain, Mr. Pearson asserted, must be kept together in a peace machinery after the war.

On the domestic front, Mr. Pearson predicted that Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins would not be in her post after Jan. 1. When he suggested that Daniel J. Tobin head of the teamster's union might be her successor, cries of "No, No," swept the hall. Applause greeted the statement that Vice President Henry A. Wallace was a possible successor to Cordell Hull as Secretary of State.

On The Georgia Scene

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga. - 1-1-44

The story of the struggles of Negro citizens of Georgia for full citizenship rights over the past year would be wholly incomplete without due consideration for the notable contributions made by our forward-looking white citizens to that advance.

In the field of Civil Liberties, we are under many and varied obligations to the white citizens of Baker County, Georgia for their conspicuous part in the prosecution and conviction of Sheriff M. Claude Screws, and two of his mates, in the fatal beating of Robert Hall of Newton, Ga.

To the Atlanta Council of Church Women, we extend our grateful acknowledgement and genuine thanks for their strong endorsement and advocacy of Negro policemen for Negro areas of Atlanta.

We express our gratitude and thanks to the Catholic Women's Deanery of Savannah, Georgia for their appeal for better housing for Negroes of that city and for the appointment of Negro policemen in Savannah.

For the courageous stand taken by Mrs. R. H. Eubanks, an Atlanta white woman, who, despairing of the brutal beating of a Negro woman at a Piggly Wiggly store, voluntarily appeared as a witness in the prosecution of the market manager. 1-1-44

To Mrs. Jesse D. Ames and other outspoken members of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation for their active interest and efforts for greater protection and fuller rights for our people of the state.

Finally, Negroes over the state owe to Governor Ellis Arnall a debt of gratitude for the changed tone and tempo at the Executive Mansion toward their welfare and advancement. And while the Governor has not yet distinguished himself by any specific act favoring our group, the mere fact that he does not carry on an active campaign of hate toward them is a real improvement over his predecessor.

Without the influence of these outstanding citizens it is altogether possible that Negroes would know a much different state than we enjoy at present. And it is to these citizens that the Atlanta Daily World makes grateful acknoledgement for their contribution on behalf of our Negro citizens of the state.

Interracial Problem Is Topic At Paine College

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga. 3-2-44

AUGUSTA, Ga. — The thoughts of Paine College students and teacher have been focused for the past two weeks on challenging problems in sociology and religion as they relate themselves to the race problem. On February 19 and 20 a conference on Socio - Religious problems was held on the campus, at which time Dr. R. B. Brazeal, dean of Morehouse College, made the opening keynote address. The conference dealt with the general theme of "Christian Means of Securing a Better World Order." The problems of labor, minorities and the church as well as their prospective roles were investigated. A number of liberal persons of both races attended and served as consultants and leaders of discussion groups. Some of the outstanding leaders in this conference were the following: Maynard Catchings, regional secretary of the YMCA; Frank McAllister, representative of the War Labor Board; James Tipton, attache of the Atlanta sedition of the FEPC; Charles E. King, professor of sociology at Allen University; W. L. Buffington, professor of religion and sociology, Benedict College; Henry Johnson, professor of religion at Emory University; Rev. J. Henry Brown of the College Center, Fort Valley College. 3-2-44

The week of February 20 to 26 was observed at Paine College as Religious Emphasis Week. Dr. J. W. Nicholson, professor of religion at Gammon Theological Seminary and James G. Owens, a student of religion in the same institution, delivered a series of sermons and conducted a series of forums and conferences on Religion Applied to Everyday Living. 3-2-44

Dr. Rufus Clement Named Chairman Of Interracial Unit

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. 4-15-44

At the annual meeting of the Georgia Interracial Committee, held Friday morning at Atlanta University, the group appointed a committee, headed by Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlnta University, to make a statement for the organization urging compliance with the Supreme Court decision of recent date relative to the Texas white Democratic primary, on the suggestion of Dr. T. H. Brewer, of Columbus. 4-15-44

Following a devotional period conducted by Bishop W. A. Fountain of the AME church, there was held a discussion period. "Need for an Interracial Committee for the Present and Future," was discussed by Dr. Lester Rumble. Heard from the theme, "Possible Program Outline," was Dr. Ira De Reid, of Atlanta University, and discussing, "How It Can Be Done," by Dr. R. L. Russell.

Early in the session a review of the work of the interracial body was presented by Dr. Clement.

Joins Southern Regional Council

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

Work of Georgia Interracial Body Is Reviewed

5-6-44

AUGUSTA, Ga.— (ANP)— The Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation voted to continue its program but will do so as a part of the Southern Regional Council, according to Dr. R. L. Russell, of McDonough, Ga., chairman, last week.

Dr. Rufus E. Clements, president of Atlanta University, reviewed the work of the group since 1938 and gave some of its objectives as teachers' salary equalization; Negroes to be placed on the board to select textbooks for public schools; Negro on the board that governs parks and playgrounds; equity for Negroes in courts of law; efforts to stop police brutality; abuse of Negroes on buses; better labor conditions for Negroes, and support for the home for delinquent girls at Macon, Ga.

While the full program has not been fulfilled, Gov. Ellis Arnall did make possible a state appropriation for the maintenance of the girls' home. The things accomplished are a good basis for continuance, said Dr. Rumble. He said we must either take the cross of Christ willingly or suffer for not taking it. 5-6-44

"The races must meet as citizens," declared Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, to "discuss race relations, demanding justice for all, with no apologies." A new crop of situations needs new treatment, Dr Reid said, as he covered the white primary, poll tax, wage inequalities and other issues, noting the four southern states where Negroes vote in the primaries.

Music was furnished by the girls' chorus of Morris Brown College. Bishop N. A. Fountain, of Atlanta, supervised the devotional period.

Courier - Pittsburgh, Pa.
6-24-44

Racial Amity In Ga

Atlanta--Whites of the South are obligated to work out a better program of cooperation and understanding with the Negroes in these days when "whisperings" of possible strife are being heard, Dr. Pierce Harris, pastor of the First Methodist Church, white, told his congregation here.

Dr. Harris took his text from an injunction of Abraham to Lot: "Let there be no strife between men and thee because we are brethern." Abraham thus made his appeal on the highest possible basis the minister said.

Negroes did not come to the United State of their own volition, the pastor reminded "We brought them here to make a profit out of them, and they are our problem." Most of the efforts previously made to solve the problem have been in the "wrong direction," he charged.

WRONG PANACEAS

"We had the idea once that a riot might solve the problem and we tried it right here in Atlanta but that left only a festering sore," he said. "Then some folks thought the Ku Klux Klan would solve the problem although a great many other people had very little respect for an organization whose members had to hide behind masks. Both were steps in the wrong direction."

Twenty-five thousand Negroes live in the area between Peachtree street and Boulevard and Forrest avenue and Decatur street. Dr. Harris continued. "Yet," he said, "according to the information from civic and chamber of commerce leaders, there is not a single playground in that whole area. We are under obligation to assist the Negro people to have all the advantages that work

to their benefit, to help them have churches schools and playgrounds in their own communities."

OFFERS APPROACH

Dr. Harris urged that white people sit down together with Negroes and work out a usable program of assistance and understanding -and, at the same time, "stop all this whispering about bad feeling between the two races. and you know how some people are. Some people believe anyghing if you tell them in a whisper. We've got to stop thinking by the inch, and talking by the yard."

Southern race relations have suffered because of two classes of people, he said. "One class doesn't want to do anyghing about ignorance and poverty among Negroes, and the other class outlines an impossible program."

57b-1944

Illinois

Wallace at Negro Rally

Special Correspondence

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Vice President Henry A. Wallace will speak at the huge Savoy Ballroom, in the heart of Chicago's Negro community, at 2 p.m. tomorrow in the most widely supported program ever undertaken by the Negroes of that area.

Wallace

The rally, which brings the Vice President into Chicago on the same day that President Roosevelt visits the city, is sponsored by the National Non-Partisan League.

The Wallace speech will be broadcast over the Mutual Network. It will be heard Sunday over WOR, New York, from 7 to 7:30 p.m. and over WGN, Chicago, 6 to 6:30 p.m. The League, according to John H. Sengstacke, chairman, and publisher of the Chicago *Defender*, organized 1000 listening posts throughout the Nation to hear the broadcast.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and Dr. Channing H. Tobias will appear on the program with Wallace.

The rally, one of the highlights of the Vice President's national tour in behalf of FDR's candidacy, is expected to crystalize the largest Negro vote ever given a Presidential candidate in Chicago, Sengstacke said.

Named to Illinois Racial Commission

Call-Kansas City Mo.
4-28-44

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—(ANP) — Gov. Dwight H. Green has appointed Dr. James W. Eichelberger of Chicago as a member of the Interracial Commission for Illinois. This commission consists of 14 members, there being an equal number of white and colored. Dr. Martin H. Bickham of Chicago is the director.

4-28-44

Dr. Eichelberger is secretary of education of the A. M. E. Zion church with headquarters at Chicago. He fills the place on the commisison made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Harold M. Kingsley, eminent Congregational minister who left the state to accept a new parish in Los Angeles.

Race Prejudice In Books

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga. 2-11-44

As a means of counteracting the incredible mass of popular misconceptions about Negroes by white American authors and writers, the Chicago Public Librarians have organized to fight this sinister means of race prejudice and weed out such books. The story of the Negro's participation in American life will be told more dramatically than ever in the future, because the commission has agreed to set up a list of books covering all periods of Negro life in the western hemisphere.

We commend this bold move on the part of these Librarians and coming, as they term it, "as a contribution to Negro History Week", which is currently being observed, it should go far in the direction of removing from the minds of many well-meaning citizens, many of the erroneous notions about our people and what they have contributed to the total wealth of the American nation.

The widespread effort to discredit and to ignore the worthwhile traits and achievements of Negro Americans can be sensed not only in the writings in text-books and other current American literature, but it is equally as strong in works of art, in the theatre, on the radio, and to an extent little appreciated, even in the war zones. One clear example of this is found in the recent trip of President Roosevelt to the War theatre, when he was photographed with Negro soldiers. It was stated that this was one of th clearest and best views taken on him on the trip. Nevertheless, it was shown that the Negro soldiers were finally deleted from view, and by the very ones who should covet the opportunity to portray the part which Negroes are playing so proudly in the war. 2-11-44

This type of prejudice may be multiplied many times in the course of a year in our country. It is a foregone conclusion that our histories are the biggest offenders of this sin of omission.

Committee May Set Race Relations Pattern

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga. 2-3-44

EDWIN R. EMBREE, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and chairman of Chicago's Mayor's Committee on Race Relations which began a series of conferences February 1 that are expected to set a new high water mark in community approach to racial situations. The top industrial, commercial, social work, police and judiciary personalities in Chicago have accepted Mayor Edward J. Kelly's invitation to become part of this conference which will inaugurate a month's serious study of and develop proposals for the solving of Chicago's racial problems. Since the formation of the Embree committee, 137 municipalities, and other governmental bodies have formed similar race relations bodies. 2-3-44

Librarians Plan To Fight Race Prejudice With Books

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

2-2-44

List Titles Telling True Story Of Black Man's Accomplishments

CHICAGO—(A N P)—The story of the Negro's participation in American life will be told more dramatically than ever in the future if the Chicago public library employes have anything to do about it. A list of books, covering all periods of Negro life in the western hemisphere, has been compiled by a special committee of the library employes union as a contribution to Negro history week.

The idea behind the move to make it possible for Americans to know more about what the Negro has contributed toward making this nation a citadel of democracy is to extend American principles of democracy and brotherhood at home. Since librarians have a deep responsibility for intellectual and civic leadership in their communities, they can combat the evils of race prejudice by presenting the public books that will tell the true story about the Negro.

VOLUMES CLASSIFIED 2-2-44

Books about Marian Anderson and Roland Hayes will be offered to those who are interested in music while the story of modern life will be told in such books as "In This Our Life," by Ellen Glasgow, and "Past Imperfect," by Ilka Chase, "Pioneers of Plenty," by Christy Borth and a full length biography of George Washington Carver by Rackham Holt combines modern scientific theories with fascinating biographical sketches.

While James Weldon Johnson's "Along This Way" and Arna Bontemps' "Golden Slippers" will interest those who love poetry. "Brothers Under The Skin," by Carey McWilliams and "New World A-Coming," by Rei Ottley, present a dramatic picture of colored Americans of today, along a sociological perspective. "Royal Road," by Arthur Kuhl, "Submarine Sailor," by Gregor Folson and two books on the life of Henri Christophe, "Black Majesty," by John W. Vandercook and "Black Fire," by Covelle Newcomb, will furnish a historical background for the reader who loves adventure and action.

BOOKS FOR GIRLS

Other interesting works are "All American," by John Tunis; "Great Tradition," by Marjorie Alice and "Shuttered Windows," by Florence Means. The latter two should appeal to girls, while the former, "All Americans" should be of great interest to boys. Books like "Journey Cake," by Isabel McMeekins; "Sapphira and the Slave Girl," by Willa Cather and the "Crusader in Crinoline," by Forrest Wilson, give a picture of Civil war days and the reconstruction periods. But not without Henrietta Buckmaster's "Let My People Go" and Hildegarde Swift's "Railroad to Freedom," which is the Negros own viewpoint on the Civil war and slavery in America.

The Mayor's Race Body

DR. Charles Johnson has well stated that Chicago is the major laboratory center in the country, where 80 per cent of its Negro population has migrated from the southern states. It is therefore well that Mayor Kelly has taken the initiative in acquainting our citizenry of the problems of interracial adjustment.

The mayor in his opening remarks, appealed for adequate public facilities, even handed justice and equal opportunity for all the people. These remarks, coming as they do from an exemplar of such a credo, will carry great weight behind an effective interracial educational program as well as a program of action in breaking down Negro Ghettoes and extending industrial and clerical work opportunities in all categories to qualified prospects regardless of race or color.

The first probe by the mayor's committee on race relations was well conducted. Dr. Louis Worth, Charles Johnson, Herman Dunlap Smith and others, offered the committee not only vital data but counseled proper orientation in treating the sore spots which make of the average Negro's existence in Chicago, substandard housing, public facilities as well as inter-racial attitudes.

The war of course intensifies this whole situation. But precisely because this is so, health, the committee was created. Under the intelligent directorship of Dr. Robert C. Weaver, who is a hard-working, forthright administrator, we can expect the subsequent probe hearings in the council chambers to be exceedingly profitable.

The hearings on February 15 and 21, which will terminate the presentation of the interracial areas of tension, and con-

sequently those in greatest need of remedial treatment, should be of the greatest interest to every citizen in Chicago. Out of Chicago's polyglot racial laboratory will emerge results that all our urban communities are anxiously awaiting. By sound, intelligent attitudes and interracial co-labors, the results should prove highly commendable.

Marshall Field Calls Significant Interracial Meet

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
2-19-44

A meeting on race relations to be held in Chicago on March 21 and 22, has been called by Marshall Field, publisher of the Chicago Sun, and Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, according to a source close to the Rosenwald Fund.

The invitation to this conference states: "The war has forced to the front the question of race and color. This is not a new problem, but its mounting acuteness, as a factor in world civilization, demands that fresh attention be given to what is happening and is likely to happen in America."

See Need For Action

"Conviction as to the necessity for action is widespread throughout the nation. Almost every thoughtful leader is concerned. Many organized groups, nationally and locally, are attempting to find something they can do about it. The present tension and the current interest indicate the need for very careful planning in order that effective action may be taken." 2-19-44

"The Southern Regional Council is doing constructive work in that special area. But race relations in the North and West may be worked out in patterns different from those that bind the South." 2-19-44

"The situation is urgent. The whole subject needs the careful thought of the best minds in the country. Someone must take the responsibility. We are therefore asking you to be one of a small number of persons to sit down with us for two days to plan for definite action, especially in the North and West, to meet the situation now and at the end of hostilities. We confidently expect that the conference will formulate a program around which large numbers of interested people can rally for a forward step in bringing our race relations into line with the democratic principle for which we are fighting the war."

Mrs. Roosevelt Invited

Letters inviting 115 prominent citizens have already gone out. Among prominent persons included in the list are Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, President James B. Conant of Harvard university, Justice Hugo Black, Wendell Willkie, Orson Welles, Sumner Wells, Governor Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, John D. Rockefeller Jr., Fowler McCormick, Henry Luce of Time, Inc., Commander D. W. Armstrong, U. S. Navy; Edgar K. Kaiser, Oregon Shipbuilding company; Will Alexander, Rosenwald Fund; William M. Jeffries of the Union Pacific Railroad; Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; Leon Henderson, former OPA director; Helen Hayes, actress; Mark Ethridge, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal; Milton Eisenhower, president of Kansas State college; Virginius Dabney, editor of Richmond Times Dispatch; Pearl Buck; Turner Catledge of the New York Times; Manchester Bode, editor, Los Angeles Daily News; Palmer Hoyt of the Portland, Oregon Journal, and William S. Waymack of the Des Moines Register Tribune.

It is significant that no Negro editor has been invited to this conference.

Answering A Chicago Newspaper

What Editors Have Suspicious View Of Field-Embree Confab?

Courier—Pittsburgh, Pa.
3-4-44

One of our very best newspapers, out of Chicago, publishes a report from New York to the effect that Negro editors are eyeing with some suspicion the call for a meeting on race relations issued by Marshall Field, publisher of the Chicago Sun, and Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. The conference is scheduled for March 21, 22.

At the risk of drawing attention to what the discerning publication has sensed to be a foul scheme in the hatching, we seize the opportunity to pay proper tribute to the Chicago newspaper for seeing ghosts before the dishes begin to rattle. The paper, alerted by intuition, warns its readers that Messrs. Field and Embree have alrealy issued 115 invitations to the conference. The names of Negro invitees are conspicuously missing. That doesn't mean that no Negroes will be among the conferees. There just aren't any Negroes on the newspaper's published list. After reproducing the names of some of the white invitees, the newspaper informs its readers that "Negro editors expressed doubt that anything worthwhile would come out of it. They believe it is a grandiose theatrical stunt a la Rosenwald with big names, flamboyant speeches followed by razzle-dazzle reports—and no appreciable results."

AN IMPOSING LIST TO SAY THE LEAST 3-4-44

The report continues with an alleged quotation from a well known Harlem publisher who is supposed to have said: "We who have fought for years to bring to the fore the acute problems of race relations in America, have been ignored. The reason is obvious—we don't belong to the clique."

Now before paying our due respects, let's take a look at the partial list of invitees and the object of the call. The guests listed are Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, President James B. Conant of Harvard university, Justice Hugo Black, Wendell Willkie, Orson Welles, Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Fowler McCormick, Henry Luce of Time, Inc., Commander D. W. Armstrong, Edgar K. Kaiser of the Oregon Shipbuilding company; Will Alexander of the Rosenwald Fund; William M. Jeffries of the Union Pacific Railroad, former rubber czar; Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; Leon Henderson, former OPA director; Helen Hayes, actress; Mark Ethridge, Milton Eisenhower, president of Kansas State college; Virginius Dabney, editor Richmond Times-Dispatch; Turner Catledge, the New York Times; Manchester Boddie, the Los Angeles Daily News; Palmer Hoyt, Portland, Oregon, Journal, and William S. Waymack of the Des Moines Register-Tribune.

A part of the invitation is said to read: "The war has forced to the front the question of race and color. This is not a new problem, but its mounting acuteness, as a factor in world civilization, demands that fresh attention be given to what is happening and is likely to happen in America."

NOT PROBLEM OF NEGROES ALONE 3-4-44

We are willing to settle on the presumption that there are to be no Negroes at this conference, although we doubt that the presumption covers the truth. The paper and the editors whom it has not interviewed, but speaks for with its customary and traditional indifference to veracity, take issue on the presumption that these whites above-named propose to come together, exclude Negroes, discuss the race problem and issue some razzle-dazzle reports. Their unnamed Harlem publisher complains that we have been working for years to bring to the fore the acute problems in race relations—and are now being ignored. This attitude clearly spells out a false assumption on the part of Negroes. It is the assumption that the so-called race problem belongs to them simply because they are among its chief victims. The race problem does not belong to Negroes and, unfortunately, there is very little they can do about it.

The Chicago paper's dummy New York publisher rightly states, "We have been working for years to bring to the fore the acute problems of race relations," but that fact shows that it is now time for those to whom the problem belongs to take it over and try to solve it. We have been showing how race prejudice hurts us and hurts America. We have assembled some of the facts and Gunnar Myrdal has rounded up the others. It is now time that the sinner, the white man, undertake to cleanse himself.

INFLUENCE WOULD BE POWERFUL ALLY 3-4-44

Mr. Schuyler has an important and very sound theory; that is, that most white folk think little about the so-called Negro problem because they don't know much about it and the role they play. He is for widespread publicity on the race problem.

The group which the Chicago paper says is being called to Chicago can do something about the white man's own sin if it wants to. There are several white men in that list who, single-handed, can bring more influence to bear on the problem than all Negroes combined. If only publicity is considered, they can get over to white people broadly the facts of the problem.

There is a disturbing tendency among some Negroes to cherish the race problem as something all their own. They regard with prejudice any action by any white person as an intrusion. There is very little difference between this type of Negro and the Eastlands and the Rankins. These Negroes seem to forget that they are Americans, a part of the whole, just as white people are. The race problem is an American problem and all Americans have a right to do what they can to try to solve it.

WHO ARE THE EDITORS?

The foregoing does not mean, of course, that where the special or peculiar interests of the Negro is concerned, he should be officially represented by whites. That is wrong. The Negro is old enough and intelligent enough to answer questions about himself. But it does mean that when whites, observing riots occurring in one city after another, growing racial tensions throughout the country and the concomitant effect on the conduct of the war, decide that they want to get together to do something to remove sources of friction, they have a perfect right to do so.

While not attempting to take any of the credit from the Chicago paper for dishonest reporting, it is pertinent to ask which Negro editors are eyeing the Field-Embree conference suspiciously? The paper does not name a single one. Do you call that religion?

Conference In Chicago

Courier—Pittsburgh, Pa.

A call has gone out from Chicago to eminent white and colored people requesting them to attend a conference in that city March 21-22, to discuss the question of race relations in the North. 3-4-44

Signed by Edwin L. Embree, Marshall Field and Charles S. Johnson, the call has been sent to some 150 persons, only 19 of whom are colored.

Strangely enough, while eight prominent white editors and publishers have been invited, the attendance of not one Negro editor or publisher has been requested.

While such conferences have practically no value except to point up the propaganda for the practice as opposed to the hypocritical advocacy of democracy, and the fact that they have been held is soon forgotten, it is singular that those who contribute the most to the shaping of Negro opinion should be ignored while the white press is well represented.

Gary Chamber of Commerce Adopts Race Equality Plan

Daily Worker—New York, N.Y.
8-28-44

GARY, Ind., Aug. 27.—An 11 point statement of principles advocating equal economic and cultural opportunity for all races has been unanimously adopted by the Gary Chamber of Commerce, it was announced by H. H. Kleinschmidt, chairman of the C of C board of directors yesterday.

Recommended by the chamber's racial committee — comprising six outstanding Negro leaders and nine white community leaders—the statement calls upon the citizens of Gary for wholehearted support. Object in view, Kleinschmidt said, is a better understanding among all organizations and groups, racial and otherwise, which make up the citizenry of Gary.

The 11 point code, unprecedented in the history of this city, was prepared after 18 months of intensive study in Gary's race relationships. Following is the text:

1. We believe that inter-racial problems are solvable but that they will not solve themselves.

2. We believe the need is for a positive program arrived at in an atmosphere of understanding, cooperation and mutual respect by men of good will. 8-28-44

3. We believe that there are no superior or inferior races but that all mankind is one.

4. We believe that the real differences which separate men are differences in culture, training and opportunity.

5. We believe in equality of opportunity, equal economic and cultural rewards for all races.

6. We deplore the presence of resentment and race prejudice in present day society.

7. We believe that real freedom must be earned (and cannot be granted), but we hold that opportunity for all people to earn freedom is a definite obligation upon the majority group.

8. We believe that the Negro is entitled to every right, privilege and opportunity that any other American citizen enjoys. 8-28-44

9. We recognize the reality of the presence of race prejudice and resentment in our society. We do not and will not condone it. We will do all in our power to remove it by education, persuasion and example.

10. We are fundamentally opposed to the principle and practices of compulsory segregation in our American society, whether of races or classes or creeds. We address ourselves to ways in which we may cooperate in the advancement of programs aimed at the sound improvement of race relations.

11 We are absolutely convinced that the future of all races lies in the realm of cooperation and that no race can benefit itself in the long run by violent or oppressive methods. Seeming gains, made by violence or suppression, are genuine losses for all concerned since they set back by years the progress of interracial cooperation.

In commending the racial committee for its work, Kleinschmidt said that its activities spared Gary from incidents which—in Detroit, Philadelphia and other cities—have led to civic disgrace. 8-28-44

The 11 point code was unanimously greeted by Local 101, the CIO's United Steel Workers which offered full cooperation in the C of C's program

Hear Speakers At Race Relations Institute

Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kansas
4-21-44

Resort to hate and prejudice can never improve relations between the white and Negro races, James Farmer, New York City, race relations secretary of the National Fellowship of Reconciliation and co-secretary in the United States, told laymen, church and organization leaders last week in an address before the Race Relations Institute at the Grand Avenue Methodist Temple Ninth street and Grand avenue.

Farmer, a Negro, listed the means which persons of both races are using to promote good will.

"Three main avenues are open" the speaker said. "These are moral suasion through education; legal action such as is sponsored by the N. A. A. C. P., and social service as represented by the Urban League which aids in the location and adjustment of Negroes coming here and to other large cities to help in the war work program."

4-21-44

"Techniques of Good Will Direct Action" was Farmer's topic. He urged members of his race, as well as all others interested in improved race relationships, to use direct action without hate or rancor.

"First," he said, "we must investigate our local situation and get the facts; second, we must negotiate and lastly we must take direct steps to break down the barriers of distrust and prejudice, remembering that the door of negotiation stands always open."

Discuss Housing Problem

The address followed a panel discussion on racial problems in Greater Kansas City, with participation by the audience. The institute was open to the public. Matters of proper housing for both Negroes and whites in poor opportunity districts, providing of better environment both social and physical for Negroes, and proper educational facilities, were discussed.

4-21-44

Other speakers were Dr. Cleo Blackburn, noted minister and pastor of Second Christian church, and Supt. of Flanner House, Indianapolis. Dr. Blackburn spoke from the subject, "The Church and the Racial Issue." Also Rabbi Samuel S. Mayerberg spoke.

Kentucky

Correctly Reported

Courier-Journal.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

We are sorry that our letter about the recent inter-racial forum was so badly put that Miss Porter felt it was a criticism of her report of the meeting. We feel that she did an excellent job and, although we still might disagree with parts of her reply, undoubtedly she might find details in our reply with which she could disagree legitimately. Louisville, Ky. 5-25-44

All that we wish to make clear, and perhaps we are overlaboring what has already been made obvious, is that the meeting was attended by representatives of many organizations other than the Union for Democratic Action and the Louisville Committee of the Kentucky Council on Inter-racial Co-operation, that a committee is to discuss with the blood bank ways and means of making it more readily available to Negroes, and that committees are to discuss with women's clubs and the four retail stores involved what can be done to encourage rather than discourage Negro trade. 5-25-44

And we do like Miss Porter and hope she will cover more of our meetings.

HARVEY CURTIS WEBSTER,
ROBERT A. WARNER.

Louisville.

Wyatt Names Racial Amity Committee

Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky.
9-8-44

Negroes and Whites Share Executive Posts

Solidifying into an organization a group of volunteers who have been co-operating in inter-racial amity procedures with the City administration for the past year, Mayor Wilson W. Wyatt yesterday announced formation of the Louisville Inter-racial Committee.

The task of the committee will be to promote through study and consultation programs designed to alleviate racial tensions, and to achieve a goal at which social and economic conditions here will be looked upon as community-wide problems without regard to race, creed or color, Mayor Wyatt explained. 9-8-44

100 to Be Named.

An executive committee of twenty persons, divided equally between Negroes and whites, and an uncompleted list of ex-officio members of this executive committee were announced yesterday. The Mayor said a larger committee of 100 would be announced shortly.

Lorenzo K. Wood, attorney and former Federal emergency coordinator for Kentucky, was named chairman of the organization.

Dr. Hugh R. Leavell, Director of Health; T. Byrne Morgan, Director of Parks and Recreation; Joseph F. Donaldson, Director of Safety, and Miss Louise Diecks, Acting Director of Welfare, were named ex-officio members of the committee. Mayor Wyatt said there probably will be others named to this status.

Tensions to Be Avoided.

He said the committee will be a permanent group, but would work especially hard to see to it that both during the remainder of the war and during the readjustment period immediately following, no racial tensions develop here. 9-8-44

Members of the executive committee named were Frank Stanley, Harold McKinney, Robert E. Black, Earl Pruitt, Bertram W. Doyle, the Rev. Walter Offutt, Mrs. Maeme Brock, Mrs. Hortense Young, Dr. C. H. Parrish and Attwood S. Wilson, all Negroes, and Edward H. Weyler, T. V. Hartnett, Harry Schacter, Dr. Harvey Webster, the Rev. Kyle Yates, Mrs. Thomas J. Wood, Mrs. Anna Settle, Dr. E. W. Jacobsen, Tarleton Collier and K. P. Vinsel.

Inter-Racial Unit Tackles Race Problem

N.Y. Amsterdam News
11-18-44

Mayor Wyatt of Louisville Says Frank Discussions Will Be Emphasized in Program

LOUISVILLE, (ANP) — Racial problems through out the state of Kentucky will be frankly discussed by a group of Negro and white citizens which make up the recently organized Louisville interracial committee, Mayor Wilson Wyatt explained last week.

"I believe we are agreed that the best way to solve problems is to place them right on the table for a full and frank interchange of ideas," the mayor said. "The committee was formed to improve conditions in the community and to find sources of racial tensions and suggest and work out programs of eliminating them," he said by way of explanation.

"The world is being tried as never before on the question of whether people realize they are citizens of the community, the nation and even mere individual citizens with no responsibilities."

While the executive committee of the interracial committee is made up of 10 Negroes and 10 whites, officers include Lorenzo K. Wood, white attorney, chairman, and Mrs. Hortense Young, a Negro, secretary.

J. M. Tydings, Anchorage, Is Elected Head of Negro Affairs Commission

Courier Journal—Louisville, Ky.
10-8-44

1st Session Held In Frankfort

The newly created Kentucky Negro Affairs Commission, composed of six white men and six Negroes, held its first meeting yesterday at Frankfort and elected J. M. Tydings, Anchorage, chairman, and William H. Perry, president of the Kentucky Negro Education Association, co-chairman.

Purpose of the new commission was outlined by Gov. Simeon Willis, who created the group two weeks ago by executive decree. "This group," he said, "shall have the responsibility of recommending practical solutions to problems confronting Negroes in Kentucky in the fields of education, health, housing, economics and civil affairs." 10-8-44

Split Into 5 Groups.

The commission organized itself into five committees under the headings listed by Governor Willis, with instructions for each committee to report existing conditions in each field at the next meeting of the group sometime in December.

Dr. Maurice F. Rabb, Shelbyville physician, was named chairman of the health committee to serve with Mrs. Christine Bradley South, Frankfort civic leader. The housing committee was composed of the Rev. Dr. William H. Ballou, Baptist leader, chairman, and Mrs. W. H. Fouse, Lexington. Robert E. Black, president of the Urban League, will head the economic committee with Tarleton Collier, a writer for The Courier-Journal. Black also was elected secretary. 10-8-44

Will Write Other States.

State Representative Charles W. Anderson is chairman of the civil affairs committee to serve with J. J. Kavanagh, Louisville attorney. The education committee is composed of W. H. Perry, chairman, W. K. Belknap, of Lincoln Institute, and Dr. William H. Vaughan, president of Morehead State Teachers College.

The commission chairman was instructed to write other states for information on similar commissions, Tydings announced. He declared that this group will not supersede the Interracial Commission, and that its function is entirely different.

State Units Will Help.

10-8-44

All State agencies have been instructed to co-operate fully with the investigating committee of the commission, Tydings said. The executive order specified that a final report of findings and recommendations should be made to the Governor at least ninety days before the 1946 session of the General Assembly.

Negroes on the commission are Anderson, Black, Perry, Rabb, Ballou, and Mrs. Fouse, Tydings said.

Interracial Group Vows Study of Problems Here

Courier Journal—Louisville, Ky.
10-31-44

A group of 120 white and Negro citizens, recruited on the basis of their civic activities, yesterday pledged themselves as the Louisville Interracial Committee to investigate and discuss frankly racial problems in this area.

Mayor Wilson Wyatt, who presided, declared he is confident that in this area, "which has given evidence that no civic problem is too large, there would develop a genuine, friendly co-operation which interracial problems require."

Fine Relations Cited.

"That spirit is not something that just happens, but even without this committee I can say that our racial relations here have been extraordinarily fine," the Mayor said.

"I believe we are agreed that the best way to solve problems is to place them right on the table for a full and frank interchange of ideas. That sort of method doesn't cause problems—as some seem to feel—it is really the best way of eliminating problems."

The Mayor said that the committee was formed to "improve conditions in the community" and to "find sources of racial tensions and suggest and work out programs of eliminating them."

10-31-44

Wood Heads Group.

He announced that Judge Lorenzo K. Wood, attorney, has 10-31-44 been selected chairman of the group and Mrs. Hortense Young, Negro, secretary.

Judge Wood said that the "individual citizen" going his own way and caring nothing about the effect of his activities on the community is a thing of the past.

"The world is being tried today and tried as never before on the question of whether people realize they are citizens of the community, the nation and even of the world, rather than mere individual citizens with no responsibilities," he said.

Executive Committee Meets.

10-31-44

Expressions of co-operation with the committee were given by a number of speakers called upon by Judge Wood. He said actual discussions of problems would be undertaken shortly.

The executive committee of the group—consisting of ten Negroes and ten white persons—met in the office of the Mayor before the larger meeting was called to order.

INTER-RACIAL COOPERATION

Tribune—Savannah, Ga.
10-19-44

In another form of cooperation no less concrete than that mentioned above, is that of the kind that has been inaugurated in Chicago, Detroit, and in Kentucky. Gov. Willis has appointed a committee to survey Negro needs in the state of Kentucky. Such committees, if faithful to their trust, can do a world of good in developing racial understandings which are becoming increasingly important in these days of growing tension which many people expect to become worse.

Such committees do something else. They give a large part of the population a sense of belongingness; they become more than spectators; they become participants in the thinking and planning upon which community improvement is based; they develop a sense of social responsibility and learn to bear their share of the obligation to make the community outstanding in whatever it sets out to do. "The stature of men is acquired through communication with others and through participation in a common life." The practice is to forget or ignore the presence of Negroes when it comes to planning for community progress. It should [illegible]

be obvious that the outcome of the planning fails to the extent that it does not have the support of all who are affected by it. Much as we believe every community in Georgia could profit by inter-racial cooperation arrived at through conference between straight thinking white men and colored men, it is probably too much to hope to see any general trend in this direction soon.

However, the pattern has been set in the Regional Council with headquarters in Atlanta, of which Mr. Guy B. Johnson is the executive secretary. Such a committee would prove its worth at a time of crisis. Imagine what could happen in the way of community effort on any project, if 154,000 people believed in it and pulled for it. As it is, nearly half of these people do not feel that they are participants in the city's affairs; they feel "by-passed", just not thought of, just onlookers. That is the way the Malaysians felt during the conquest of Singapore by the Japanese. Three hundred-fifty million East Indians, trained to feel that they were participating partners of Great Britain could have driven the Japanese into the China Sea by this time. But for British ineptitude and stubbornness, many British and American lives could have been saved. Oh, it doesn't take these instances to show the wisdom and importance of having the sincere interest of all the people who make up a community.

Choice Seats Await Negroes At Auditorium

Anderson Concert Sections Reserved

For the first time at a major artistic presentation, Negroes will have seats on the first floor of the Memorial Auditorium for the concert by Marian Anderson, famed Negro contralto, Thursday night.

J. H. Thuman, Cincinnati booking agent, came here for a meeting last week, at which a delegation of Negroes is said to have made a plea for the seats. Thuman then instructed his box office employes at the Baldwin Piano Company to arrange for some seating of Negroes on the first floor, even in the top price rows.

$3 Seats Available.

Yesterday the boxoffice reported it was carrying out these instructions and inquiring of telephone callers whether they were white persons or Negroes, so that they could be given the places allotted.

There will be two sections of side seats for Negroes, starting with rows well down toward the front, and there will also be some $3 seats available to Negroes if any requests come in. There will also be the usual side balcony accommodations for Negroes. One Negro organization was allotted a block of tickets.

Last week Mayor Wilson Wyatt called William H. Camp, manager of the Memorial Auditorium, and asked if the arrangements called for seating Negroes on the first floor for the Anderson concert. Camp said he'd had no change in instructions from the policy that has always prevailed here.

Mayor Applauds Move.

The Mayor then asked Camp to call Thuman and discuss the matter thoroughly, remarking he thought there would be ground for just criticism if the segregation policy were maintained in the case of Marian Anderson.

Advised yesterday of the decision, the Mayor said: "This is plainly right and just. If Louisville Negroes aren't to be given this privilege of paying homage to one of the greatest artists of their race in a building built at least partly with City funds, I don't know what is right and just."

57b-1944

Louisiana

N. O. Citizens Committee On Race Relations Makes Thorough Study Of Issue

Louisiana Weekly- New Orleans, La. 7-1-44

In a statement issued last week by the New Orleans Citizens' Committee on Race Relations, after a thorough investigation of all facts, pro and con, approval was given to the proposed use of the two buildings known as the Senator Hotel for housing and recreation centers for both Negro and white seamen. According to press stories appearing in daily and weekly papers previously, the objection to housing Negro seamen in the Senator Hotel had been sustained, however, it is felt that the action of the Race Relations group will lead to making the hotel available to Negro seamen.

Because objections were made to the use of one of the two buildings comprising the Senator Hotel for Negro seamen, and because racial issues were raised and publicized in connection with the discussion, the New Orleans Committee on Race Relations deemed it important to inquire into the facts; both with respect to the proposed plan and with respect to the reasons for the objections; and to express its conclusions.

The objection which has developed is based entirely on the plan to use one of these buildings for Negro seamen. The committee was informed that opposition has been instigated by the absentee owners, the Mercier Realty and Investment Company, who were unwilling to negotiate a lease and from whom the use of the property was acquired through the condemnation proceedings instituted through the instrumentality of the War Shipping Administration. Congressman Hebert has made radio broadcasts, describing the situation as a racial issue. Charles Durr, representing the Young Men's Business Club, Mrs. Marion McClure of the Vieux Carre Commission, and Mrs. Phillip Werlein of the Vieux Carre Property Owners Association, have voiced opposition. Mayor Robert Maestri of New Orleans, has stated that he opposes the use of the Hotel as contemplated in view of the opposition of the Vieux Carre Commission and the Property Owners Association. 7-1-44

The Committee on Race Relations believes that the following conclusions are inescapable: (1) That it is the duty of New Orleans to cooperate in every way it can with the United Seamen's Service to provide standard accommodations adequate in number for all seamen; and without undue delay. (2) That the Port Area Committee has explored thoroughly possible locations in its efforts to find adequate accommodations for Negro seamen, investigating more than 100 permises for this purpose. The Race Relations Committee approves the long and painstaking investigation which was prompted by the desire to find facility commensurate with the dignity of a service rendered by men who are risking their lives for the cause of America and the Allied Nations. (3) The result of this exploration was the proposal for the use of the Senator Hotel buildings, the only suitable location which met requirements. The Port Area Committee in recommending these buildings acted after competent legal advice and in accordance with the State law and the prevailing practices of the communiy. (4) The Committee on Race Relations is in hearty sympathy with the efforts of the Vieux Carre Commission and the Property Owners Association to improve social and moral conditions in the Vieux Carre. The Committee, however, strongly believes that the projected use of the buildings in question will in no way jeopardize this laudable objective, especially in view of the fact that the present proposal is distinctly a war effort.

The New Orleans Citizens' Committee on Race Relations is a voluntary group of citizens of both races who have associated themselves for the purpose of dealing with sources of irritation between the races; thus avoiding the consequences of neglect which have humiliated and distressed communities elsewhere. 7-1-44

57b-1944

O'Conor Reappoints 3 to Negro Board

Post—Washington, D.C. 9-9-44

Annapolis, Sept. 8 (AP).—Governor O'Conor today reappointed Joseph P. Nealy, Albert D. Hutzler and Linwood G. Koger to the commission studying problems affecting the Negro population of the State.

"While given official sanction by the Maryland Legislature only last year, the members of this commission have served for more than two years, during which time," O'Conor said, "they have given outstanding evidence of their desire to bring about better conditions among our people through the solution of problems affecting the Negro population."

The reappointments will take effect immediately and the term of the three men named will last for nine years, the Governor added.

The Springfield Plan

N.Y. Times N.Y.

Education in Practical Democracy Is Clearing Away Prejudice

5-5-44

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

All of us are becoming more conscious of the discrepancies between our ideals of democracy and our performance of them. In Springfield, Mass., something is being done about this, and I think New York would do well to study their practice to see what steps we too can take in our educational system and employment practices in order to begin to make real and true the aims for which we profess to be fighting.

Everywhere we hear voices crying for a positive faith from the democracies and bewailing their impotence. In Springfield something positive is happening. It can renew our faith in human possibilities.

Springfield is overcoming race prejudice and dissolving nationalism by developing appreciation of the qualities and contributions of all nationalities; achieving unity, but not through deadening uniformity. 5-5-44

Through the vision and sincerity of two leaders, Dr. Clyde R. Miller of Columbia and Dr. John Granrud, Superintendent of Springfield schools, a plan was put into effect in 1939 for an education toward practical democracy. From the elementary schools, where there is stress in all activities upon cooperation and mood of fellowship, to specific studies by the higher grades of racial origins, public opinion, national contributions and roots of prejudice, the spirit of fairness is sought. This is continued into adult education and teacher education, completing the circle, to begin again with a broadened home influence and teacher effectiveness through example.

The program is devoted to trying to remove through clear thinking the veils of emotion which surround these subjects, thus clearing up "malarial swamps" of passions and instincts which are breeding grounds for national hysterias and propagandas. It aims to build up a scientific self-knowledge on everyone's part, which is the only way we can be "immunized."

The effect of this plan has been felt in the employment practices through agencies and offices which are placing people on a basis of equal rights. Different nationalities and colored people are finding jobs and cooperation among co-workers with whom, in many cases, they were in school, sharing activities and training to this very end. Three Negroes are teaching in the schools, employed for their merit only.

The plan is beginning to work, and such plans are the beginning of a new America. Springfield is challenging by deeds of faith as well as knowledge our concepts of Christian brotherhood.

ANNE STOCKTON GOODWIN.

New York, April 24, 1944.

Pleads For Better Racial Tolerance

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.

5-12-44

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—(ANP)—Maintaining that prejudice is the product of environment and not instinctive, Gordon W. Allport, professor of psychology in Harvard university, delivered his views on racial prejudice last week at a forum under the auspices of the Radcliffe League for Democracy and the Harvard Liberal union.

Following some first-hand testimony from Radcliffe students who have lived in the south, Allport stressed the danger of the problem, particularly at the present moment accentuated by the lack of frontier retreat, by the tendency of certain politicians to capitalize on prejudices, and the tension and frustration of the war.

He protested against the "tabloid" thinking of people who classify all Negroes as undesirable. There are individual differences in the Negro race just as there are in any other race, he continued. Our "all or nothing" attitude toward the Negro is unfounded as well as unjust. 5-12-44

"More tolerance is by no means our ultimate goal when a fuller cooperation and respect will produce the only lasting solution. Laws are really ineffectual," he maintained, "if not backed by a prejudice-free people. Education, modeled after the Christian philosophy of life supplemented by laws is the most equitable remedy."

Says U.S. Turned Down Pearl Buck Tolerance Plan

Afro-American - Baltimore, Md.

2-12-44

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—That a project to improve race relations was turned down by the government and two supposedly liberal American foundations was revealed by Professor George Hartmann, white, to a group of Harvard students last week.

The plan, suggested by Pearl Buck, noted author, called for a period of intensive education on the subject of race in various parts of the country to prove that friction can be reduced.

Can America Do It?

Dr. Hartmann, who is head of the Peace Now Movement, suggested a five-point program to help solve anti-race feeling, but said that he doubted America's ability to carry it out.

This program calls for increasing of popular knowledge as to racial differences which, he said, will result in people's discovering that scientifically they are basically all alike.

The professor said that there must also be a united effort of all peoples and a realization that our natural enemies are not races, but poverty, vice, crime, and disease.

Other points were: the ending of the war, which causes "an overflow of emotional tones," a social reconstruction, and a definite effort to weaken our national loyalties which lead us to hate Jews, colored people or any other race.

Race Conference At Smith College

Nashville, Tenn. 2-11-44 Globe and Independent

Northampton, Mass., Feb. 10—The inter-racial commission and political committee of Smith college, sponsored a mammoth race relations conference, Friday and Saturday, Feb. 4 and 5. Discussion leaders include Roy Wilkins, editor of CRISIS Magazine and of the NAACP, and Lester Granger of the Urban League. The conference was open to the public. 2-11-44

In December a successful conference was held at Mt. Holyoke college, South Hadley, Mass., on problems of minority groups.

At Smith Race Relations Conference

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 2-26-44

Principals at the race relations conference held recently at Smith College, Northampton, Mass. Left to right are Miss Diana Tead of New York City, a sophomore at Smith and chairman of the meeting; Miss Hortense Powdermaker, anthropology professor at Queens College, Long Island, who spoke on "Cause and Implications of Prejudice"; Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the NAACP, who spoke on "Racial Tensions and the War," and Clarence Chatto, who explained the plan used in the Springfield, Mass., school system to eradicate racial prejudice. There are seven colored students at Smith, five in the college and two in the graduate school.

Boston Police Study The Races

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. 7-25-44

BOSTON—(A N P)—Six Boston police captains and 11 members of the radical squad were assigned this week by Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan to attend a two-week institute on "Intercultural Education" being given by Prof. J. Mohoney of Boston University's department of education. The 17 police-officers and detectives were ordered to attend the course because of the commissiner's desire that police have comprehensive knowledge of problems of racial tension, tolerance and prejudice. The action grew out of recent outbreaks between Negroes and whites in sections of Boston.

During the three-hour daily sessions authorities on race relations speak on various subjects pertaining to prejudices. The senior officers of the police department of Boston had been issued earlier a booklet on the proper handling of racial problems which was recommended by the governor's committee appointed to study the question after earlier anti-Semitic outbreaks here. Negro leaders charge that fights and rioting have been aggravated by action and attitudes of individual policemen toward Negroes.

Explain Intercultural Plan Of Education

Tribune-Philadelphia, Pa. 2-26-44

Miss Nima Jensen educational field secretary of the National office of the NAACP spoke to a group of approximately 30 persons including principals; college professors; public and private school teachers of Philadelphia and the Main Line on the Springfield Plan of Intercultural Education at a Dinner Meeting at the Pyramid Club Friday evening of last week. 2-26-44

The plan which has been in operation in Springfield Mass for more than three years seeks to instill into the young lives of all children in the school of Springfield a thorough appreciation for the contributions of all groups to American culture.

An Ounce of Prevention

How Boston Prepares to Prevent Racial Conflict

Afro-American – Baltimore, Md.

8-26-44

By RALPH MATTHEWS

BOSTON, Mass.—With Harlem, Detroit and Philadelphia all listed among the Northern cities which have had their taste of interracial conflicts, responsible citizens of the Hub City are alert to the possibility that it can happen here and are working frantically to prevent it.

Boston is apprehensive because it has already had several narrow escapes from what might have developed into full-scale riots and also because it has all the ingredients from which racial conflicts are brewed.

Rainey's Explanation

Asked why supposedly liberal cities of the North seemed more likely to explode than Southern cities where oppression is more pronounced, Julian D. Rainey, prominent local attorney, explained it thus:

"In the North, where we have freedom of expression, colored leaders are inclined to press much harder for their civil and economic rights than they are in the South, where there has been a tendency to accept the status quo.

"This agitation is often met with opposition and a clash of interests ensues, often resulting in outbreaks such as occurred in Detroit and New York."

"The present danger in Boston," according to Seaton Manning, executive secretary of the local Urban League, "lies in the fact that while there is actually little open conflict between colored and white, there is a vicious spread of anti-Semitism here which, if permitted to go unchecked, will soon be enlarged to include colored people and other minorities.

"That is why alert colored leaders are in the forefront of the fight to curb the outbreaks against the Jews which have brought disgrace upon the community."

Called "Kid Stuff"

"The smashing of Jewish store windows, the painting of swastikas on synagogues, the beating of Jewish men, both old and young, by groups of hoodlums, were all charged up to 'kid stuff' by authorities who attributed these outbreaks more to juvenile delinquency than to racial intolerance," Mr. Manning added.

"But an incident occurred here Friday which revealed the tragic error of winking at these outbursts. A white Marine officer was found slain on the edge of the colored community and the crime was finally traced to a gang of white teen-age hoodlums who had hardened themselves for this major crime by beating up defenseless Jews."

Cites Nationalist Issue

William Harrison, brilliant editor of the Boston Chronicle, the voice of Boston's large West Indian element, blames some of the racial tension on the fact that nationalistic sympathies aggravate the complications of color.

The West Indians, in addition to being colored and economically aggressive, are violently loyal to Great Britain and Protestantism, while the dominating whites are Irish Catholics and violently anti-British. These conflicts come to the surface, the editor points out, whenever minor clashes between the races arise.

Mr. Harrison, who has studied both at Harvard and Oxford in England, also attributes tension to the native brutality of the Irish cops.

While colored citizens are frequently beaten up, a search of the records reveals that the offending patrolmen have beaten up whites as well.

Police Collusion

Accusations of police collusion in the racial outbreaks are also made by the Rev. Ben Richardson, a member of the editorial board of the Protestant, who cites among other cases the fact that policemen seeing a gang of 300 white rioters from the Cambridge High School, armed with sticks, bottles and stones, en route to the colored section for the express purpose of "beating up the n----rs," not only failed to halt them but expressed regret that the youths did not have guns.

Interracial Marriages

C. Elliott Freeman, AFRO representative, who in his capacity both as a reporter and mail-carrier for the past twenty years, has moved in all strata of society, believes that much trouble is caused by the fact that Southern whites, coming in as the result of the war both as civilians and in different branches of the military, resent the freedom which exists between the races.

He believes there are more interracial marriages in proportion to the population in Boston than in either New York or Chicago. Colored and whites mix freely in night clubs and lunchrooms both in white and colored neighborhoods.

Trouble begins when Southerners, out of ignorance, feel called upon to "protect" white womanhood whenever they see a colored man approach a white woman.

It is hard for a cracker to conceive that such things are personal matters and the two individuals are probably intimate friends of long standing. Fights generally ensue, with the whites getting the worst of it.

Resent Interference

Just such an incident occurred last week outside a night club when a white sailor interferred when he saw a well-known colored entertainer playing a pinball game with a white girl.

During the insults which were exchanged, another white man challenged the sailor for "insulting his colored friend" and a fight followed which might have developed into a riot.

Like Dixie System

In addition to the influx of white Southerners who have tried to transplant their prejudices, the fact that hundreds of Northern war wives and kinsmen have also gone south to visit their soldiers, where they got their first taste of jim crow, has also aggravated the situation.

In the South, many poor, underprivileged white Northerners enjoy for the first time the questionable pleasure of feeling superior to someone else by the mere accident of race. Upon their return to New England they do not willingly relinquish this psychological "lift."

How Boston Reacts

Boston has taken a number of important steps to cope with the situation and prevent serious outbreaks. They are:

1. The Boston Herald has been conducting a series of investigations and bringing the problems out in the open for frank and enlightened discussion.

2. Conferences have been held between the press, the police, colored social workers, and city officials in which the "how" of reporting incidents so as to cause the least possible friction and excitement has been discussed.

3. A booklet on police procedure in dealing with minority problems has been compiled and a course of study for officers of all ranks has been set up.

Unity Groups at Work

4. An extension course in racial understanding is being offered under Dr. John Mahony at Harvard University for citizens in all walks of life.

5. The Massachusetts Citizens' Committee on Racial Unity holds mass meetings where outstanding speakers stress the need for racial and religious understanding and thousands have been induced to sign the "unity pledge" in which the signer promises not to be swayed by bigotry and hatred.

6. All races, faiths and nationalities are represented on the Governor's Interracial Commission headed by Dr. Julius E. Warren, commissioner of education.

Asked how effective all these agencies would be in preventing riots, Seaton Manning admitted he was not certain, any more than having a fire department would prevent fires.

But they are good community assets, he said, in case of an emergency and prove that the city is alert to its danger and has the machinery and personnel ready when trouble breaks out.

Where Is Boston's Liberalism?

BOSTON—How is it that Boston, birthplace of the Revolution and cradle of the abolition movement, is today a cesspool of intolerance? The answers are:

1. The original Yankees have been crowded to the background by the Irish Catholic elements, which but a few generations ago were themselves an oppressed, impoverished and ignorant minority, both in Great Britain and in America.

Today the descendants of these Irish immigrants, and not the traditional Yankee, are the dominant force in Boston. They hate both the upper-crust Yankee and the Jews and colored laborers with whom they were forced to compete economically.

Many Minority Groups

2. Boston is a melting pot of unassimilated minorities. Racial and nationalistic lines have not been erased.

There are large groups of colored people, Chinese, Jews, Poles, Armenians, Lithuanians, Irish, Italians, Albanias, Syrians, Greeks and others still clinging to their old traditions and religious differences. Changing European alignments are reflected in violent partisanism here.

Springfield Pupils Learn Respect for All Races

AFRO-American, Balt., Md.

5-27-44

By HELENA H. SMITH

For the last ten years, Springfield, Mass., has been quietly teaching its children ways of neighborliness and understanding. Four years ago, it rolled up its sleeves and really went to work against racial and religious prejudice in its schools under a human and workable plan called "Program of Education for Democracy."

One high school teacher explained the idea to me this way: "If you show children how Jews have helped build up America, they will get the point. It doesn't do any good to say 'Prejudice is wrong.' But you can tell them how a colored man took part in the Boston Tea Party."

Into this situation, eleven years ago, stepped a tenacious school superintendent, Dr. John Granrud, who announced that teachers would be hired solely on the basis of merit. He proceeded to appoint a board of four Catholics and four Protestant principals to carry out that policy. "Death on Discrimination" became the unofficial motto of the school system. Soon the whole city was learning to like it.

V for Victory Poster

During my stay in Springfield I visited an elementary school. On the front hall wall was a war bond poster which the children had made—a V for victory being dropped from a parachute into the arms of a colored and white child.

The core of the Springfield program lies in what a modern school calls the department of social studies. In the junior high schools and especially the ninth grade, the whole subject of races and nationalities and their contributions to American life is brought right out in the open in lively classroom discussions.

Remembering that parents as a class are often set in their ways, I made a point of inquiring how all this brotherly love and tolerance was getting over with the older generation. The best story I learned is connected with the appointment of a colored teacher.

In this respect, tolerance on the banks of Connecticut goes back to the days when Yankees were Abolitionists and Springfield was a station on the Underground Railroad during the Civil War. As long ago as 1899 a highly respected colored woman, Miss Olive Rainey, was appointed as a teacher and served on and off for 37 years.

Mother Learns from Son

Nevertheless when the school superintendent decided to appoint an able colored woman as a teacher of mathematics in a junior high school, there was some speculation about what would happen. One small-scale movement of protest died aborning.

What did and what did not happen is summed up in the story of the mother who visited the school to have a talk with her son's teachers about his progress. She was bowled over when she discovered that one of them was colored. The boy had simply never taken the trouble to mention it. After thinking it over, she decided to follow his example.

(From Woman's Home Companion)

Detroit Forum on Race-Relations

The Worker—New York, N.Y.

2-20-44

DETROIT. — An Institute on Race Relations, consisting of six Monday-evening forum-style sessions on the historical, scientific, social and economic aspects of "The Common Struggle for the Full Integration of the Negro People into American Life," will be held beginning Monday, Feb. 28, at Cass Technical High School. Announcement of the Institute program was made today by Prof. John F. Shepard, President of the Civil Rights Federation.

The Institute is sponsored by more than 250 prominent citizens of Michigan, including leaders of labor, church, education, Negro, civic, women's and other organizations and public officials.

Among the sponsors are: George F. Addes, secretary-treasurer, UAW; L. C. Blount, Booker T. Washington Trade Association; Judge Vincent M. Brennan; Rev. T. T. Brumbaugh; Rabbi Jacob M. Brown, executive director Michigan Synagogue Conference; Judge Sherman D. Callendar; Rev. Francis B. Creamer, Christ Episcopal Church; John C. Dancy, director Detroit Urban League; Judge Ira W. Jayne; W. P. Lovett, secretary, Detroit Citizens League; Dr. J. J. McClendon, president, NAACP; Don S. Miller, assistant dean, College of Arts, Wayne University; Rev. A. R. Niklas, Holy Cross Parish of the Polish National Catholic Church; Samuel Rhodes, Jewish War Veterans. 2-20-44

Each session of the Institute will include an analysis by an expert on one phase of the struggle for Negro integration, followed by panel discussions, and a cultural program stressing the contribution of Negroes to American poetry, music and art. Dr. Max Yergan, Director of the Council for African Affairs, will lead the first Institute session Feb. 28 on "The History of the Struggle for Equality of the Negro people."

Racial Group Praised for Unity Efforts

Free Press—Detroit, Mich.

11-2-44

High praise was given the Detroit Interracial Council Wednesday by Carey McWilliams, of Los Angeles, for its efforts in helping to promote a 99 per cent racial peace record in the United States so far this year.

McWilliams, an author and crusader in the interests of tolerance and unity and former California Immigration and Housing Commissioner, appeared before the Detroit Round Table of Catholics, Jews and Protestants at the Hotel Detroit-Leland.

* * *

HIS LISTENERS—Jews, Christians, Catholics, Negroes and American-born Japanese — heard McWilliams accuse the Patterson-McCormick-Hearst press of intolerance for daring to suggest that Sidney Hillman was a "rabbi-instructed Russian immigrant." He also leveled the same charge against Rep. Clare Boothe Luce, Connecticut Republican.

"To be anti-Semitic, McWilliams asserted, is to be anti-democratic."

57b-1944 Missouri

500 Students Stand with Priest in Opening St. Louis U. to All

Afro-American-Baltimore, Md.

2-26-44

Father Heithaus Calls Atheists More Christlike Than Some Christians; Says People Send Sons to Harvard and Yale to Sit With Colored in Classrooms

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Five hundred white students of St. Louis University stood on their feet Friday morning, February 11, when Father Claude Herman Heithaus, a teacher at the university, asked them whether they favored the admittance of colored people as students.

Father Heithaus, a professor of classical art and archeology, made his appeal at the regular 8:45 o'clock mass. His scathing denunciation of those who spread or encourage the doctrine of racial hatred was wholly unanticipated.

Atheists More Christ-like

"It is a surprising and rather bewildering fact," Father Heithaus began quietly, "that in what concerns justice for the colored man, the Mohammedans and the atheists are more Christ-like than many Christians.

"The followers of Mohammed and of Lenin make no distinction of color. But to some followers of Christ, the color of a man's skin makes all the difference in the world."

The priest had reference to the recent decision of Father Patrick J. Holloran, president of St. Louis University, to explore the possibility of opening the university to colored students. A decision is expected soon. 2-26-44

First Convert Colored

Father Heithaus continued:

"Following in the footsteps of our Lord, Jesus Christ, the Apostles taught His doctrines to all races and to all colors. One of their first converts was colored.

"But some people say that these doctrines do not apply to the colored man. If he is taught the religion and morality of Christ it must be under conditions that are humiliating or financially impossible.

"Now some people say that if the Society of Jesus gives colored Catholics the Catholic education which the church wishes them to have, our white students will walk out on us.

A Lie and a Libel

"Is this true? I deny it. I say it is a lie and a libel. I challenge the whole world to prove that even one of our Catholic students will desert us when we apply the principles for which Jesus Christ suffered and died. I will go further and prove the opposite. I will prove it here and now.

"Catholic students to whose welfare I have dedicated my life and all that I have, listen to me. St. Louis University admits Protestants and Jews, Mormons and Mohammedans, Buddhists and Brahmins, pagans and atheists, without even looking at the color of their complexions.

"Do you want us to slam the door in the faces of Catholics because their complexion happens to be brown or black?

"It is a lie. I see that you repudiate it with indignation. You scorn it all the more because you know that some of the very people who disseminate this lie have themselves sent their sons to Harvard and Yale—where they were glad to sit in the same classrooms with colored people.

500 Students Stand, Pray

"These people bow in reverence before Oxford and Cambridge, the University of London and the Sorbonne. But if they have ever attended these great universities—as I have—they would soon learn that in the world of scholarship there is neither white nor black, brown nor yellow.

"Ignorance is the school of race prejudice and provincialism is its tutor. Its memory is stuffed with lies and its mind is warped by emotionialism. Pride is its book and snobbery is its pen. It blinds the intellect and it hardens the heart." 2-26-44

At this point he asked the 500 students to rise if they shared his convictions. Everyone stood. Then at Father Heithaus's request, the 500 voices joined the priest in prayer.

"Lord Jesus," they recited, "we are sorry and ashamed for all the wrongs that white men have done to your colored children. We are firmly resolved never again to have any part in them and to do everything in our power to prevent them. Amen."

(From the Kansas City Call)

White Priest Aids Racial Progress

Defender - Chicago, Ill.

6-10-44

ST. LOUIS—(ANP)—When Father George Andrews, the white pastor of the all-Negro St. Elizabeth's Catholic church here, was recently awarded a citation for interracial leadership, the story of his tireless efforts to aid his colored parishioners was told.

Father Andrews, a member of the highly trained Catholic Society of Jesuits, and a number of other prominent local white and colored citizens formed an interracial committee shortly after the Detroit race riot. Deeply interested in any move to forestall any interracial clash, Mayor Aloys Kaufman proposed that the committee be enlarged, divided into subcommittees, each charged with some specific phase of Negro welfare. The mayor named the interracial committee the St. Louis Race Relations commission.

White Students Join In Prayer To Fight Race Bias

Defender- Chicago Ill.

2-19-44

By HOWARD B. WOODS
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Five hundred students of the St. Louis university rose in a body last Friday morning and pledged themselves in prayer to abolish race discrimination.

The prayer was recited during 8:45 o'clock mass and climaxed an urgent appeal of the Rev. Claude Herman Heithaus to "rid themselves of un-Christian prejudice" and join with those who are seeking admission for Negroes to attend the school.

The students recited with Father Heithaus:

"Lord Jesus, we are sorry and ashamed for all the wrongs that white men have done to your colored children. We are firmly resolved never again to have any part in them, and to do everything in our power to prevent them. Amen."

The denunciation was a complete surprise to the student body as no previous announcements had been made. 2-19-44

"Following in the footsteps of our Lord, Jesus Christ, the Apostles taught His doctrines to all races and to all colors," said Father Heithaus. "One of their first converts was a Negro. But some people say that these doctrines do not apply to the Negro. If he is taught the religion and morality of Christ, it must be under conditions that are humiliating or financially impossible.

"Now some people say that if the Society of Jesus gives Catholic Negroes the Catholic education which the churches wishes them to have, our white students will walk out on us. 2-19-44

"Is this true? I deny it. I say it is a lie and a libel. I challenge the whole world to prove that even one of our Catholic students will desert us when we apply the principles for which Jesus Christ suffered and died.

"I will go farther and prove the opposite. I will prove it here and now."

No Color in Scholarship

At this point, Father Heithaus pointed out that the university admitted Protestants, Jews, Mormans, Mohammedans, pagans and atheists without regard for color and asked the student body if it desired that the school close the doors in the faces of fellow Catholics because of their complexion.

He referred to such schools as Oxford, Cambridge, the University of London and Sorbonne saying that those who would discriminate against races, bow in reverence before these schools, where Negroes are admitted.

"In the world of scholarship, there is neither white nor black, brown nor yellow," he asserted.

"Ignorance is the school of race prejudice," he added, "and provincialism is its tutor. Its memory is stuffed with lies and its mind is warped by emotionalism. Pride is its book and snobbery is its pen. It blinds the intellect and hardens the heart."

Much comment was made by the students immediately following mass. 2-19-44

The address was covered by the daily newspapers. The Chicago Defender correspondent was the only Negro reporter in the church.

DEPT. STORE BREAKS OLD CUSTOM

Argus — St. Louis, Mo.

9-15-44

It was interesting news to learn this week that one of our large department stores had met the request of the Citizens Civil Rights Committee by serving all people in its cafeteria regardless of race or creed.

It will be remembered that following several demonstrations by members of the Civil Rights Committee which is composed of both white and colored at three large department stores protesting that Negroes were denied cafeteria or counter services, the matter was taken up by the Mayor's Commission on Race Relations.

The results to date is, Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney, one of the "Big Three" Department Stores in our downtown section has receded from its former position and now Negroes are served in its cafeteria along with other customers without apparent consciousness on the part of anyone that it was a departure from an old custom.

We regard the opening of its Cafeteria Services to all by Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney as a definite step in the right direction toward inter-racial goodwill which is so badly needed in this community at this time. There is no doubt in our mind but that the other two stores Famous-Barr and Stix, Baer and Fuller will follow suit within a very short time.

The Citizens Civil Rights Committee is to be congratulated upon the thoughtful and intelligent way in which its members have conducted the campaign to date. The present indications are that their gains will be greatly multiplied, providing however, that wisdom continue to chart their future course.

In the meantime it is worthy of note the part which the Mayor's Commission on Race Relations under the leadership of Hon. Edwin B. Meissner has played in helping to adjust matters of this sort affecting race relations.

We have no part with those who say the commission has not accomplished anything. But we can say that the commission has given prompt attention to any matters brought before it which threatened the peaceful relations between the races. We think it remarkable how the affairs of the commission have been handled during the past year under some very difficult conditions, where diplomacy and patience played an important part. 9-15-44

We have watched with keen interest the growth and development along interracial lines of many of the members who at the beginning had false notions concerning the purpose of the commission.

Schools Need To Teach Tolerance Educators Told

Argus — St. Louis, Mo.
10-27-44

On Friday, October 13, approximately 2500 teachers were told how to eliminate tension of racial and religious prejudice. The Panel was held at Kiel auditorium with three distinguished speakers from New York who represented the National Convention of Jews and Christians. School was dismissed half-day, marking the first time for a meeting sponsored by other than one of the educational associations.

Rev. G. B. Ford stated that "Democracy will function only when we want for ourselves those things which we are willing to share with others."

"Science shows no inborn differences in intellectual capacity between the races," said Dr. E. R. Clinchy. He stated that under the same environments, all races have the same potentiality. He said he believed the best method to blot out racial and religious prejudices was through the schools.

10-27-44

Dr. Otto Klineberg explained the fact that persons are not born with racial prejudices, they acquire them through the homes and communities.

Following an open discussion, Rev. Ford criticized the churches for adjusting their programs to society rather than holding up the principles of Christ.

Mississippi Moves To Study Race Relations

Journal + Guide—Norfolk, Va.

12-9-44

By Associated Negro Press

JACKSON, Miss.—In what has been termed the most far-reaching and significant step in the history of the state, the Jackson Chamber of Commerce Tuesday announced the formation of an advisory committee on interracial problems to work with a like group of the Jackson Negro Chamber of Commerce in studying methods to improve race relations in the city.

The committee, which includes in its membership Leland Speed, Jackson's mayor-elect, who takes office on Jan. 1, is the first of its kind ever organized in Mississippi.

The action of the white chamber is the result of efforts started by the Negro Chamber of Commerce several weeks ago. Maj. W. Calvin Wells, widely known lawyer and civic leader, was named chairman of the joint committee.

COMMITTEE FORMED

The letter sent out by E. E. Laird, of the Capitol National bank, who is president of the chamber of commerce, announcing formation of the committee was as follows:

12-9-44

"Three representatives of the Negro Chamber of Commerce met with the executive committee of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce regarding important problems affecting Jackson Negroes on which they desired the help and advice of our organization.

"In the belief that a committee of interested and able representatives of the chamber of commerce could fill a real need the executive committee recommended to the board of directors that an advisory committee be authorized to meet with representatives of the Negro Chamber when important interracial problems developed.

'Your committee has a very real responsibility as well as a very real opportunity to promote better racial relations between the two races and I know you can render a real service as a member of this committee."

57b-1944 National Conference of Christians & Jews.

CONFERENCE PLANS TO EASE RACE BIAS

Times- New York, N.Y.

Christians and Jews Draw Up Program for Brotherhood Week, Beginning Today

2-20-44

A program to relieve inter-group racial and religious tensions in this city was announced yesterday by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, 381 Fourth Avenue, on the occasion of the eleventh annual observance of Brotherhood Week, which begins today and continues until Saturday.

The program, which has already been instituted and will continue throughout the year, includes the following aspects:

1. Community leaders and officers of the conference are aiding Mayor La Guardia, the Commissioner of Investigation and the Police Department in city activities and the newly formed precinct coordinating councils of the Police Department.

2. Community organizations are being asked to assume more responsibility for education for improved human relations.

3. Leaders of the conference are helping the city Superintendent of Schools develop a program of intercultural education. During Brotherhood Week city schools have arranged appropriate programs for assemblies and classes. The conference is the sponsor of an essay contest for school children on "The Re-education of German Youth for Democracy."

4. City neighborhood inter-faith groups have increased their activities and new groups are being organized.

In the observance of Brotherhood Week, the slogan for which this year is "Brotherhood or Chaos," churches, schools and community organizations throughout the country will take part. President Roosevelt, along with the Governors of many States, has called upon citizens to participate in the activities. Special radio broadcasts will be held.

Military camps and United Service Organizations units are cooperating with programs arranged for service men and women both at home and overseas. 2-20-44

For Brotherhood Week, the conference announced also a national education program in cooperation with the American Council of Education, consisting of the following three major projects:

1. A conference of national educational and religious leaders in the late spring on "Education and Religion in the American Democracy."

2. Preparation by educators of handbooks on human relations for teacher training institutions.

3. A study of textbooks now in use to introduce materials to extend good-will and understanding among religious groups.

These projects will be directed by Dr. Howard Wilson of the Harvard School of Education; Dr. George Zook, director of the American Council on Education; Herbert Seamans, director of the educational commission of the conference, and Dr. Leonard Power, educational consultant of the conference.

"Every week must become Brotherhood Week in America," Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, president of the conference, said. "If this nation is to take constructive leadership in the post-war world, there must be more good-will, understanding and cooperation among the groups which comprise the nation. 2-20-44

"Without those qualities, we can solve none of our pressing problems. With them, American democracy can solve any of its problems and take its rightful place in the society of nations. To repeat what President Roosevelt says in his endorsement of Brotherhood Week, our inescapable choice is 'Brotherhood or Chaos.'"

57b-1944

New Jersey

TOLERANCE PROGRAM PLANNED IN NEWARK

Times-New York, N.Y. 1-3-44

Racial and Religious Amity Will Be Stressed in Schools

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 2—John S. Herron, Newark Superintendent of Schools, announced tonight a classroom program emphasizing "tolerance and better understanding of other peoples and religions." He said the program, first in New Jersey to include such objectives, would begin next semester, and that local and State organizations were cooperating.

Teacher committees to review the curricula are being named and a teachers institute on the subject is scheduled for Feb. 21, the superintendent announced, adding:

"In a cosmopolitan city like Newark, with many racial and religious groups, we must stress unity between all groups. If education can't do it, nothing can. 1-3-44

"We have had very little evidence of intolerance in the schools, but we hope that through the students the program will affect the adults of the community. The schools, however, can't do it all. But our schools and our churches joining together can do much to wipe out intolerance in adults."

Mr. Herron said cooperation had been pledged by the New Jersey-eastern Pennsylvania region of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the New Jersey Goodwill Commission and the Intracultural Education Committee of Newark.

Church Warned of Laxity In War on Race Inequality

PM New York, N.Y. 11-10-44

By SHIRLEY KATZANDER

Lawrence A. Oxley, senior technical representative of the War Manpower Commission in Washington, warned clerical members of the Newark race clinic yesterday that "the church is losing its greatest opportunity" to lead . . the fight against inequality and tolerance.

Speaking at the first meeting of a two-day Clinic on Racial and Religious Relations sponsored by the Essex County Council of Churches and the Federal Council of Churches and social agencies, at the YWCA, 53 Washington St., Newark, Oxley said:

"You speak here smugly and complacently as if this area itself were Utopia. You think that because Negroes from the Negro branch of the YMCA compete with white teams in games that all is well.

"But I know, after six months of experience here as a War Manpower Commission member, the difficult time we've had to make Americans in this community accept the skills of the black people."

Oxley said that at the height of the manpower shortage it took him six months to place 600 skilled Negro women workers in a plant in the Newark area producing vital war material. 11-10-44

Oxley said the church was doing nothing now to "instill a sense of personal and community responsibility in the congregations," and that nothing could be done unless the community realized its responsibility.

"The day after a lynching," he said, "the best people gather round in the town and say it will never happen again. Don't you think it's wiser to make sure that it will never happen—at all?"

Oxley said Negroes in war plants have no seniority and that they would be fired in the first industrial cutbacks. He emphasized that skilled Negroes would be returning from fighting in the Pacific and in Europe to "communities where it has been impossible for a Negro, skilled or no, to get anything but a menial job."

Earlier Charles M. Campbell, activity secretary of the Negro YMCA in Newark, said there could be no understanding among the different racial and religious groups in America until there was "real integration in the community."

Racial Unity Week Held in Newark

People's Voice-New York, N.Y. 10-21-44

NEWARK, NJ (ANP)—School children, 30,000 strong, pledged to refrain from knowingly spreading racial and religious hatred last week as they prepare to work with churches and synagogues, labor groups, civic and luncheon clubs, movie theatre and department stores during the week of October 15. A city-wide program will be launched to help achieve greater unity between the residents of all races and religions, according to an announcement at City Hall by the mayor. 10-21-44

Unity week will be proclaimed on October 15 and citizens of Newark "of all faiths and races are to unite in the defense of our country and in the preservation of the American way of life," the mayor said.

Oxley Warns Of Church Jim Crow

Atlanta Daily World - Atlanta Ga. 11-18-44

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—That the church is doing nothing now to "instill a sense of personal and community responsibility in the congregations" was told to clerical members of the Newark Clinic on Racial and Religious Relations, sponsored by the Essex County of Churches and the Federal Council of Churches and social agencies, by Lawrence A. Oxley, senior technical representative of the War Manpower Commission last week.

"The church is losing its greatest opportunity" to lead in the fight against inequality and tolerance," he said. 11-18-44

"You speak here smugly and complacently as if this area itself were Utopia. You think that because Negroes from the Negro YMCA compete with white teams in games that all is well.

"But I know, after six months of experience here as a War Manpower Commission member," he stated, "the difficult time we've had to make Americans in this community accept the skills of the black people."

Oxley declared that at the height of the manpower shortage it took him six months to place 600 skilled Negro women workers in a plant in the Newark area producing was material.

"The day after a lynching," he said, "the best people gather round in the town and say it will never happen again. Don't you think it wiser to make sure that it will never happen—at all?"

Oxley told the meeting "that Negroes in war plants have no seniority and that they would be fired in the first industrial cutbacks. He emphasized that skilled Negroes would be returning from fighting in the Pacific and in Europe to "communities where it has been impossible for a Negro, skilled or no, to get anything but a menial job."

576-1944

These girls were chosen in a contest sponsored by the Harlem Youth Center as likely contenders for next month's Miss Subways—the girl whose face you see on subway cards. They'll have to face lots of competition, however, to win. They are: (l. to r.) Hybernia McAdoo, 18, of 251 W. 111th St., a typist for the Veterans' Administration; Mildred Harris, 18, of 1801 Seventh Ave., a Washington Irving High School student; and Elsie Newton, 23, of 207 W. 144th St., a file clerk in the Adjutant General's office at 270 Madison Ave.

Reds Back Negro Rally Featuring Mayor

World-Telegram New York, N.Y.

By FREDERICK WOLTMAN, *World-Telegram Staff Writer.*

The Negro Freedom Rally, which is featuring Mayor La Guardia and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise as its principal speakers at Madison Sq. Garden tonight, was engineered by the Communists together with "a spurious Negro labor union and certain politically-ambitious Harlemites who are using the plight of the Negroes for their own ends," it was charged today.

The allegation was made by Frank R. Crosswaith, a member of the Mayor's City Housing Authority and chairman of the Negro Labor Committee, which represents the non-Communist AFL and CIO unions with large Negro memberships.

"The legitimate trade unions among Negroes and the enlightened citizens of Harlem," he said, "see in the activities of these groups behind the rally, the sharpening of so-called race lines which is bound to produce another riot as well as bring untold harm to Negro workers."

Threats to Merchants.

New York

Mr. Crosswaith charged also that Harlem merchants have been receiving phone calls "literally threatening them with reprisals" if they failed to buy tickets to the rally or advertising space in its journal.

The rally has been ballyhooed by the Communist unions and the Communist Daily Worker which has been running news "plugs" and photographs as well as a daily advertisement since June 1.

In addition to Mayor La Guardia and Rabbi Wise, who is listed as representing the American Jewish Congress, other speakers announced are Representative Vito Marcantonio, Ben J. Davis, Jr., Communist councilman; the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., Tammany and ALP candidate for Congress, and Charles A. Collins, Communist labor official.

As part of the publicity buildup, the rally's backers picked co-winners for the title, Miss Negro Victory Worker of 1944. They induced Mayor La Guardia to receive the co-winners officially in City Hall last Monday and Newbold Morris, president of City Council, to receive them in his office on Tuesday. This gave the rally its best press to date.

Backer of Rally.

Chief backer of the rally is the Negro Labor Victory Committee which the Communists set up as a rival to Crosswaith's anti-Communist Negro Labor committee after failing to capture the latter.

Co-chairmen of the rally, which is advertised under the slogan, Pack the Garden: Back the Invasion, are former Councilman Powell, whose strongest political support comes from the Communists, and Ferdinand C. Smith, Communist state functionary and secretary of the National Maritime Union.

Another official rally backer, according to Mr. Crosswaith, who is general organizer for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, is the Harlem Labor Union, Inc.

"This alleged union," he said, "was founded by the late Abdel Hamid Souffi, known in Harlem as the Black Hitler because of his unconcealed anti-Semitic and antiwhite activities.

"Bona fide unions are not incorporated. This group has been slandering legitimate AFL and CIO unions and picketing Harlem merchants, putting pressure on them to prevent Negroes from joining white unions."

'False Impression.'

Roger Straughn, president of the Harlem Labor Union, Inc., is listed as second vice chairman of the Negro Labor Victory Committee which organized and runs the promotion for tonight's Garden affair.

Queries about tonight's rally from trade unions and merchants in Harlem, said Mr. Crosswaith, "disclosed that the false impression was deliberately given by the Communists that it's backed by our AFL-CIO group."

Among the entertainers promised for the rally are Paul Robeson, Elizabeth Bergner, Irene Baranova, J. Edward Bromberg and Duke Ellington.

Food Wise:

Russian Food Tastes Its Best On E. 14th St.

PM-New York, N.Y. 7-10-44

By BETTY DRYDEN

If you've never eaten shaslik like Mischa Kavkaz makes it, heaven can wait until you do. Imagine if you can, large bite-size pieces of lamb leg, marinated for 12 hours or more in a crock filled with wine, sliced onions, tomatoes and wedges of lemon. Then imagine a half dozen of these pieces, with alternate slices of onion and tomato broiled for just seven minutes over an open flame, and brought to you sizzling and dripping on their skewer. If imagination fails you (as it must) hie yourself away to Kavkaz' Russian Restaurant at 317 E. 14th St. just off Second Ave., and sink your teeth into one of these delectable preparations hot off Mischa's broiler.

Cosmopolitan Cook

Mischa himself is a colorful character who early in life, renounced a career as a sponge-diver to take up cooking, practicing this art in Russia, Arabia, Greece and Africa. Now his little kitchen on 14th St. is literally a melting pot for culinary secrets from afar, with special emphasis on Russian-style cooking with a few Greek dishes thrown in such as baclava and Turkish coffee.

Ruby-red borscht, made with beet strips, diced celery, cucumbers and scallions, and floating the bright green of finely chopped dill is a beautiful sight and divine eating. So too are Zwiebl Klops, and Karbenad, the one a veal steak and the other pork chops, but both more toothsome by the addition of a sauce made with mushrooms, onions and sour cream.

A dish to dream about but the recipe a close-kept secret of Mischa's is hot Sirniki served with mountains of thick sour cream. It's made with cottage cheese, moistened with eggs, sweetened with sugar and held together with a little flour, then shaped into small round cakes and fried in hot deep fat until lightly browned and hot through.

No Discrimination

These dishes, along with others equally tantalizing, are served in a charming little room bright with murals and red-checked table cloths by quiet young waitresses who appear to be just learning the business. But Mrs. Kavkaz, a friendly, comfortable person, is always on hand to keep things running smoothly and to make her guests welcome, no matter who they may be, or what their color or creed.

Altogether it's a thoroughly delightful place and prices are modest, the most expensive item, shaslik, being 95c, a la carte. There's a wide range of dishes at less and it's quite possible to have one of the best full-course meals you've ever eaten for $1.50 or less.

Although the Kavkaz have no liquor license, guests may bring their own if they want it. Parties up to 50 or 60 can be accommodated on advance notice and the cost for a complete dinner may be as low as 90c a person. Such a dinner might include borscht, pojarskie cutlets (veal and pork chopped and mixed with eggs and milk), hot vegetables or fresh salad, pie or cake a la mode, and beverage.

Hats Off!

PM-New York, N.Y.

7-25-44

Hats off today to the Rev. S. Harrington Littell, retired Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Honolulu, for pointing out in his Sunday sermon at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine that treatment of Japanese-Americans based on racial intolerance is a contradiction to democracy capable of bearing evil fruit. "The Japanese-Americans are citizens as much as you and I," Littell said. "They deserve full privileges and responsibilities without discrimination. There should be equality of opportunity regardless of race, color or religion."

NYC Schools in Tolerance Drive

Afro American 4-29-44

NEW YORK.— The board of superintendents has commenced its city-wide educational racial-tolerance campaign in an effort to immunize and impregnate against the hatred which has been developing throughout the public school system.

The campaign, based on a "Charter for Intercultural Education for New York City's Schools" by Supt. John E. Wade, will reach the pupils through a revision of the curriculum and the teachers through a series of circulars and directives.

Chief of the points treated in Dr. Wade's "charter" are the worth of people, justice as a right and not a privilege, a scientific understanding of races and culture and the dangers of prejudice.

Mass. Plan Studied

The ground work of the campaign was laid in January, when Dr. Jacob Greenberg, associate superintendent, studied the "education for democracy" program at Springfield, Mass., after an appeal by the National Conference on Christians and Jews, which is assisting in mapping out details.

Parent groups, as well as some teachers, are being reached through the Institute on Human Relations under the sponsorship of the Board of Education and the United Parents' Association.

Bronx Unity Conference Opposes Intolerance

People's Voice — New York, N.Y.

3-11-44

A large group of borough leaders in civic, labor, and religious fields, gathered in the Bronx Conference for Racial and Religious Unity, Tuesday, March 7, at the Concourse Plaza Hotel, and worked out a program to combat anti-Semitism and anti-Negro bias. The goals of the program adopted at the conference are:

- establishment of a common program of activities, sponsored by religious, labor, business, educational, and neighborhood groups, against racial and religious discrimination;
- facilities to assist existing organizations in their war on intolerance and race hatred;
- unity of all democratic forces in the Bronx to achieve these aims and widespread publication of the Conference program throughout the community.

The Conference supported the passage of national and state anti-discriminatory legislation such as the Lynch Bill in the U. S. Congress and the Hulan Jack measure to open Stuyvesant Town housing project equally to persons of all races, and creeds.

3-11-44

Roderick Stephens of the Bronx Inter-racial Conference outlined a program for business organizations to assist in building good citizenship. Mrs. Minnie Obermeier, Ass't Sup't of Schools, presented a program which would be suitable for instruction in the schools. The role of settlement houses and social service organizations in creating interracial understanding was discussed by Violet Seider of the Bronx Council of Social Welfare.

3-11-44

Other speakers from civic groups and clergymen representing each religious faith pointed out that the problem was not one concerning Jews alone, or Jews and Negroes, since recent attacks have been made in some sections against Catholic and Protestant institutions. "This problem," Councilman Michael J. Quill, who served as chairman of the Conference, stated, "is an American question that can only be solved by all of the people."

People's Voice — New York, N.Y.

8-5-44

A REAL EXPERIMENT IN DEMOCRACY. These students of many nationalities and from various sections of the country lived together—and liked it—for six weeks at Lisle, NY under sponsorship of the Lisle Fellowship of the Methodist Church. Here they are having a party at International House on Riverside Drive, following their vacation in Lisle. They testified that working and living together is the best method of breaking down racial prejudice and promoting racial harmony.

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.

Without Any Distinction Because of Color, Is the Realization of a Philanthropist's Dream

8-5-44

A PHILADELPHIA JEW; A MILLIONAIRE IN HIS OWN RIGHT; A PHILANTHROPIST WITH THE PROVERBIAL "HEART OF GOLD"—SUCH WAS OUR IMPRESSION OF N. RATHBLOTT, THE MAN WHOSE IDEALISTIC PLAN of a model town, sans color line and sans race prejudice, is rapidly becoming a beautiful reality.

The writer interviewed Mr. Rathblott and spent a quiet and instructive half hour in his company, as he vividly related to us a true-to-life story which rivals fiction. And as he talked with an undertone of sincerity lending color to each statement, we discovered that he numbers among his friends some of the most influential Negroes in the country.

And the more we talked to this little man—or rather, the more we encouraged him to talk about himself, the more he impressed us with his sincerity and with the well-founded belief that his motto in life is "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

A Picturesque Character

Our interview had to deal with N. Rathblott—the man. Speaking in a modulated voice, using precise English and injecting his own personality into everything he said, Mr. Rathblott painted a vivid word picture of his toils and struggles which ultimately brought him financial independence and placed him in the position where he could be of real service to suffering humanity.

Migrated from Russia

Mr. Rathblott turned back the curtain of time and showed himself to us 38 years ago.

8-5-44

"I came to this country from Russie 38 years ago," Mr. Rathblott began, "landing here with one five-cent piece in my pocket. Unable to speak the language used here, friendless and a member, as are your people, of an oppressed and suppressed group, I found that I had to work hard for everything I could get.

"My fortune?" he continued in reply to a query. "Well, a few words will give you the key to that. I started in junk, from there I handled pipe, became a pipe dealer; then branched into real estate—and here I am."

People are prone to mention the names of Julius Rosenwald and Rathblott in one breath, when speaking of philanthropists.

Mr. Rathblott who defines himself as a Baptist who is also a Jew, can claim membership in some of the largest Baptist associations in the world. He was elected a member of the National Baptist Convention in 1925. He was accorded membership in the Baptist Sunday School Congress. He attends Baptist conventions. The National Baptist Convention of America, Incorporated, as well as the non-incorporated Baptist Convention, and also various State Conventions, as well as the Grand Lodge of the Elks, and leading newspapers went on record as endorsing Mr. Rathblott and the MIZPAH ENTERPRISE.

"Mizpah"—Meaning Luck

And now, to the philanthropy, that part of Mr. Rathblott's chaarcter we have stressed so often heretofore in this article. After Mr. Rathblott had made his fortune in pipe, he indulged in a bit of philosophical thought with his inner self, no doubt. Here is what we imagine that conversation was like:

"Look you, Rathblott," said his inner voice, "you've wanted to do something for the oppressed races of the world since first you came to this country. Now is your opportunity."

And heeding that inner voice, he purchased some 2000 acres of land on a site called "MIZPAH," a Biblical term meaning "luck." The site was located in New Jersey, half an hour's ride from Atlantic City, N.J., and one hour's ride from Philadelphia. This acreage was sub-divided in lots 25' x 100' and 5-acre farm plots, and it was proposed to make a ble." opined others.

"A dream," said some. "Impracticable.' 'opined others.

But with the courage of his convictions, Mr. Rathblott continued. And today, thousands of the plots have been sold to Jews, to Negroes and to those whites who wanted to buy and live in a community ruled by harmony. The literature describing MIZPAH, and the enthusiastic reports of property owners and buyers, attest to the desirability of the proposition.

8-5-44

When asked as to his real reason for developing the site, Mr. Rathblott stated: "Members of your race are an oppressed group; so is the Jew. We've been persecuted and prosecuted. I wanted to build a city which would stand as a monument to me after I had gone, and could think of no better way to do the most good to the greatest number than this. The Lord gave me more than I expected, but I'm finding more pleasure and more joy in completing his plan of mine than I've experienced in all my life."

Some Real Facts

Here is a resume of some of the facts which give you the story in a nutshell:

The National Baptist Convention and the B. T. Y. P. Sunday School Congress, and the Grand Lodge of the Elks have secured large plots of ground for natonal homes. Also thousands of individual outstanding leaders from the four corners of the country have secured home sites and are cooperating in the MIZPAH ENTERPRISE MOVEMENT. Advt.

Einstein Committee At "Negro Salute" At Town Hall

The Whip — Miami, Fla.

6-17-44

By Solomon Harper

NEW YORK (Calvin's News Service) — The increasing necessity of unity between Negro and Jewish people to fight back race hatred and discrimination against minorities will be symbolized by the posthumous presentation of Scrolls in honor of Dorie Miller and Meyer Levin, Negro and Jewish heroes of World War II at the "Negro Salute to the Fighting Jews of Europe" by the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists, Inc., of which professor Albert Einstein is Honorary President at Town Hall on June 19th. Sponsors of the "Salute" will pay tribute to these two as a symbol of the many thousands of soldiers and sailors who have fallen, and of those still fighting on all battlefronts for the cause of democracy and against fascism and tyranny.

This "Salute", unprecedented in history, will demonstrate unity between the Negro and Jewish peoples in their common efforts to achieve the Four Freedoms and the New Bill of Rights as proposed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Honorary Sponsors of the affair are: Mary McLeod Bethune, Paul Robeson, Judge Hubert Delaney, Judge Jane Bolin, Judge Charles E. Toney, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Lester Granger, Langston Hughes, Richard Wright, Dr. Max Yergan, Rev. Benjamin Richardson, Assemblyman William T. Andrews, Councilman Ben J. Davis, Jr., Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack, Countee Cullen, Roi Ottley, Aubrey Pankey, Kenneth Spencer, Dr. L. D. Reddick, Charles A. Collins of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, Hazel Scott and Tdam Clayton Powell, Jr.

* * *

PM New York, N.Y. 11-12-44

Democracy note, Red Hook division: Three boys about nine, one of them a Negro, were arguing in a Brooklyn Park "I am not colored," said one lad, "I'm white."

"White's a color," said the Negro. "So is yellow, and ain't Chinamen yellow? Ain't an Indian red? Dogs have different colors, and cats and birds, too; they're all colored and they're all cats and birds and dogs."

The white lad who had protested looked puzzled and moved away across the lawn. The other two strolled after him and it wasn't five minutes before they were all playing catch.

New York

They Probe Racial Discrimination In New York State

World - Memphis, Tenn. 8-1-44

8-1-44

Four of the members of the State Temporary Commission appointed by Governor Thomas E. Dewey to study discrimination against inhabitants because of race, color, creed, and national origin and to make recommendations for the enactment of laws to eradicate the evils. The Commission has a budget for $25,000 for this study. Left to right, Dr. Alvin Johnson, Director of the New School for Social Research; The Rev. George H. Sims, Sr., Pastor Union Baptist Church, New York City; Dr. Edmund E. Day, president Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and Dr. C. B. Powell, publisher, New York Amsterdam News and member New York State Athletic Commission.

Young People Work To Make True Democracy A Reality

Amsterdam News - New York, N.Y. 5-27-44

By CONSTANCE CURTIS

"Young people do not want or need to be talked to about the problems of the world or of their community. Rather, they want to talk themselves", according to Mrs. Sabra Holbrook, who heads the "Youthbuilders Clubs" within New York's school system.

Working from such a belief, under the skillful guidance of Mrs. Holbrook, the Youthbuilders have grown from a single club, begun in a high school within the city six years ago, into an organization comprising 157 clubs. They are all within New York schools, and each club is made up of young people eager to talk, and eager to do something about the problems which confront them as the future citizens of their country.

Occassionally the Youthbuilders break into the newspapers, but most of their work is of the less sensational and more enduring kind. They are building a record of jobs well done which can already shame many of their elders. 5-27-44

Recently, at a high school here, Miss Hazel Scott caused a near riot among the students when she came to eat lunch with a group of them. Appreciative whistles from the boys and looks of admiration from the girls were only a climax to a campaign that had been put on by the Youthbuilders within the school.

Voluntary Segregation

In that same high school, not many months ago, pupils divided themselves in the lunchroom into little segregated units. Not through any real prejudice but merely from habit. Negroes sat with Negroes, Catholics with Catholics, Jews with Jews. They didn't think that it was segregation, it was just the "usual things."

During this time, the Youthbuilders in the school launched into a discussion of segregation as it existed in the nation. Slowly, through the skilled questioning of their teacher-leader they decided that they had a fine example of segregation within their own lunchroom. What to do about it? They would set up an "honor table", inviting first school leaders and honor students. Later other pupils they thought merited an invitation were included. Bids to lunch for a week at the table were sought because it was more attractive than the ordinary ones—and one of the mothers of a student saw to it that home baked cakes were present there at least twice a week. The students didn't notice that it was one of the few interracial tables in the lunchroom. 5-27-44

Each week, five new guests were invited to sit there, and the five who left the table often sat together elsewhere in the room. Jewish and Negro girls who had eaten together continued to. Catholics and Negroes and Jews all found that they had interests in common and that they didn't need an invitation to sit down and talk and eat together.

That particular high school is overcoming segregation without the participants in the drama even realizing what is going on. The Youthbuilders had added another victory to their list.

Teachers Are Trained

In many ways this incident is typical of the way in which the organization works. Mrs. Holbrook personally trains each teacher who heads a club. There they are taught not to tell the children things, but to let young people "talk it out". Most often, through intelligent questioning, they will arrive at conclusions which you could not have convinced them of had they simply been told them.

Teacher-leaders are told to let ideas come from the group, never to tell the children what to discuss. They are warned not to rush thought but to let it come naturally from discussion. Facts to support ideas are not gotten from encyclopedias but from people who are experts in their fields, or from newsreels and the radio. Usually the problems brought up are large ones, and only slowly do the young people work down to their own community, or their own school—but they get there sooner or later. 5-27-44

For example, a discussion of "How Race Riots Can Be Stopped" ended in a pageant in the school auditorium in which "Americans All," written, played and directed by school talent, was presented. At the first meeting it was unanimously decided that race rioting could be stopped by "keeping Negroes within a state to themselves, isolating them from other people." After talks with such people as Ann Hedgeman and Judge Hubert T. Delany, trips to OPA offices to check high prices of food and rent in Negro districts, and some close looks at Negro history and culture this idea was changed. The pageant was given to tell other young folk some of the things they had learned in their research.

In these ways, and countless others, Mrs. Holbrook is seeing to it that her Youthbuilders grow into intelligent young pepole. 5-27-44

They are not only learning many things themselves, but they are passing much of this learning on to their classmates and to their parents. They can be heard each Friday at 4:30 in a radio program, "Let's Learn Together", working out the things which are problems to them, and to their parents.

"A superficial standard of social relationships (such as judgment of a person because of his skin color) is one of the appalling things which children are learning and accepting without question", Mrs. Holbrook said. "They are learning it within the home and they are not taught otherwise within the school."

In many ways the Youthbuilders, and Mrs. Holbrook, are fighting against this and are doing a job that is remarkable.

PRACTICE OF IDEALS CALLED BASIC NEED

Times - New York, N.Y. 10-22-44

Program of Youth Builders in Schools Cited as Way to Make Democracy Real

To make democracy real in this country, its ideals must be practiced in the home, in the school and in the every-day actions of the ordinary citizen, speakers declared yesterday at a Youthbuilders luncheon in honor of New York City school teachers in the Town Hall Club. Intolerance and racial bigotry were decried.

Youthbuilders, a voluntary service organization founded by Mrs. Sabra Holbrook and now working in cooperation with the Board of Education, has established units in various elementary and junior high schools of the city. The boys and girls participate in citizenship programs and under the guidance of their teachers try to practice the tenets of democracy taught.

The work of Youthbuilders received the praise of the speakers, including Newbold Morris, President of the City Council; Stephen S. Jackson, former Justice of the New York Domestic Relations Court; Mrs. Edith Alexander, associate director, Mayor's Unity Committee; Dr. Elias Lieberman, Associate Superintendent of Schools, and Frank Kingdon, radio commentator. 10-22-44

"Youthbuilders is an attempt to bring about a movement where the children themselves determine moral values and set the standards," Mr. Morris declared. This kind of program requires guidance, vision, experience and endless patience. To get permanent peace it will be necessary to go deep down into the every-day lives of individuals. It is not something that can be handed down from on high, from lofty statements issued by world leaders."

Mr. Jackson, who retired from the bench on Monday, declared that hatred and prejudice against an individual because of race or national origin was an "ugly blemish" on democracy here. During the nine years that he served in the Children's Court, he said, 50,000 hearings involving children's problems passed through his hands. These youngsters had developed a feeling that they "just didn't belong, that they were on one side of the fence and society on the other." That attitude must be corrected in the interest of better democracy, he held. 10-22-44

"Democracy cannot exist in a static, academic status," he added. "It exists in the hearts and minds of the people who comprise that community. When it ceases to be that it becomes atrophied and dead. Democracy does not continue by itself, it must be nurtured and protected with all the delicacy given to a plant or flower.

"Through knowledge the cancer of discrimination that is threatening our democracy can be eliminated. It will be necessary to get the help of youngsters of varying groups working together toward a single objective."

Dr. Lieberman told the teachers that it was important for education to help students work and play together and understand each other. He observed that "we need Youthbuilders groups to teach children through open discussions to help themselves and to help others." To a large extent, he held, the future of democracy would depend upon how well youth could be taught to live with each other and

to understand each other's problems.

10-22-44

Calling the Youthbuilders group "an attempt at practical democracy," Mrs. Alexander asserted that children who worked together would get better results than if they went on a "slumming tour" to see the seamy side of society. Mr. Kingdon, who served as chairman, declared that the work in citizenship training was the most useful and far-reaching aspect of the classroom program that could be attempted in the schools today.

Pursuit Of Democracy

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

New York City School System Joins in Program To Eradicate Prejudices

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

10-14-44

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

THE New York City school system announced last week that it has revised and extended its program to combat racial and religious prejudices among the city's children. Changes are planned in content and method of curricula, both for student and teacher training. The superintendent of schools also has appointed an Advisory Committee on Human Relations consisting of 15 representatives of school and civic organizations which will advise on techniques for co-ordinating the school program with that of the community.

Miss McKenzie

10-14-44

Informed sources state that this action is an outgrowth in part of a vigorous pre-democratic effort to combat the Christian Front influence in the New York schools. Anti-Semitic attitudes and discriminatory treatment of Jewish pupils are known to have been prevalent among many teachers during recent terms. One of the most significant developments of the new program calls for "careful study of candidates for teaching license to determine whether or not their social attitudes are appropriate for service of teachers of heterogeneous American groups."

WASHINGTON HAD TIMID DISCUSSION

Although New York's fight against bias gives promise of broader scope than most undertaken so far, it is not the first of such curriculum revisions in city school systems. The Springfield, Mass., program, now widely referred to by educators as the Springfield plan, is a recognized pioneer in conscious utilization of the classroom as a transmitter of democratic cultural concepts. Notable among the other cities which have undertaken to correct the disparity between what the culture professes to be and what it teaches its children are Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Cleveland. Last year, even Washington, D. C., which has a segregated school system, began some timid discussions in curriculum planning committees about text-book and other changes which might produce more acceptable social attitudes among the future citizens of the capital of our democracy.

10-14-44

WE should look upon these developments with more than casual interest. They are occurring in an area where there will be less resistance than in any field of social action. The so-called gradualists in race relations advise a cautious, long-time approach to these matters based on "education." Even the most rabid racialist may be mollified by assurances that a contemplated activity by a Government agency, a private organization or an individual is merely "educational." Apparently, these adults are willing to permit their children to assimilate the painful truths which they themselves cannot face. If we could take what they say literally and act accordingly, the future for racial and religious tolerance in America is very bright. One or two generations of educational gradualism would do the trick. Russia demonstrated by means of a vigorous, highly-integrated educational plan that racial prejudice can be eradicated from a people in one generation.

NEGROES SHOULD JOIN IN PROGRAM

10-14-44

In fostering the expansion of curriculum reorientation, Negroes should seek membership on planning and advisory committees, both as teachers in the educational system and as representatives of the affected community. They should see that the changes made are in line with the excellent guidance to be had from cultural anthropologists, sociologists and psychologists on the process of acculturation. They must realize that no matter how fine and scientific the school program may be, it must be translated into community living to leave a lasting and effective result in the children it seeks to indoctrinate. Thus, parents, the home, the Church, recreational facilities—all must be brought into the orbit of new influences.

10-14-44

SUCH slow, quiet, but profoundly important work may go on unnoticed by the demagogues. Their attention can always be diverted by radical leaders who demand everything and at once, and who profess to disdain any solution but their own while secretly applauding such developments. For who among us does not know that there are more ways than one to skin a cat, who will deny that the inculcation of democratic ideals in America's children is one of the slickest?

Columbia U. Has Race Relations Course

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

8-12-44

NEW YORK —(ANP)— The importance of improving inter-racial and group relations in this country during the post war period is stressed in a summer institute course being offered by the New York School of Social Work of Columbia University. The institute, "Social Work and Cultural Conflicts," is being conducted under the supervision of Miss Mary E. Hurlbut, professor of cultural studies.

Leaders of various public, private and governmental institutions have already given lectures in this institute. Some of the speakers have been Mrs. C. N. Newbern, personnel worker, War Department, Washington, D. C.; Miss Irma Thurman, Community Service Society of New York; Miss Charlotte Owen, former director of the Stanford Council of Social Agencies, and Malcolm Martin, of the public welfare department of Brooklyn.

Also Jules Cohen, director of the Brooklyn Jewish Community Council; Hope Stevens, legal counsel for the Negro Labor Victory Committee; and Miss Esther Briesemeister, field secretary for the national board of the YWCA.

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier of Howard University has been on the visiting faculty for two terms during the past year.

Governor Dewey's Proposal For Commission To Study Racial, Religious Strife, Enacted

Age — New York, N.Y.

3-25-44

ALBANY, N. Y. — In a special message to the Legislature, Governor Thomas E. Dewey on Friday recommended that all legislation designed to combat racial and religious discrimination be side-tracked this year, pending a 12-month study of the problem by a joint legislative commission.

Accompaning the Governor's message was a copy of his proposal, in bill form, for creation of a 23-member commission, to serve without pay and to be financed by a $25,000 appropriation to make the study.

"There have been many well intended proposals introduced in this session of the Legislature seeking to achieve these ends, particularly including a bill proposd by the Governor's Committee on Discrimination in Employment," the Dewey message said.

"With the principles of this bill, I am thoroughly in accord. As it happens, these various proposals are unrelated to each other. Many are difficult of administration and there appears to be the widest divergence of opinion concerning them, even among those most directly interested......Irrespective of your action on individual bills, it is my hope that we can study all of the legislation previously enacted and now proposed, to the end that an integrated program can be achieved, aimed at the elimination of racial and religious discrimination in our society."

3-25-44

The Dewey bill provides for a committee of 15 appointees by himself, plus three Senators and five Assemblymen. Before the Legislature adjourned, it was passed by both Houses.

To Honor Teacher At Boro Dinner

People's Voice

A Testimonial Dinner "in recognition of her contribution to national unity in Brownsville-East New York" will be held in honor of Miss Rae Glauber on Saturday night, December 9, at the Parkway Banquet Halls, 1638 Pitkin av, Brooklyn. Sponsors of the dinner are the Brownsville-East New York Women's Non-Partisan Committee for Civic Rights and a committee of 100 citizens, including clergymen of all faiths, Negro and white. One of the honorary chairmen is Congressman Emanuel Celler.

MISS RAE GLAUBER

Rae Glauber, a public school teacher, has been a leader in inter-racial activities in her community for the past three years. Starting with the formation of an Anti-Poll Tax Committee of which she is secretary, she has organized two Good-Will Dinners at the time of the Detroit riots. A greater number of Negro people participated in these dinners than in any previous community action. She also participated in the Brownsville Negro Freedom Rally held in 1943 at the Premier Palace, in the Interracial Good-Will Youth Festival held at the Pitkin Theatre, in the rally with "The Negro Soldier" at the I.W.O.

12-2-44

During the registration campaign she and her committee covered nine churches. Miss Glauber is co-chairman of the Non-Partisan Women's Committee under whose auspices Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt spoke on Sept. 28 at the Parkway Theatre. Describing this event, Mrs. Sara Greene, 61-year-old church worker said: "The Jewish women have given me the greatest honor of my life, for they had me speak at the meeting with Mrs. Roosevelt."

Miss Glauber was instrumental in organizing a meeting at which Vice-President Wallace and Congressman Clayton Powell spoke, entitled "The Roosevelt Record and the Negro People," arranged as part of the tour of Brooklyn which People's Voice in cooperation with the National Democratic Committee sponsored.

57b-1944

New York

Amityville High School Gets 'A' On Play for Race Friendship

Daily Worker-New York, N.Y.

By Lola Paine
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

AMITYVILLE, N. Y., March 5.—Every school kid, parent and teacher can be proud of what happened in Amityville.

The scene was the High School auditorium. The occasion was a simple little skit about discrimination. The result? Five hundred Negro and white children, every one of them wide-eyed, learned what it takes to be an American.

"I want you to watch this play closely and think about it carefully," Principal E. Seelye Dayton told them on Friday.

"Next week I'm going to come around to your classes and ask you what you learned." Then the play began.

On the stage three young boys, Negro, Jewish and Catholic, were playing marbles until a bully came in. He told the white kids not to play with the Negro boy. Then he pushed the Negro boy away. After that, he told the Catholic kid not to play with the Jewish boy. Finally only the Catholic boy was left, and the bully started to fight with him. A sailor who was sitting nearby had seen all of this. When the bully left, the sailor called the kids together and told them that this bully was like Hitler, dividing up the people and making kids and countries hate one another. 3-6-44

KIDS GOT THE POINT

We won't reveal what happens at the end. Suffice it to say that these school children got the point. There won't be any minority trouble in Amityville with this kind of educational approach.

Significant about the whole thing is that 22 per cent of the youngsters in this grade school are Negro. David Hicks, 12, who played the part of the Negro boy, said he liked the play and liked being in it. So did Maurice Sander, 13, the Jewish boy. He hates Hitler and he has two brothers fighting him.

The skit, called Divide and Conquer, was written by Bob Russell and Allan Sloane, members of the Music War Committee. How it came to be written is a story in itself.

HOW IT STARTED

Bob Russell's little daughter came home crying one day, saying that she had been called a "dirty Jew." Her father and Mr. Sloane, incensed at this incident, wrote the play, feeling that it would help children to understand that nobody is free unless everybody is free.

School authorities in Amityville have introduced something new and important in anti-fascist education. This kind of school program can serve as a model for other schools. In fact, other groups are already interested in it.

When the sailor said that it didn't make any difference to Hitler if people were red, black, white or yellow, the kids on the stage and their classmates in the auditorium went for it in a big way. 3-6-44

That's the way most kids would react if they were given a chance. Amityville was the first to present this play. It has reason to be proud.

Here are Amityville's grade school children (top), singing God Bless America in the high school auditorium. This scene occurred after they had applauded the anti-fascist skit, "Divide and Conquer," which was performed by their classmates.

The sailor (above), explains to the kids that nobody is better than anybody else, that all of them are Americans. He tells them that the Nazis lie about the Jews, the Negroes and the Catholics. "So Hitler gets everybody fighting everybody else and he takes over and becomes the head man?" one of the boys asks. 3-6-44

Bob Russell (left), who, with Allan Sloane, wrote the skit, is the composer of the popular song, "Brazil." He collaborated with Duke Ellington on another favorite, "Don't Get Around Much Anymore."

School Official Urges War on Race Hatred

Daily Worker, N.Y.
2-21-44

By Eugene Gordon

Dr. Jacob Greenberg, associate superintendent of schools in charge of personnel, principal speaker at a Teachers Union mass meeting in Manhattan Center yesterday submitted a proposal, supplementing one by the union, to combat bigotry.

Dr. Jacob Greenberg, criticizing the tendency of some teachers to assume a do-nothing attitude toward anti-minority manifestations said they must not believe that bigotry and intolerance would disappear of themselves.

"Liberty is not won once and for all time," he said. "It must be repeatedly reestablished."

SUBMITS PROPOSALS

He proposed that the teachers:

1. Be alert and bring conflicts into the open for discussion and solution.

2. Work not only for minorities but for improved social and economic conditions embracing everybody.

3. Inculcate right ideals and conduct in all pupils.

4. Enlarge the program of intercultural education.

5. Jointly, with the rest of the community, take action "as soon as soon as the ugly head of race-hate shows itself."

6. Expose all individuals of divisive tendencies, exposing such persons and eradicting them from the school system. 2-21-44

"There is no place in our schools for fascist teachers," Dr. Greenberg declared. "I have confidence in the American people, whose ideals, after all, are based on the Bill of Rights."

The Teachers Union proposed:

1. That the Board of Education issue a statement making clear to every teacher and supervisor that: (a) he is to do everything in his

power to promote understanding and equal treatment of all minority groups; (b) he is to refrain scrupulously from displaying or encouraging prejudice by any word or deed; (c) he is accountable to the Board for reporting to the proper authorities and dealing with all anti-minority activities; (d) he need not fear reprisals of any kind because of the performance of this duty; (e) he is to consider the above instructions mandatory and not optional.

2. That provisions be made for educating teachers to a thorough understanding of the scientific, social and political background of racial and minority problems through: *2-21-44*

A STUDENT PROGRAM

3. That a complete program of curricular and extra-curricular activity be planned for students through:

4. That the schools cooperate with the community by: (a) working with neighborhood anti-discrimination committees where they exist; (b) working with priests, ministers, rabbis, civic and trade-union leaders to set up such committees where they do not exist; (c) making school facilities available for meetings, social affairs, and forums run for the purpose of uniting all groups in the community.

5. That the Board be prompt in investigating teachers charged with anti-Semitic or other anti-minority activity; that teachers be cleared if found innocent or punished by dismissal if found guilty.

The meeting adopted a resolution calling upon the Board of Education and the Board of Superintendents to introduce "a program of education for teachers and students on all levels of the school system" and urging serious consideration of the program proposed by the Union. *2-21-44*

Other speakers included Miss Milly Brandt, member of the Commission on Law and Legislation, American Jewish Congress; Henrietta Buckmaster, author of "Let My People Go"; Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, president, Brooklyn Interracial Assembly; Rev. William Howard Melish, chairman, Department of Christian Social Relations, Episcopal Diocese of Long Island.

Dr. Bella V. Dodd, legislative representative, Teachers Union, presided.

Can Lick Race Hatred--Here Are 2 Assemblymen Trying Hard

Daily Worker- New York, N.Y.

2-19-44

By Eugene Gordon

Hulan A. Jack and William T. Andrews, the Negro Assemblymen are leading the fight at Albany to outlaw racist practices in New York.

New York is recognized by the Negro people throughout the union as having the most progressive legislation. If this legislation is amended, as Jack and Andrews are trying to amend it, so it will work more effectively, it can become a model for all the other states.

"We've got most of the laws we need against discrimination in this state," Andrews said in an interview. "What we've got to do now is make these laws work."

LAWS CAN HELP

Jack agrees with people who say that laws alone won't cure the evil in men's hearts.

"But laws can curb men's tendency to express this evil in overt acts against their fellows."

Each man has a favorite among the many bills he has introduced in the Assembly. *2-19-44*

"I think my State Guard bill is the most important," Andrews said. "It provides that no New York Guard unit shall hereafter be created or maintained which is composed of or restricted to men of a particular race, color or religion, and prohibits discrimination in commissioning and appointing officers."

Such a law would help to break down the artifical barriers between Negro and white young men of Army age — young men who entered the Guard, in peacetime, say, instead of the Army. It would serve to bring about the kind of social fellowship essential to interracial harmony.

Mr. Andrews has a pile of other bills in committee in Albany: No. 80, which seeks to stop discrimination against Negro or Jewish civil service eligibles; and No. 79, which would make it a misdemeanor "for a person controlling appointments under civil service or any public utility to discriminate in employment because of race, color or religion."

STATE FEPC

Mr. Jack's favorite bills and resolutions, among the half dozen or more he has introduced in the Assembly, include one which would fix a minimum wage standard for domestic workers and minors and another for establishing a State Board of Fair Employment Practice "for the prevention of discrimination in defense industries. . . ."

The latter bill provides for setting up a board of five, to be appointed by the Governor, "by and with the consent of the Senate," to receive and investigate complaints of discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin. It would supplement the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee. *2-19-44*

The Jack bill on "Stuyvesant Town" is undoubtedly one of the most popular with the people. It would so amend Chapter 845 of the Laws of 1942 as to make it illegel to select tenants on the basis of race creed or color in housing supported out of public funds. The law, as amended, would state specifically that **"no discrimination will be exercised against any person desiring to become a tenant in such a project on the ground of race, creed or color."**

Progressives throughout the United States are watching New York's Assembly and cheering its Negro lawmakers. The people of New York, however, can do more than cheer. They can write to their Assemblyman and to the Governor demanding that these bills become laws of the State of New York.

Assembly OK's Bill Against Race Hatred

Daily Worker- New York, N.Y.

By Max Gordon
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—The Assembly completed action today on the Heller-Crews Bill against desecration of cemeteries and places of worship. This is the first measure flowing out of recent anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic outrages in New York City, to pass both houses of the Legislature.

Introduced by Senator Louis Heller, Democrat, and Assemblyman Robert Crews, Republican, both of Brooklyn, the bill provides for stiff penalties against such desecration.

It now goes to the Governor for his signature. *3-9-44*

Meanwhile, no action has been taken on three other major pieces of anti-discrimination legislation now reposing in respective Senate and Assembly Committees.

Both Senator William F. Condon, Westchester Republican who heads the committee on labor and industry, and Assemblyman Crews insist that their bill providing for a permanent state fair employment practice committee would have a fair chance of passage if there were strong public support registered for it. They complain that to-date that public support has not been forthcoming.

Senator Condon has repeatedly said that he would call a public hearing on the bill if leaders in the fight against discrimination should ask him for it. Today he said that that request has not yet been made, at least to him. *3-9-44*

PUBLIC RESPONSE URGED

It is felt here that unless both Senator Condon and Assemblyman Crews are appraised of the large public support that exists for a permanent FEPC, they will be unable to take action on their measure, which was drawn up by the American-Jewish Congress. Legislative procedure requires that they be able to demonstrate that there is this public support in order to get results.

The Hulan Jack bill to bar discrimination in public housing projects aided by public funds is languishing in the Rules Committee of the Assembly, headed by Speaker Oswald D. Heck. Here, too, public response will be an important factor in the ultimate fate of the measure at the hands of the committee. Should the Rules Committee fail to report the bill favorably, Assemblyman Jack has served notice that he will move to discharge on the floor of the Assembly. In that case the vote of the members will depend a good deal on public reaction.

The Wicks-Steingut bill barring race hatred propaganda is also stuck in the Rules Committee of the Assembly and the Senate Codes Committee. *3-9-44*

The latter committee is headed by Senator Walter J. Mahoney, Buffalo Republican.

The Assembly today passed unanimously the Olliffe bill to abolish the substitute teacher evil for the future. The bill, supported by all teacher groups and introduced by Assemblyman Lewis Olliffe, Brooklyn Republican - ALPER, provides that in the future no substitute licenses are to be issued except on a temporary basis for less than one term.

Another major substitute teachers measure, introduced by Eugene Bannigan, Brooklyn Democrat which furnishes procedure whereby present substitutes with three years teaching experience may be made regulars, was amended today in the Assembly to meet objections from the teachers guild (AFL) and the Joint Teachers Organizations. The CIO Teachers Union of the State, County and Municipal Workers, sponsored the bill. In its amended form it calls for a closed written examination for substitute teachers, with credit given for experience and forty per cent needed to pass. It may come up tomorrow.

Youth Council Protests: Jimcro of Harlem Group

The Peoples Voice New York N.Y. 11-25-44

When the Interdenominational Christian Youth Council, an interracial group composed of youth councils from Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Jamaica met recently to discuss **Interracial Fellowship in Action**, both Negro and white delegates sharply protested the request of the Harlem Christian Youth Council to meet as a separate group to discuss their problems alone.

The Council held that the suggestion could only result in complete confusion of area plans and consequently the segregation of twenty or more Negro youth in a separate group. The organization continued the discussion on last Thursday in a meeting at the Fifth Ave. Presbyterian Church.

57b-1944 New York

Good Will Chorus Sings Out Against Hate

PM-New York, N.Y.
1-19-44

By EVELYN SEELEY

They started to "sing away the smear" on Bedford-Stuyvesant last night at the Open Door Community Center, 482 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn.

A hundred or more boys and girls, the beginnings of the "Goodwill Inter-racial Chorus" that will sing 500-strong at Madison Square Garden Mar. 2, swung out on the job of rising above and erasing the damage and humiliation the August Grand Jury's smear visited on this community. 1-19-44

"Swing out now," shouts Mrs. Willa Saunders Jones, famous choral director, who last year led 1500 voices at the National Baptist Convention, attended by 40,000 Negroes in Chicago.

"Swing right out of here," she implores, her face lit up and compelling. The kids swing low, sweet char—ee-uh-uh-t, right out past the streets allegedly so spectacular with vice and crime and into the dark distance.

"Let it ride," calls Mrs. Jones. "Make it sound like one big gorgeous pipe organ."

'Sing Out the Hate!'

Dr. Thomas S. Harten, pastor of the Holy Trinity Church and Community Center director, said: "You youngsters will sing for good will between the races; you're going to sing the hate right out of those prejudiced hearts."

Mrs. Shirley Graham, who works with Bedford-Stuyvesant youth here from morning till midnight, explained it this way:

"We want to lift them up, enlarge their horizon beyond this humiliation of being called bad and vicious, make them sing for the glory of their race. If, out of Bedford-Stuyvesant, we can get 500 young people to sing at Madison Square Garden, what will the papers say then?" 1-19-44

Charles Keller, probation officer of the Kings County Court, said: "This chorus will answer the smear of those who condemn youth. It will express the hope of the young Negro in America."

Throughout the center, a remarkable old mansion formerly used by the Moose Lodge, the practical business behind these fine words went on. All kinds of boys and girls were here, bowling, playing games, holding meetings, singing. This was no Sunday School crowd, but a cross-section—boys in overalls, just through work, boys in ...cy zoot suits; plain girls and glamor girls. Some of the "most talented and best kids in the whole city" and some who could become "talented" and "best."

The center rang with noise:

"They come in here, jostling and a-whoopin' and a-hollerin'," Dr. Harten said. "Mr. Gibbons here wants to take this whoopin' and hollerin' and turn it to good use."

Ira Gibbons, who works with delinquents at the Wiltwick School for Boys at Esopus, N. Y., puts in hard evenings here with the boys who need it most. "They're dying for a place to go," he said. "Here it is."

'Better Than Craps'

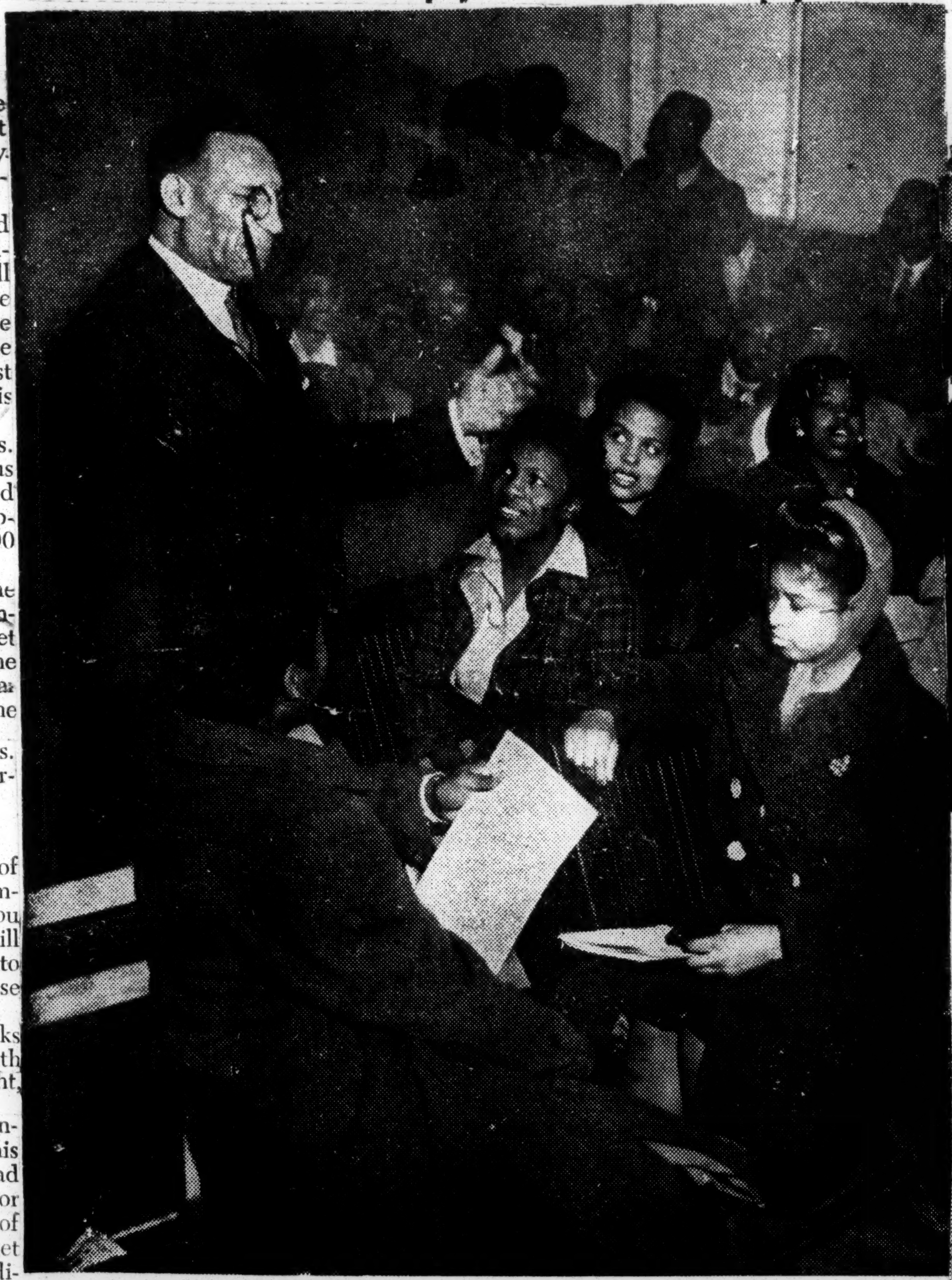
One big fellow came up and told him, "Mister, last year I hung around and played craps under the arc light. Boy, was it cold out there!"

Mrs. Graham, who's a combination mother, probation officer and kindergarten teacher, watched the boys who came in one after another like a chain, sat together and volunteered in blocks for games. She asked these gang members to bring in their leaders, then she asked the leaders to bring their gangs. "You've got something there, boss," they said.

"The first time some of them came, they like to tear the place up," Mrs. Graham said. "Their leaders got right after them. 'What's the matter?' they said. 'Don't you like it here?' They calmed right down."

The roar, she says, is getting harnessed into channels of children's choice—from active games to sewing circles. 1-19-44

"You know, you can't label these kids either 'bad' or 'good,'" said Mrs. Graham. "Some of them are tough, that's all. They figured they had to be. They don't have to be tough here to get what they want. They can quit fighting and enjoy themselves."



Dr. Thomas S. Harten, Community Center director, addresses the group. He appealed to them to "sing the hate right out of those prejudiced hearts."

Thelma Cotten, 16, tries out for the chorus that will sing Mar. 2.

Another aspirant for the chorus gives out at the Open Door center.

More on Segregation

PM-New York, N.Y. 1-20-44

Dear Editor:

I have always been amazed at the subtle segregation, a la North, in the schools of New York and New Jersey. I hope that the Negro press will follow your example and encourage its readers to break down this segregated pattern of which they might also be a partner.

From the point of view of techniques, the plan outlined for the Music and Arts High School might be a little artificial and awkward; but as a beginning measure it deserves the heartiest applause and support.

MRS. ADELAIDE CROMWELL HILL
Executive Secretary
Englewood Urban League, Inc.
Englewood

1-20-44

I thought you would be interested to know that I have written the Social Studies Club of the High School of Music and Art congratulating them on the fact that they are making a real contribution to practical democracy at work in their effort to end segregation in the dining room of the school.

It is my feeling that the young people are to be congratulated for seeing further ahead than some adults do in that they are doing something active about a condition of which neither the colored nor the white students feel proud.

I desire to congratulate PM because of the article that appeared. I hope that other high schools will follow the lead of the High School of Music and Art.

JUSTICE HUBERT T. DELANY
New York

1-14-44

Mrs. Willa Saunders Jones, well-known choral director, leads the group in song.
Photos by Wilbert H. Blanche, PM

Dr. Shuster Spells It Right Out.

World-Telegram - New York, N.Y.

In flatly warning his teaching staff that he will bring charges against any member thereof who uses classroom propaganda to spread subversive doctrine or stir up race prejudice, Dr. George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College, shows, we think, a timely sense of responsibility and also sets an excellent example for other executives in the field of public education. 2-16-44

Moreover, Dr. Shuster does not hesitate to be specific as to the kind of propaganda he means. His "demonstrable misconduct" list for teachers includes:

Asserting that the Jewish race is "inferior and unassimilable"; that the Papacy and all Catholics are "at heart advocates of Nazism and Fascism"; that the Negro is an inferior being who can "legitimately be discriminated against"; that the Russian system of government and the Russian ideology are superior to our own; that this war was "wished on" the American people and "ought not to be supported."

These specimens are current and straight to the point. Most of us have encountered them and others like them. "Free speech" is constantly invoked to justify them. 2-16-44

But no loyal, tolerant American, we think, can fail to denounce this kind of "free speech" when he finds it injected into teaching in classrooms where young Americans are being educated, at great public expense, supposedly to become good American citizens.

Dr. Shuster says "the Board of Higher Education has definitely gone on record against propaganda of this kind."

Better than "going on record"—and it took sharp prodding from the Rapp-Coudert Committee to get the board "going" at all—would be for the B. of H. E. publicly to approve Dr. Shuster's specifications of "demonstrable misconduct" and make them compelling for every college and faculty under its jurisdiction.

West Siders Resolve Race Hatred Must Go

Daily Worker - New York, N.Y. 1-21-44

By Bill Mardo

Audible expressions of shock and anger filled the packed room when Mr. Nat Hirsch, a Jewish resident of upper Manhattan, described the beatings his 10-year old son had received at some hoodlum's hands.

And then the audience stilled as Mr. Hirsch quietly said:

"In two days, I am entering the army. You people at home have an obligation to every man in the services. It's your job to insure that we come home to a land that is still free to all of us."

If the spirit expressed by the 300 people at the Protest Meeting Against Anti-Semitism, sponsored by the 7th-9th and 11th AD's of the American Labor Party at the West 85th St. Clubhouse on Wednesday night is any indication, Hitler's hoodlums in Manhattan are in for a rough time!

The audience was deeply stirred to action by the words of Lisa Sergio, female commentator over WQXR. Her crisp, carefully ennuciated words cracking like a whip, she stressed:

"We must openly fight back at every sign of racial outbursts. Instead of being passive, we must throw the public spotlight on the anti-Semites and unitedly defeat them." 1-21-44

And the people were moved to action by the words of Judge Francis E. Rivers, Negro Justice of the New York City Court:

"The eyes of America are on New York. We are known to be the most progressive city in the country. By our actions in ridding Manhattan of anti-Semitism, we will spur the fight everywhere."

Rabbi Max Felshin, of the Radio City Synagogue, evoked much applause by gravely noting:

"Anti-Semitism is nothing new. Tyrants have practiced it since time immemorial. Why, even the gang leader's name hasn't changed much. 4,000 years ago he was called the Pharoh. Today it's the Fuehrer."

Chairman Eugene P. Connolly lauded the trade union's fight against discrimination as he introduced Joseph Kehoe, the Organizational Director of the American Communications Association, CIO:

"It will take more than just the trade unions to break anti-Semitism," Mr. Kehoe reminded. "This is everyone's fight—and we've all got to put pressure on responsible officials."

Winding up the meeting, Reverend Richard Morford, state chairman of the United Christian Council for Democracy, aptly expressed the sentiments of the audience:

"I have renewed confidence because we are beginning to show that we are an angry people, prepared to take constructive action against fascism." 1-21-44

The meeting unanimously endorsed resolutions urging the passage of the Lynch Bill to bar race-hate literature from the mails; passage on H. R. 7, making the FEPC a permanent agency. A petition to be distributed throughout the neighborhood demanding the ouster of Patrollman Drew.

Chapters of the Jewish Peoples Committee are also circulating petitions calling for the dismissal of Drew. Abraham Berknoff, Chairman of the Committee said yesterday:

"Patrollman Drew is a symbol of fascism in uniform."

Sponsored by the CIO Community Council of the 6th AD in Kings, a public rally at Benson Manor in Brooklyn last night also demanded Drew's dismissal from the Police Force.

National War On Race Bias

PM - New York, N.Y. 5-24-44

Katherine F. Lenroot, Director of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Labor Dept., said today that the Bureau was actively working on a national training program on racial attitudes of people who work with children.

Miss Lenroot

Miss Lenroot, speaking at the Wartime Conference of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, at the Pennsylvania Hotel, said:

"Racial tensions have been heightened in some communities as a result of wartime migration and wartime pressures. America must find a way in which children of all races may be assured freedom to develop their full capacities, without humiliation, ostracism or other forms of social injustice.

"The difficult problem of relations between Negro and white families is something which should compel our constant attention and effort while we are fighting a war for human freedom. It will need our vigilance when that war is won.

"Recently the Children's Bureau and the Commission on Children in Wartime held a conference of Negro and white leaders to consider how services could be made fully available to Negro children, and how Negro leadership could participate more completely in planning and carrying out these services. 5-24-44

"Among other recommendations of this conference was one that the Children's Bureau, collaborating with other agencies, concern itself immediately with a training program on racial attitudes for people who work with children."

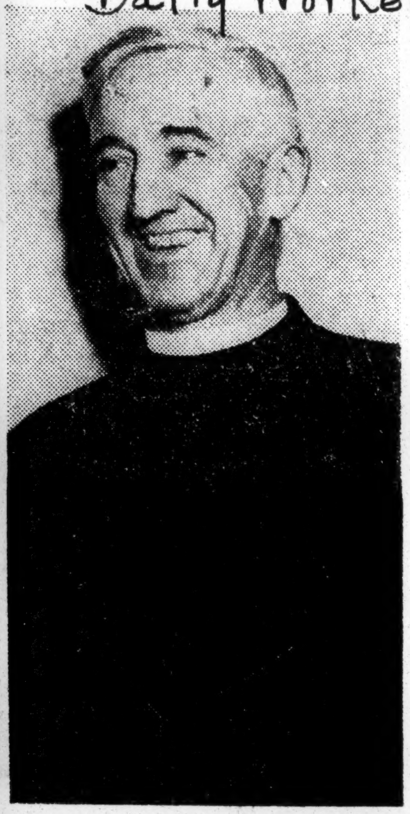
Miss Lenroot said every American child should be assured nourishing food, safe place to play, and companionship with other children, free of humiliating barriers of race or class or creed.

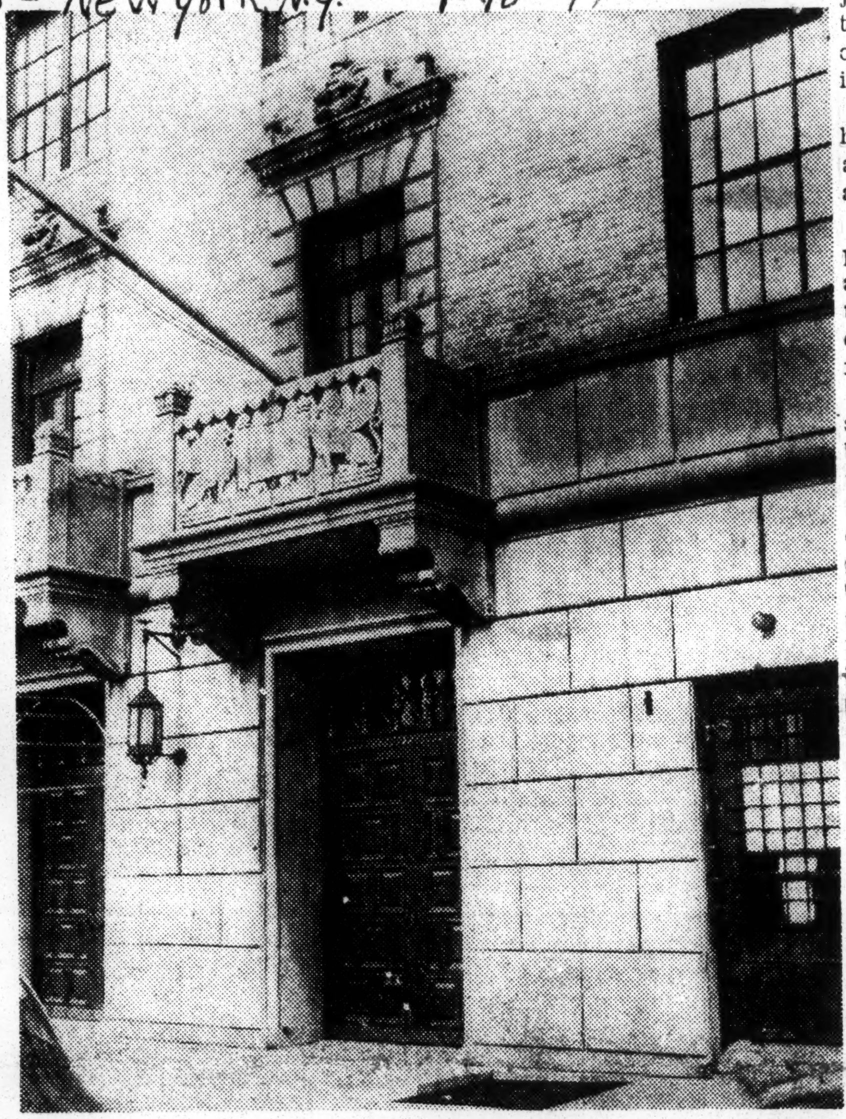
57b-1944

New York

A Temple of Brotherhood

Daily Worker- New York N.Y. 1-10-44





Here is the Jewish Union Temple at 17 Eastern Parkway, B'klyn (above). Christian congregations and Jewish religionists often gather for common services to cement the good-will and unity existing between the peoples of this Park Slope region in Brooklyn for the past many years. The Temple was used last Christmas Eve for services conducted by Rev. Dr. William G. Clark-Duff (top left) pastor of the Duryea Presbyterian Church. The Temple has a gym and social program participated in jointly by the Jewish and Christian churches. Presbyterians, Catholics, Jews—all faiths—have teams in the athletic program of the Temple, whose pastor Rabbi Sidney G. Tedesche (bottom left). There has been no anti-Semitic incidents in this Brooklyn Community in the past 20 years.

—Daily Worker Photo

Racial Unity: How Park Slope Does It

Daily Worker, New York N.Y.

By Art Shields
1-10-44

No hoodlums are beating up Jewish children in the Park Slope section of Brooklyn.

No Jewish places of worship are being defaced.

War unity is not being disrupted as in some other parts of this borough.

The reason is simple, said two leading pastors of this big residential area between Flatbush and Washington Aves., and Eastern Parkway and Atlantic Ave., in chats with this reporter.

The reason is simply because Christians and Jews have been cooperating closely for nearly 20 years.

For instance if you want to find the Rev. Dr. William G. Clark-Duff, pastor of the Duryea Presbyterian Church on a Sunday afternoon you will have to go to the big (Jewish) Union Temple at 17 Eastern Parkway on "The Plaza," where his friend Rabbi Sidney S. Tedesche, is pastor.

HOST TO CHRISTIANS

The Temple opened its doors to the Christian congregation this winter when the heating plant of the Presbyterian Church on Sterling Place and Underhill Ave. went out of order.

"We had a lovely Christmas Eve services at the Temple two weeks ago," said Dr. Clark-Duff, "and glad we were to be there. We felt right at home." 1-10-44

The Jewish and Christian congregations have been hosts to each other many times in the last two decades, said Dr. Clark-Duff, as he talked in the tastefully decorated apartment at 230 Park Pl., which he uses as his manse.

And this cooperation, which carries out the best Jewish teachings of brotherhood and Jesus' injunction to "Love thy neighbor as thyself," has had a splendid effect on the whole Park Slope community, he believes.

Dr. Clark-Duff is a virile, white-haired man, who came to America as a gift from Australia 31 years ago.

He's still a youthful leader. He plays ping pong with the Christian and Jewish young people who come to the social rooms in his big church, as he played with their fathers a generation ago.

He's proud that his church is something of a social center for both Christians and Jews. The latter began coming in the mid-1920's when the Duryea Church opened its doors to the Jewish congregation when the many-storied Temple on "The Plaza" was abuilding. 1-10-44

Dr. Clark-Duff was host to the Jewish congregation a long time, for temples aren't built in a day.

And when the Jewish people went into their new home they gave their Christian friends an excellent church organ as a token of gratitude.

MANY JOINT MEETINGS

Since then the two congregations have had many meetings together.

Dr. Tedeschi and Dr. Clark-Duff have spoken together at each other's churches and the young people are constantly joining festivities.

And in token of this Jewish-Christian fraternity Dr. Tedesche sent his dear friend the following New Year's greetings, which Dr. Clark-Duff showed me with pleasure:

"We reciprocate your kind greetings for the New Year, and can assure you again that no matter what Duryea Presbyterian Church, or such a dear friend as Dr. Clark-Duff can ask us, we shall always be happy to show a neighborly and friendly spirit."

Over at Union Temple Dr. Tedesche, a bright-eyed scholarly man in middle life, interrupted his after-service luncheon to discuss anti-Semitism and its cure.

"NO INCIDENTS"

"We have had no anti-Jewish incidents in this community in years that I know of," he told me as we sat in his study lined with books. 1-10-44

"And I think that the friendship that the religious organizations in Park Slope have shown to each other since the cornerstone of this temple was laid has had much to do with it."

Dr. Tedesche, like his brother pastor, is proud that his church home is also a Jewish-Christian social center. Presbyterians and Catholics and Jews play basketball together in the Temple's big gym. Some of their best games, incidentally, have been with the Knights of Columbus team from the neighborhood.

And Dr. Tedesche feels that Park Slope's unity is a positive help in the war against America's enemy, the arch anti-Semite, Adolf Hitler. This unity, he feels, helps to offset the damage done by men like Patrolman Drew who he says, must be removed from the force.

He expressed his pleasure at the splendid successes of the armies of our Soviet ally in the great struggle, and remarked that the Soviet Union had abolished anti-Semitism long ago.

CATHOLIC SPEAKERS

Some well known Catholic speakers have appeared in Dr. Tedesche's Temple on several occasions. Several priests have spoken there, also men like Judge Matthew Troy, (Catholic) head of the Committee on Good Will that seeks to bring closer Jewish-Christian unity.

"We can't fight the enemy abroad without uniting at home," says Dr. Tedesche.

Police Open Drive To End Intolerance

World-Telegram, New York N.Y.
1-3-44

All 90 members of the Police Department Sabotage Squad were assigned today to various sections of the city to halt anti-Semitic activities and the desecration of church and synagogue buildings.

That move to bring an end to the increasing wave of vandalism in recent weeks was the result of an order yesterday by Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine to Inspector George P. Mitchell, head of the squad.

The new order gave Inspector Mitchell considerable latitude in the discharge of his new duties. Parents of youths found engaging in anti-Semitic activities will be brought into the city's courts on charges of improper guardianship. Of special interest to police is to determine whether these parents have been influenced by organized groups. 1-3-44

The Police Commissioner issued his sweeping order after talks with Chief Inspector John J. O'Connell and Asst. Chief Inspector John J. Ryan. The former's divisional inspectors were instructed to report in detail all acts of vandalism of suspected anti-Semitic origin, while Inspector Ryan was directed to issue orders to detective commanders to increase radio motor patroling.

A dispatch from Newark, meanwhile, reported the adoption there of a program in all schools stressing "tolerance and better understanding of other peoples and religions."

Queens Principal Lauded For Stand Against Race Hate

PM- New York, N.Y.
3-2-44

Letters Congratulate Haller for Refusing to Graduate Guilty Students

A flood of letters has descended on Ralph W. Haller, principal of Andrew Jackson High School, in Queens, congratulating him on the forthright stand he has taken in his school to stamp out un-Americanism.

These letters have continued to pour in with every mail ever since Haller announced at a parent-teacher meeting last month that, in the future, no boy found guilty of anti-Semitism or "kindred activities" would be allowed to be graduated from the school.

Haller took his unprecedented step after the police reported to him

that five of his 17-year-old students had admitted painting "Down With the Jews" in five different sections of Queens Village as a celebration prank after four of them had been graduated. Charged with malicious mischief, the boys were tried behind closed doors in Queens General Sessions and received sealed sentences under the Youth Act.

From Far Away

The letters have come not only from residents in the school's neighboring communities in support of Haller, but from Virginia, Boston and New Hampshire. Even former Queens high-schoolers now in the Army have written Haller in appreciation for what on soldier called his "protection of the home front." 3-7-44

"I feel that the support the community has given me has been magnificent," Haller says. "The community's commendations has gone beyond my expectations."

Here are a few of the letters from Queens residents:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Brown, of 9127 Hollis Court Blvd.: "We hope that your act will inspire others to take firm stands where opportunity may offer. . . . We are writing as citizens of Queens Village and members of the Hollis Presbyterian Church."

Lewis S. Giffen, Hollis florist: "If this example were set by all our principals I am sure that it would do a lot to encourage the spirit of 'liberty and justice for all' in our children."

Sound Stand

The Rev. Frederick V. Voorhees, First Methodist Church, Hollis: "I have noted with deep satisfaction your stand on this anti-racial and anti-religious question. I feel that your stand is fundamentally sound and therefore you should be supported by all right-minded American citizens."

Mrs. M. Weiner, 183-68 Elmira Ave., Queens, mother of a former Andrew Jackson student: "It is very heartening to see a man of your responsibility and importance take up the cudgels for that which is democratic and American."

The Rev. J. Earle Edwards, Queens Baptist Church, Queens Village:

"I am grateful that Andrew Jackson in our community has you as its leader. To stand up on your hind legs and dare to do what you believe is the right thing, no matter who likes it, is something that is altogether too seldom seen in or out of the school system."

The Rev. John Mitchell Currie, Hollis Presbyterian Church, in devoting part of a Sunday service to praising Haller's stand, asked his congregation as "parents" to support him "in every way that they could."

Action at Last! Cops Ordered to Fight Anti-Semitism

Sabotage Squad Assigned to Problem; Parents of Kid Offenders Will Get Summonses; Survey Underway

PM - New York, N.Y. 1-3-44

The Police Department at last has gone into action to erase the blot of anti-Semitic terrorism from New York.

Following PM's exposure of pro-Nazi manifestations on the streets of New York and its demand for vigorous and militant action, the police force was mobilized yesterday on several fronts for an organized campaign against anti-Semitic hoodlums:

¶ Chief Inspector John J. O'Connell ordered commanding officers of every borough to check on anti-Semitic activities within their respective areas and submit complete reports to him at the earliest possible date.

¶ The reports are to include every incident of organized anti-Semitic activity and sabotage, such as breaking of windows, defacing of walls and any of the other devices used by fascist vandals.

¶ Commanding officers were instructed to make every effort to keep conditions under control.

¶ Under Deputy Inspector George P. Mitchell, the police Sabotage Squad, the Department's "Little FBI," will make a detailed survey of condtions, and at the same time will patrol the streets in unmarked cars in an attempt to be on the spot before crimes occur. The Sabotage Squad, made up of 90 men, works undercover, in civilian clothes.

¶ In cases involving juveniles, police were instructed to serve summonses on parents, charging them with improper guardianship. 1-3-44

¶ Detectives assigned to patrol cars for a week at a time will now get four-week assignments. The new schedules are expected to result in better coverage of the City's streets—particularly those in the affected areas mapped by PM last week.

Mayor's Stand

Mayor La Guardia made the official announcement of the police action, although reporters had learned of it at headquarters a few hours earlier.

"It's in keeping with my policy that there must be no racial discrimination, no activity by interests to create racial or religious animosities, antagonisms, prejudices or hatreds," he said.

"That applies to everybody."

Parrying a question about responsibility for the anti-Semitic outbreaks, the Mayor said that what "was done recently was to take and bunch a great many acts of vandalism as if they had happened at one time, which was unfortunate."

It Can Be Done

Police action has been urged as the most effective immediate method of quelling anti-Semitic outbreaks. The move by Capt. James J. Deveny, of Manhattan's 24th Precinct, in rounding up hoodlums in the neighborhood by stationing plainclothesmen at a Hebrew school which had suffered attacks, was an example of how effective police action can be.

Meanwhile, civic leaders interested in getting at the roots of the problem, hoped that the police drive would be only a prelude to a more intensive campaign to eradicate the sources of anti-Semitic feeling. 1-3-44

Conference

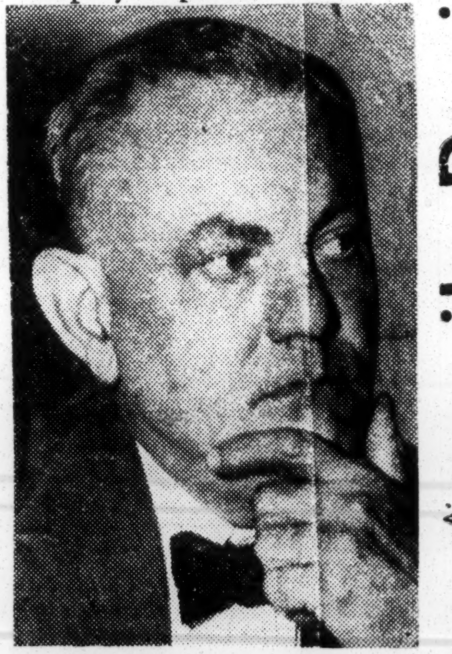
The National Conference of Christians and Jews meets this week to plan on how to cope with the problem. Protestant, Catholic and Jewish leaders will be present.

Willard Johnson, assistant to the President of the Conference, has said he is convinced the outbreaks are not organized but "come from boys and girls in homes where there is an unfortunate type of 'dining-room' propaganda."

But from other sources come reports which might indicate some type of organized drive to promote anti-Semitism in the United States.

In an exclusive interview in Sunday's PM, J. Ovrum Tapper, a director of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee, said the anti-Semitic "pattern" is his City is essentially the same as in New York and in Boston. He said that he had been informed that representatives of the Sinarquist movement spoke in Chicago just before outbreaks against Jews there by Mexicans and Italians.

Deputy Inspector Mitchell



Chief Inspector O'Connell

The Sinaaquista is a Coughlin-indorsed subsidiary of the Spanish Fascist Falange and Mexican equivalent of the Christian Front. Outbreaks in New York and Boston have for the most part occurred in neighborhoods where the Christian Front used to be active.

Tapper pointed out, however, that co-operation by the Chicago Police Dept. ended acts of violence there. He said that only "sporadic outbreaks" are now evident in Chicago.

Chicago, incidentally, was one of the cities in which the Christian Front was kept down by local church authorities and prevented from growing as strong as it did in Boston and New York. The late Cardinal Mundelein strongly denounced the Front and anti-Semitism. 1-3-44

Investigation Commissioner Herlands, who recently attacked Police Commissioner Valentine's decision to drop charges against Patrolman James L. Drew, Christian Front sympathizer, is expected to make public this week his long-pending report on anti-Semitic activity in New York.

Dewey Assails Prejudice In United Jewish Dinner Talk

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga. 4-15-44

Minorities Must Be Protected, He Tells Hearers

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Speaking at the opening campaign dinner of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York Wednesday evening, Governor Thomas E. Dewey centered his attack against race prejudice upon Gerald L. K. Smith, nationally known "rabble-rouser," and the anti-Jewish White Paper.

Dewey said that the fighting forces of the united nations were working together as human beings, not as Americans, Britons nor Russians, Christians nor Jews.

The New York governor, who has been charged with scuttling anti-discrimination bills presented in behalf of his Negro constituents, posed the question that "if we can fight together, certainly we can work and live together in peace."

"One of the great problems seeking solution will be the protection of minorities," he said. "The genius and culture of minority groups must be safeguarded to their nations and to the world as a whole."

Dewey said that freedom is measured by the rights and dignity of the individual.

6th-Graders Open War on Race Hatred

Daily Worker-New York, N.Y.

By Eugene Gordon

I invite every anti-fascist who wishes to be thrilled and exalted to rush, as fast as the Brighton Express (BMT Line) can take him, to Public School 253, Ocean View Ave. and Brighton 7, Brighton Beach. Let him go, certainly, by next Tuesday. 1-21-44

Class 6B-405 has an exhibit in the school library. It is entitled "Anti-Semitism, Anti-Negroism, Anti-Catholicism and How to Combat This Un-American Discrimination." The exhibit was originally supposed to end today. Popular demand has extended its very useful life.

Bert Klauss, 12, and Naomi Horowitz, 11½, having been introduced by Morris Lipschitz, their teacher, took turns, at first, in telling me about it. They told me with childish enthusiasm (but with remarkably grown-up poise and sense of understanding) how they had read somewhere of Negro school children's studying discrimination and what to do about it.

"We decided to take it up on a broader scale," Bert bubbled. "Including," Naomi cut in, "Negroes, Jews, Catholics—all the people that are discriminated against."

The large, sun-lighted library is chock-full of the exhibit, 10 tables and all the walls being filled—tables with books, pamphlets, carvings, clay modelings, drawings; walls with pictures, newspaper clippings, massive sheets bearing names of noted Jewish, Negro, Catholic, Chinese and other men and women.

My conference with the kids was becoming such a label—but it was thrilling to talk with and listen to them—that Mr. Lipschitz suggested the chairman of each committee as a spokesman. The class was divided, Naomi and Bert explained, into committees to prepare the exhibit. Each committee elected its chairman. Chairmen wrote to publishers, organizations and persons throughout the country for material. Response was fine.

ANCIENT JEWISH HISTORY

Table No. 1 deals with "True Americanism and Patriotism." On the adjoining wall are copies of the **New York Times** of Nov. 20, 1862, and April 15, 1865. The first published Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. The second gives an account of his death. There is a typed copy of Emma Lazarus' poem, from the Statue of Liberty.

The second table is filled with books and pamphlets on "Palestine and Ancient Jewish History," with Palestinian antiques, newspapers and magazines. The adjoining wall is plastered with paper bearing the stenciled names of Jewish men of science, art, jurisprudence, international affairs. 1-21-44

"Biro-Bidjan,' with its drawing of Stalin and its carefully typed vocabulary of Russian words, occupies the third table. One notices here, too, the children's thoughtful opinions of the books and pamphlets on the table. It is when you arrive at the fourth table, however, "Famous American Jews"—that you note the studied care with which these sixth-grade anti-fascists, have read and remarked on the books and other material.

The wall opposite table No. 5, "Catholics and Other Minorities," is filled with names of men and women of this faith—all the way from cardinals to labor leaders. The table is loaded with material by Catholics defending the Jews against fascism, and with material by Jews defending the Catholics. A similar scheme is followed with respect to the sixth table, "Relationship Between Jews and Negroes." Names of Negro writers, singers, painters, labor leaders and political leaders greet you from the wall.

ON THE NEGRO

This table has on it, in addition to the Office of War Information booklet on Negroes and other works disproving misconceptions and slanders, a number of works on United States history. On page 369 of Wilbur Fisk Gordy's "History of the United States," for instance, you read: 1-21-44

"Suffrage among Negroes brings about revolt," title of a chapter on the Reconstruction. The book is spread open on the table at this passage. A sentence from Little Bernard Kass' criticism, typed on a small sheet of paper, is right beside the open book:

"This is one of the many ways in which Gordy and his followers seek to make trouble for the Negro."

Sparkling-eyed and smiling, 11-year-old Eleanor Landeman begins an essay titled "Negroes and Jews": **"I think, as I have said to Mr. Lipschitz, that I have never felt so strongly about anything in my life as I do about the Negro situation."**

P. S. 235, incidentally, is in a predominately Jewish neighborhood. Only one small Negro girl, Margaret Jackson, is in Class 6B-405. She told me privately that she loved the girls and boys there.

"PUBLIC OPINION"

The ninth table is for "Public Opinion." It contains the questionnaire which a committee of the children prepared and took around to neighbors for opinions on "anti-Semitism and other forms of racism." On the whole, the children, told me, the grownups were polite and well-behaved when approached for opinions.

The questionnaire asks opinions on the Dickstein-Lynch Bill; the Anti-Poll Tax Bill; helping Jewish refugees; the White Paper; treatment of Jews in Biro-Bidjan. It is detailed and thorough. 1-21-44

The tenth table, "Fight Anti-Semitism," has some straightforward criticism of Boston's police for saying that attacks on Jews. These were "kid stuff." A boy's cartoon shows two bandy-legged goats eating scraps of papers labeled "Negroes are bad"; "Jews are bad." A goat says: "Best propaganda I ever tasted."

There isn't space to detail the answers to the question, "What Can We Do?" "We've space enough only to add: Go and find out for yourself!

Negro Pastor Returns to Fight on Anti-Semitism

Daily Worker-New York, N.Y. 2-7-44

The Rev. Ben Richardson, assistant pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 W. 138th St., is back at his post after weeks in Bellevue Hospital as a result of an assault in Times Square on New Year's eve.

Mr. Richardson, suffering jaw and skull fractures, when someone in the crowd struck him from behind, was rescued by a white Marine and a Negro soldier.

Before his enforced absence from his pulpit the young Negro minister conducted a column entitled "One God—One People" in the **People's Voice.** He had devoted a long series of this column to a discussion of anti-Semitism and its relation to the prejudice against the Negro.

He begins his first column since his return from the hospital with the words. "And as I was saying before someone viciously interrupted me: The presence of anti-Semitism in the Christian Church is one of the greatest paradoxes of all times."

"As I lay in the hospital I thought constantly of the magnificent service the Negro could render Christianity and civilization as a whole by taking the burden of the tormented Jew and his own and, by dint of intelligent, unretreating warfare, help them to victory on a front of the total battlefield which, if lost, will mean the whole of victory can never be achieved. There can be no victory over Hitler's hatred of the Jews if America has haters a thousand times more dastardly than the mad paperhanger." 2-7-44

He adds that this "warfare against anti-Semites can start right at home with the Negro" and he names the Negro church as the best starting place.

Educators Back Up Shuster In Drive on Hate-Teaching

PM-New York, N.Y. 2-15-44

The announcement by George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College, that charges will be brought against teachers using their classrooms to disseminate anti-Catholicism, anti-Semitism, prejudice against Negroes and propaganda trying to show Russian ideology is superior to our own, brought these comments today from educational authorities:

Harry D. Gideonse, president of Brooklyn College: "This may be news at Hunter College, but it has been the law and the prophets at Brooklyn College as long as I can remember."

Harry W. Chase, chancellor of New York University: "No teacher who uses his classroom to preach intolerance is doing his duty as an American citizen."

Paul Klapper, president of Queens College: "Dr. Shuster's letter is a forthright statement of policy and guide for a teacher at a time when feeling runs high. It is designed to meet a local situation."

Ordway Tead, president of the Board of Higher Education: "It's a good idea if necessary." 2-15-44

Prof. Eleanor Hunsdon Grady of Hunter College stressed that the incidents of intolerance were very few, but enough to give Shuster basis for his statement. She said there had been no expression of faculty opinion on the statement, but that:

"They will discuss it if they wish when they meet Friday, for they are not at all an intimidated or inhibited faculty."

News of the stand came as something of a shock to the students. One, an officer in Hunter's student government, put it this way: 2-15-44

"We do not want the public to think our faculty is intolerant or bigoted. There's plenty of intolerance in the student body, unfortunately, but every teacher I come across in the social sciences seems unprejudiced and willing to give both sides under discussion.

"I haven't seen one faculty member who's actually fascistic, but there are some who've been in the City system so long they've lost touch with world events and are awfully conservative. But the younger and more important members of faculty who touch on world events know their stuff, and they're all right."

Mayor Names Committee on Racial Unity

Daily Worker-New York, N.Y. 2-28-44

Mayor La Guardia announced yesterday the formation of his long-awaited Committee on Unity. Headed by Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., prominent attorney, the committee consists of twenty civic, labor and Negro leaders of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths.

Labor leaders include Dorothy Bellanca of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Thomas Murtha, head of the Central Trades and Labor Council. Among the Negro leaders are Dr. Channing Tobias of the YMCA national board and Reverend John H. Johnson, prominent Harlem minister.

Leaders of the various faiths include Raymond Campion, well-known Brooklyn priest, Dr. Sloane Coffin, President of Union Theological Seminary, and Judge Nathan Perlman, head of the American Jewish Congress.

In his radio address over station WNYC yesterday the Mayor said the work of the committee is to "observe and study unfavorable conditions and dangerous trends, and analyse objectively their causes and what steps may be taken to combat them; to further amity and racial and religious harmony in our city."

He announced that the committee plans to maintain a "qualified" staff to make "studies and researches" for it. 2-28-44

Other members of the Unity Committee include Edmund Borgia Butler; former president of St. Vincent DePaul Society; Supreme Court Judge Charles Colden; Dr. William R. Granger of the Brook-

lyn Hospital Staff; Morris Hadley, President of the New York Public Library; Dorothy Hendrickson, Assistant Principal of P. S. 89; Fannie Hurst; Edward Lazansky, former presiding justice of the Appellate Division, second department; Alfred McCosker, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System; George Z. Medalie, leading attorney; Colonel Allan M. Pope, President of the Welfare Council, and Henry C. Turner, fromer president of the Board of Education.

NBC BROADCASTS PART OF MAYOR'S SPEECH

Mayor LaGuardia had a national audience for the first part of his regular Sunday broadcast over station WNYC. Because his speech dealt with problems of post-war reconstruction, which is of interest to all communities, the National Broadcasting Company invited him to speak over its facilities.

The Mayor said that a survey of about one per cent of the firms in the New York City revealed that they intend to purchase for building and machinery about $1,300,000,000 worth of goods after the war. Firms that have developed post-war plans number 1008 of 1774 interviewed by the Mayor's Post War Industrial Committee, he reported. There are 140,000 business and industrial firms in the city. Since most of the large firms are among those interviewed, the average will not hold up among the rest. 2-28-44

He claimed, however, that firms in the city will spend many billions of dollars immediately after the war for building and machinery, and that many firms have their plans completed.

Following the national hook-up, the Mayor attacked the cut voted by the Legislature in state aid to education, which amounts to $4,300,000 for the city. He claimed that a proportionate cut in the city's share of funds for education will have to be made.

Ivory Tower Topples

New Masses- N.Y.

Dr. George N. Shuster, president of Hunter college in New York, has taken an unprecedented step in a letter to the five hundred teachers of the college announcing that they are henceforth forbidden to assert in the classroom that "this war has been 'wished on' the American people and ought not to be supported"; to declare that "the Papacy and all Catholics are at heart advocates of Nazism and fascism, and therefore anti-American"; to attack Jews and Negroes as inferior; to assert that "the Russian system of government and the Russian ideology are superior to our own." 2-29-44

Dr. Shuster's action has become the subject of controversy in liberal circles and among educators. Some have spoken up against it as an attempt to curb freedom of expression. Let us first try to get at the principle involved. Is the head of a school, particularly a city-owned institution like Hunter, justified in taking steps to prevent teachers from utilizing the classroom to weaken the war effort and spread the ideology of fascism? It seems to us that if we mean business in this war against fascism, the answer must be unequivocally yes. Democracy does not weaken itself by denying the right to its enemies—whether Charles E. Coughlin or Professor X—to corrupt the young. And progressives cannot logically insist that Congress ban racial incitement from the mails, as is proposed in the Lynch bill, and at the same time object to a similar ban in the classroom.

Concerning the specific prohibitions in Dr. Shuster's letter, however, there is room for argument. Certainly attacks on the war, or on Negroes, Jews, and Catholics have no place in the classroom. But should teachers be forbidden to criticize the temporal, as distinguished from the spiritual, activities of an individual, the Pope? No such ban applies to the Archbishop of Canterbury or any other religious leader. It seems to us that there is a world of difference between condemning the Vatican's support of Franco and saying that all Catholics are fascists. 2-29-44

And what about the injunction against expressing the opinion that the governmental system of our ally, Russia, is superior to our own? The issue is not which system is superior and we don't think as a practical matter this is ever the way it presents itself in the classroom. The experience of the last few years has shown that not friendship for the Soviet Union, but hostility toward it, has been a menace to our own institutions. Dr. Shuster's ban, which singles out one among our allies, could easily lead to choking off information concerning the USSR, to suppressing knowledge of its peoples and its life which is essential for that close collaboration in war and in peace that is our national policy. There is, moreover, a curious omission in his letter: *no teacher is forbidden to say that the Nazi or Japanese governmental system or ideology is superior to our own.*

We suggest to Dr. Shuster that he rescue a sound principle from the confused and harmful way in which he has applied it by eliminating the proscription against the truth about Russia or about the political side of the Pope.

Must Stamp Out Race Hate, Murphy Wires Bronx Parley

Daily Worker- New York, N.Y.

3-9-44

Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy called for the strongest struggle against racial and religious bigotry in a stirring wire to the Bronx Conference for Racial and Religious Uuity, which met at the Concourse Plaza Hotel Tuesday night.

City Councilman Michael J. Quill, the conference chairman, presided. AFL and CIO leaders as well as religious and civic leaders, were among the speakers.

More than 100 labor, religious and fraternal organizations were represented among the 1,500 persons crowding the hotel's grand ballroom.

JUSTICE MURPHY'S CALL

"Nothing is more important to America," said Justice Murphy's wire, "than to stem the evergrowing tide of racial and religious bigotry.

"Every available weapon must be utilized in this struggle to maintain the ideals of human dignity and decency.

"To the end that bigotry shall be given no sanction in this nation and persecution no assistance, your conference has a vital and difficult task to perform. But I am confident that your efforts will not be without enduring good."

Quill's appeal for unity in the war against fascism and in the peace to come, was matched by a message read from Senator Robert F. Wagner, which said:

"The maintenance of our national unity against the few who spread un-American dogmas of darkness and hate is a vital part of our war effort. 3-9-44

"We must not fail to preserve on the home front the ideals of which our boys are now making the supreme sacrifice."

This note was also struck in Mayor LaGuardia's message to the meeting through Quill, which declared that:

"We must not permit the acts of any vicious person or the attempts of any mean, un-American groups to create dissension among our people."

New York, said the mayor, has shown that people of different faiths and races can live in harmony together. By getting together and talking things over the people can defeat those who would divide them.

The mayor promised that his special city-wide unity committee would be at the service of the Bronx conference.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Wendell Willkie; Assemblyman Hulan Jack, Dr. Channing H. Tobias; George Marshall, Councilman Stanley Isaacs and other leading citizens joined in the greetings. 3-9-44

INTER-FAITH SPEAKERS

Speakers included Rabbi J. Altusky, chairman of the Bronx Rabbinical Board; Rabbi Mayor I. Herman; the Rev. Wayne White of the Westchester Ave. M. E. Church and the Rev. John Brett Langstaff of St. Edmunds' Episcopal Church; Roderick Stephens, chairman of the Bronx Inter-Racial Conference; Charles Rubenstein, chairman, the United Civic Assn.; the Rev. Elder Hawkins of St. Augustine's Church; Mrs. Ada Whitney, United Parents Assn. Miss Violet Cieder of the Bronx Council of Social Welfare; Lt. High McGarney of the Juvenile Aid Bureau, Police Department and Jack Fitzgerald of the AFL Teamsters Union.

Free Speech at Hunter

New Republic- 2-28-44 N.Y.

Dr. George N. Shuster, head of Hunter College, New York City, a few days ago issued an order to the members of the faculty. He threatened to prefer charges against them if they criticized the war, identified the papacy with fascism, indulged in anti-Semitism, praised Russia as superior to our democracy or spoke disparagingly of the Negro. On most of these points The New Republic agrees with Dr. Shuster; but we think he made a mistake in the peremptory form of the document. Members of a college faculty should not be ordered what to teach. If they are not good enough to have independent judgment of their own which the administrative [illegible]kers ought to respect, they are not good enough to be on a faculty at all.

1000 Harlem Recruits Hear Browder at Rally

Daily Worker, New York, N.Y.

5-8-44 5-8-44

The harsh necessities of war are blasting America out of its smug acceptance of racialism, Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, told 2,500 persons at the End Jim Crow rally in Harlem yesterday. Reading a chapter from his new book, Browder emphasized the great role America can play in the free world, but added:

"America cannot realize that role while we continue to carry the burden of the South white supremacy doctrine with all its consequences of jimcrow, polltax and above all with the domination in congress, in the Army and in our diplomatic service of men who are rabid exponents of this doctrine on theory and practice."

Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, who made his first public report on four months in the Council, told the cheering audience that the Harlem Communists had recruited 1,000 members overfulfilling their original quota by 400. Fifty-five additional members were recruited at the Golden Gate Ballroom. The meeting, sponsored by the Associated Communist Clubs of Harlem, brought in 400 six-month subs to The Worker.

Benjamin Davis, Sr., Republican leader from the South, was unable to attend the meeting due to illness.

NO COMPROMISE ON BIAS

"Many conflicting views and interests must learn to come together on the basis of compromise," Browder said, "in order to maintain national unity. That is the way our democracy works. But there is a line beyond which compromises are not permissible. That is the line of basic democratic principle, the compromise of which can bring only the false appearance of unity behind which operates the destruction of all possible unity."

Hitler based all his hopes on disunity among Americans, he said, and the ideological threads of his doctrine were "like fuses to a set off hidden mines." It is not enough to prevent explosion, Browder stressed, it is necessary to remove the mines. Racial discrimination coul not be dealt with just as a humanitarian matter but had to be seen as "a weapon for the destruction of our country" by internal and external enemies.

Davis called the new Daily and Worker tabloid a "thing of beauty and joy forever." He described his achievement in getting official recognition of Negro History Week and his work on the Isaacs-Davis bill against jimcrow housing projects when resulted in the Council's finance committee taking similar action. 5-8-44

The Councilman urged his listeners to attend the City Hall public hearing Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. on jimcrow housing. He credited the Davis-Cacchione bill with helping to get the Board of Estimate to go on record against the ten-cent fare.

On the anti-polltax measure, he said: "We have got to see it pass. It is the necessary supplement to the Texas primary decision."

Davis called for an intensified fight to have FEPC continued.

"If they can have open primaries in Texas, it certainly should not be difficult to end jimcrow in New York City," he said.

Davis regretted attempts to make A. Clayton Powell's candidacy for Congress "a factional fight."

Story Conference

Daily Worker - New York, N.Y.

5-25-44

Reading of script of pageant "New World A-Coming," drew this crowd of writers, personalities and interested persons. Reading was held Wednesday evening at Institute for International Democracy, 23 W. 26 St. Pageant was written by playwright Owen Dodson especially for the Negro Freedom Rally, which is being held at Madison Square Garden June 26. Top photo shows part of listeners; bottom picture shows, left to right, Ferdinand C. Smith, Chairman of the Negro Labor Victory Committee which is sponsoring the rally, along with the Peoples Committee and affiliated groups; Owen Dodson, Gordon Heath, actor and writer, who acted as narrator during the script reading; Will Geer, star of Tobacco Road, who assisted in the script reading; Leigh Whipper, one of the stars of Mission to Moscow, who also took part in the reading; Charles A. Collins, Executive Secretary of the Negro Labor Victory Committee and one of the leaders organizing the Negro Freedom Rally.

5-25-44

Democracy Works At Thompkinsville Frontier Station

Daily World, Atlanta, Georgia May 20, 1944

U. S. NAVAL FRONTIER BASE, Thompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.—(NNPA)—Democracy really works at this important and busy naval base, located under the shadow of the Statue of Liberty which is itself symbolic of the real freedom that a democracy is supposed to be. A short 20-minute, five-cent ferry ride from downtown New York City, this base epitomizes the thing for which the colored press and just people through it the world are fighting for every day.

Thompkinsville is a working and not a training base. Which means that the men stationed here were trained at some other base and came here supposedly equipped to do a specific job. According to Capt. John M. Gill, Commanding Officer of the base, nearly one third of the personnel of approximately 4000 men are colored.

Captain Gill, commanding officer of Thompkinsville, is a medium height, slightly graying, impressive looking gentleman of about sixty years of age from Oswego, N. Y. He is a frank, friendly, sincere individual and is deeply concerned about a favorable outcome of this new policy of the Navy's toward Negroes, that he says, precludes any discrimination against any one on account of race, color or creed. His principal concern along this line is that the zeal of the colored man in his fight for his rights might blind him to the responsibility those rights include. Captain Gill compared this danger to that of a swinging pendulum that was permitted to sway too far in one direction, and thereby upset the power that kept the pendulum in motion. He concluded with "This zeal though justified, if not controlled might upset the progress that has been made in the past two years."

NOT SEAGOING RACE

The main handicap of the colored man in the Navy as seen by Captain Gill is "that the Negro has not been a seagoing race," and further stated Captain Gill, "to be around boats is to know them, and time, training and experience plus hard work are the only factors on which a man can advance in the Navy.

Captain Gill showed an intimate knowledge of his men when he called by name several outstanding colored men on the post. He was emphatic that there shall be no segregation or discrimination on his base other than that the men themselves work out.

At Thompsonville colored and white live in the same quarters, eat together in the same mess hall, use the same recreational facilities and work together in all capacities according to their rating and skill.

I found colored operating high powered cranes, tugs and other high powered machines. There are storekepers.

9 PER CENT OF MACHINISTS

In the machine shop colored number about 9 per cent of the total personnel.

In the electric shop there are 12 colored out of a total of 75 workers. On a navy tug boat I found colored performing almost every task, such as Frederick Douglas Dennis, QM2C, from Brinkley, Ark. Before entering the Navy Mr. Dennis was teaching school in Arkansas. His duties on his boat are to keep the ship's log, keep ship's charts corrected, file crews, weekly muster, and keep crew pay accounts. On this boat are Lester Earl Hone, S1c, from Camden, N. J., Robert Gadson, S1c, from New York City and Ferrol Gibbs, Fla., from Washington, D. C.

HIGHLY SKILLED SPECIALIST

The most high trained man I met on the base is Henry A. Martin, SPO2-c, of Chicago, Ill. In speaking of Mr. Martin, Captain Gill classed him in his work, as one of the most important men on the post. As oil specialist second class, Martin's duties are to test all oil used in the motors of ships and other machines operating in or out of the base. He has a degree in chemical engineering from the University of Michigan. He was a classmate and personal friends of Louis Martin, publisher of the Michigan Chronicle. Until coming to Thompkinsville, Martin had received his naval training in the handling of fire arms, but as soon as his chemical background was discovered at this base he was changed to his present position with an up in rating.

Recently a colored man was recommended for a commission from this base, and is now an Ensign serving temporarily at Great Lakes. He is youthful J. E. Hare, ensign D-V (S) USNR, whose home is Ft Pierce, Florida. *Daily World*

The P. C. 1264, recently commissioned Naval Patrol Chaser, with a large colored crew was out firing at the time of my visit but I glimpsed her coming in the harbor as I was leaving. *Atlanta, Ga.*

Negro Freedom Rally

Daily Worker - New York, N.Y.

The Negro Freedom Rally which will be held at Madison Square Garden on Monday evening, June 26, has been endorsed by the Morning Freiheit Association. Alexander Bittelman, executive secretary of the Morning Freiheit Association, addressed the following statement to the sponsors of the rally:

6-19-44

"The Morning Freiheit Association is happy to endorse the Negro Freedom Rally which will be held at Madison Square Garden, on Monday evening, June 26.

"The enemies of the Negro people, the promoters of 'white supremacy' and the champion of the polltax, disseminate the enemy doctrine of Hitler's racial superiority in our midst. Their work helps the enemy.

"The Negro Freedom Rally is a rally for the freedom of the American nation as a whole. Our boys, black and white, are now facing the supreme test in the invasion of Europe. Never in the history of our nation has unity been as imperative. The Negro Freedom Rally, which will strike a blow for the unity of the Negro people, the unity for all Americans, is a great patriotic event which will directly help our fighting men at the front.

"Your call again expresses the outstanding role of the Negroes of America in the fight against anti-Semitism. The Negro people and the Jewish people share the closest bonds of common interest and kinship. The fight against 'white supremacy' and Jim Crow and the fight against anti-Semitism are naturally linked. It is fitting that you have made the fight against anti-Semitism one of the purposes of the Nefiro Freedom Rally.

6-19-44

"We call upon the Jews in New York to link their hands in unity and brotherhood with the Negro people, and to express this unity by their participation, in the largest possible number, in the Negro Freedom Rally."

Interracial Unity Conference Held In L. I. Community House

Age - New York, N.Y. 2-26-44

LAWRENCE, L. I., N. Y.—An interesting conference on inter-racial unity was held at the Five Towns Community House, 270 Lawrence avenue, last Saturday. The conference was sponsored by an executive committee composed of representatives from the various member organizations of the Five Towns Council of Social Agencies and the Nassau County Department of Public Welfare.

Miss Julia A. Smith, chairman of the conference, introduced the following speakers: Miss Edna Geissler, Queensboro Council for Social Welfare; Dr. Alphonse Heninburgm-field, secretary of the National Urban League; Miss Ruth Handy, president of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

During the conference, various panel discussions were held. The Health and Housing panel was led by Naudin Oswell, director of the South Jamaica Housing Project. Members of the panel were Edward Lewis, secretary of the New York Urban League; Miss Vera Rose, director of the District Nursing Association.

The panel on Community Recreation and Youth Guidance was composed of Miss M. A. Johnson, execu-ecutive Five Towns Community House; Mrs. Louise Oswell, social worker with the Harlem Presbyterian Churches, and Donald MacDonald principal of Public School 1, with Miss Tessie Bregman, of Five Towns Community House, as discussion leader. *2-26-44*

Dr. Francis Ballaine, of Adelphi College, led the discussion group on Employment. The panel consisted of Mrs. Robert Haydock, chairman of Five Towns Council of Social Agencies; Charles Berkley, director of the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Employment, and Nestor Aymong, of the United States Employment Service.

The evening session followed a dinner for 75 persons served by the Women's Industrial League of Far Rockaway. Horace Bowker, president of the board of the Five Towns Community House, presided at the session. Speakers were Mrs. Roland Bergh, Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, and others.

Jews and Negroes Unite

New Masses - New York, N.Y.

"NEGRO Salute to the Fighting Jews of Europe," recently presented at Town Hall under the auspices of the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists, and Scientists, is another victory on the home front over Hitler's famous weapon, "divide and conquer." *7-4-44*

It is very fitting that the two largest minorities in America should unite and stage such a meeting at the time when the Allies are advancing from east, west, and south. Long among the front ranks of the most consistent anti-fascists, the Jews and the Negroes are at this time uniting on the battlefields of Europe, in the fighting front ranks, to pierce fascism at its heart.

Sitting there in Town Hall, listening to the high tributes paid to Negroes by Jews and to Jews by Negroes—praise of their heroic dead, glorious history, and their culture—you saw the strengthening of a bond between two oppressed minorities with a common burden; you saw a path for other minorities to follow. You saw a guarantee of the complete annihilation of fascism and revenge for its atrocities—a common victory for a people's peace.

A heartwarming evidence of the evening's meaning was the presentation of two scrolls—the Dorie Miller scroll, given by Rabbi Leonard Greenberg to Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, and the Meyer Levin scroll, presented by Owen Dodson to Albert Kahn. From the Dorie Miller scroll, Rabbi Greenberg read: "Jew and Negro pledge their lives, hands, and all, to fight for freedom and the realization of Teheran." And the Reverend Mr. Powell accepted it with pledges to dedicate his life fighting for the abolition of second class citizenship for both peoples, and for a democratic world. Owen Dodson read one of his own poems, written after watching a Jewish pageant in Chicago some months ago, and Mr. Kahn called for greater unity between both peoples and with anti-fascist fighters everywhere.

Entertainment was provided by an all-Negro group, which included Muriel Smith, Luther Saxon, and Glen Bryant of Carmen Jones; Teddy Wilson and his band, Josh White, Canada Lee, and others. Their songs reflected a determined and serious note. The meeting as a whole was living proof that other such gatherings should be held everywhere—now. *7-4-44*

CARRIE PERRY.

Literary Lookout

Daily Worker - New York, N.Y. 6-24-44

Great Negro Freedom Rally At Madison Sq. Garden Mon.

By Samuel Putnam

The great Negro Freedom Rally which is to be staged in Madison Square Garden on the evening of Monday, June 26—an event which this column hopes each and every one of its readers will attend—lends especial pertinence to a statement that has just been made public by the Writers' War Board. This statement, which it to be found in the latest issue of the Writers' War Board Report, raises sharply the question of the responsibility of American authors in fostering, consciously or unconsciously, the germs of racial hatred and discrimination. After pointing out the role that is played, in this regard, by Nazi Germany and native American fascists, the report continues:

"But this is the point—we cannot, as writers, limit the blame to enemy influences. It is not so simple. Race hatred is rooted in the native soil and in the cheap-labor racket of America. It is commonly excused, and even people with active consciences are drugged into insensitivity by the perpetuation of the myth **that this is a white, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant country** (my emphasis--S. P.) and that Negroes, Mexicans, Jews, Catholics and 'Hunkies' are, and of a right should be, considered inferior. *6-24-44*

"Writers play a considerable part in furthering the 'old stock' swindle in picking out only Anglo-Saxon names for their attractive characters and carrying them only in Protestant churches and giving them only inferiority-emphasizing relationships to menial Negroes, ignorant working class Catholics, shyster or comic Jews, slovenly if picturesque Mexicans, and so on.

"In short, the time seems to have arrived for writers to stop shaking their heads about other people's race bigotry and examine their own very considerable contribution to it through the constant influence of magazine, book, screen and radio, plus the snobbish inferences of advertising copy."

Those are straight - from - the shoulder words. They are not pretty words for the writer to hear. But they are words to which he ought to listen; for I am afraid they are all too true.

In addition to what the WWB has to say, I should like to call attention to another grievous literary sin, and that is the tendency, particularly in our popular magazines (and on the part of reactionary-minded writers generally), to glorify the "old south" of slave-holding plantation days, and to exalt such figures as Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and even Jefferson Davis. We see this at its worst, of course, in a novel like Gone with the Wind; but what we do not realize, perhaps, is the degree to which it has become a set literary formula, one that with the hack writer comes to be second nature.

It seems to me that the lovers of freedom ought to protest against all stories, characters, and situations of this sort—until the theme is made decidedly unpopular with editors. Once and for all, it must be realized that the Civil War was a war for human freedom, against the shameful curse of human slavery, and **there were not two sides to the question; the "old south" was not a gallant and a glamorous place, except for the slave-owners the masters of human flesh, and Stonewall Jackson and his kind were not heroes of freedom but the champions of slavery and the leaders of a traitorous insurrection.** They may be the darlings of the Coca Cola Company of Atlanta, Ga. (in some of its advertisements, for example), but they are not an ideal for liberty-loving Americans. *6-24-44*

As I have said before, the "lost cause" must be lost and never found again.

Meanwhile, I think it would do all writers good to attend the Negro Freedom Rally. They might learn a great deal there.

57b-1944

Educational Project Teaches Democracy

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

6-3-44

NEW YORK — "Youthbuilders, Inc." is the name of an experimental project among New York City's school children that is proving to be one of the Board of Education's most successful methods of teaching democracy in the schools.

And Sabra Holbrook who founded Youthbuilders six years ago has found that the democracy the children learn and practice doesn't remain confined to the schools, but spreads to the parents and spills over into the community.

Take for example the case of the Negro and white blood that was tracked down in one junior high school. The members of the Youthbuilders, which is really a sort of a club, in this particular school, wanted to find out where they fitted in the war effort. They interviewed all the war heads in New York City and they came away with the feeling that their greatest concern was with morale. And morale was very much tied up with Negro and white relations they found.

"Our American standard is, united we stand," said one of the children, "yet we're actually living by Hitler's law of divide and rule." So the kids set out to find why the Negroes and whites in their neighborhood didn't get along.

They soon learned that the whites felt superior to the Negroes and one thing backing up that feeling was the fact that the Red Cross segregated blood. That gave the group something tangible to work on.

They got a doctor and his equipment to test the blood of a Negro girl and a white boy right before the group.

For three hours the blood was subjected to every conceivable scientific test and they could see there was no difference. The children left the experiment convinced that there was no such thing as Negro and white blood. There was just human blood. They gave the slides that had been used for the tests to the science teachers in the school to use that week as lessons, and the school paper wrote up the experiment.

But to more forcefully share their new found knowledge with the outside world they commissioned a former Youthbuilder, 14-year-old Walter L. Wallace V, a direct descendant of Toussaint L'Ouverture, to make a poster that could be used in store windows and public places. The poster which was titled "It's All the Same to Him" showed the blood running from the test tubes held by a Negro and a white arm to a wounded soldier.

The children talked about their experiment at mass meetings and over the radio and requests began to pour in from all over the country not only for the poster, but for the children as speakers.

One of the unexpected results was that when the Red Cross appealed to the school children for money Youthbuilders weren't very keen about giving because of the Red Cross' discriminatory policy. They finally compromised by wrapping each donation in a note of protest.

"The important part of that experiment," said Mrs. Holbrook, "is that the children got a sense of participation in the community. They became citizens then instead of waiting until they become 21."

The most recent experiment in breaking down color lines by the Youthbuilders occurred in a Bronx high school lunchroom. There the different racial and religious groups had segregated themselves and didn't want to change. But the Youthbuilders had made the discovery that segregation vitally affects the nation. What then could they do about it in their own lives?

They established an honor table in the lunchroom that was graced with a white tablecloth and colored paper napkins. What's more there was a special homemade cake contributed by one of the mothers for each lunch period. There sat the president of the Student Council, the captain of the basketball team, student chairmen and outstanding students of various colors and religions. And to the table every now and then a guest artist was invited.

Last week that artist was Hazel Scott. The high school's 3,000 kids all crowded into the lunchroom at her arrival and they stood on tables to get a look at her. One of the youngsters remarked afterward, "It has become a privilege to be interracial."

Mrs. Holbrook said that requests have come in for information as to how to organize Youthbuilders in every large city where there has been racial trouble. In New York, the project is part of the city schools. It is the curriculum of the Junior high schools and is an extra-curricular activity of the Senior high schools.

The children are organized into groups of not more than 40 to work on a project. They have discussions. Then they investigate and finally they act.

"Our source material is never just books," Mrs. Holbrook explained. "For information we send them to the people who write the books and to previews of films and to radio broadcasts."

New York

League Is Formed to Fight Prejudice With Education

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.

4-15-44

NEW YORK.—The formation of the League for American Unity, Incorporated, non-profit, humanitarian organization, concerned with the eradication through education, of racial, religious and other prejudices, was announced on April 8.

E. George Payne, dean of the School of Education of New York University, is president of the body, which plans to determine experimentally, after investigation, "the sort of educational program that will result in the elimination of . . . prejudices and the development of social intelligence on matters of vital social concern."

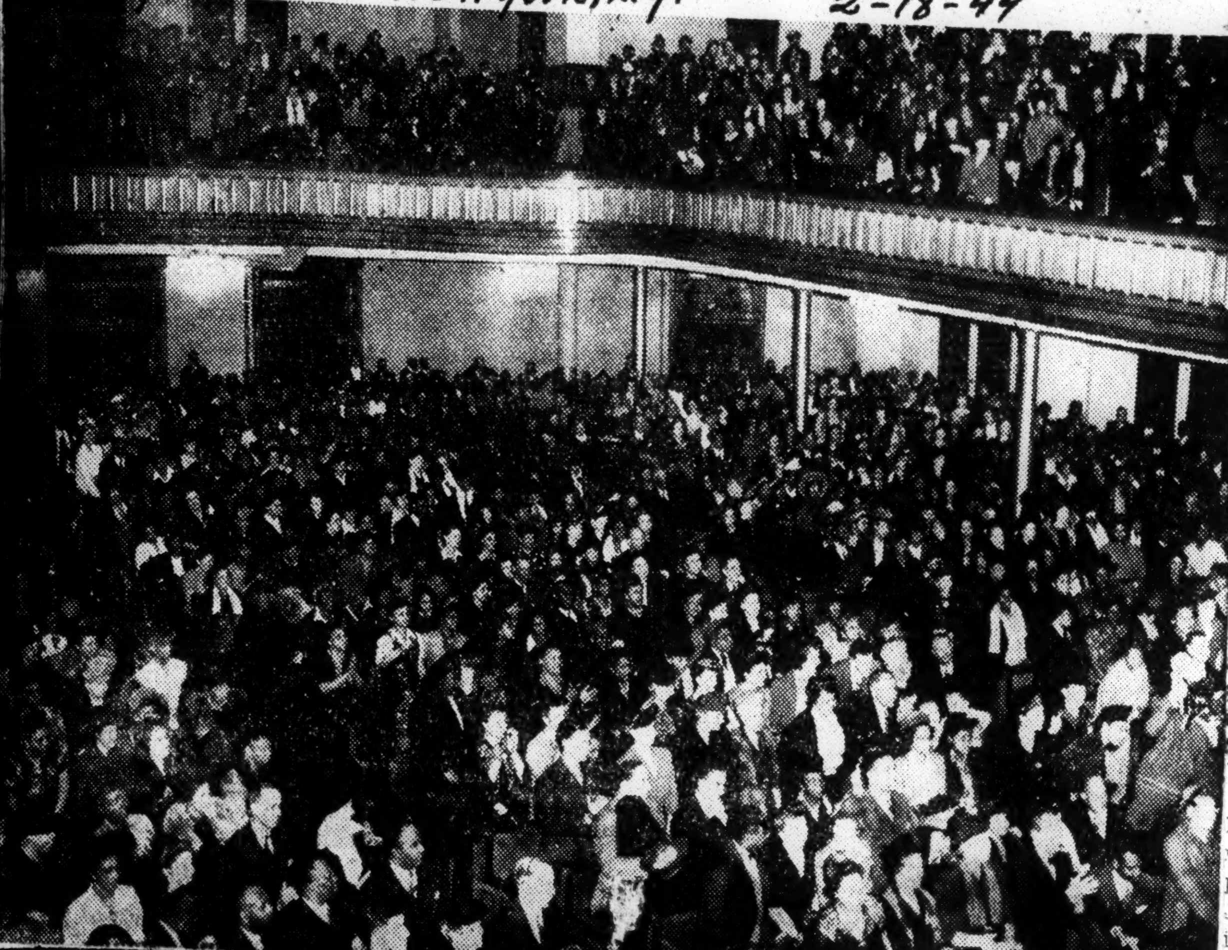
Business and professional leaders are backers of the organization, which has offices in the Woolworth Building. William Lambert, lawyer, is executive secretary, and Frank L. Greenfield, industrial engineer, is secretary. Miss Irma Kraft, writer, is director of public relations.

57b-1944

New York

Inter-Racial Meeting Hears Mrs. Roosevelt

Daily Worker- New York, N.Y. 2-18-44



Above, is part of the huge gathering which filled every seat and packed the balconies in the 1st A.M.E. Zion Church in Brooklyn on Wednesday night to hear Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and a report on what the Brooklyn Inter-Racial Assembly has achieved in improving conditions in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area. Below, Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, chairman of the meeting, and Daniel P. Woolley, shown on platform with Mrs. Roosevelt. 2-18-44

—Daily Worker Photo

Mrs. FDR Hails Unity At Big Bedford Rally

Daily Worker- New York, N.Y. 2-18-44

Perhaps one of the finest expressions of inter - racial unity was demonstrated by the citizens of Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant section on Wednesday night.

Over 3,500 Negro and white residents filled the brilliantly lighted 1st A.E.M. Zion Church on Tompkins Ave. to hear Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and officers of the Brooklyn Inter-Racial Assembly, under whose auspices the meeting was held.

An overflow filling the huge gymnasium in the basement of the church listened through a loudspeaker while hundreds jammed the sidewalks outside.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, given a warm welcome, congratulated the people of the neighborhood for their presence at the meeting which "shows that you are ready to work with people in this community.'

"I can't help thinking," Mrs. Roosevelt asserted, "how easy it would have been to accept that report (the infamous Kings Grand Jury charges) and to have said it is too bad but conditions here are overcrowded, we don't know where we can begin and then you would have found yourselves with added policemen and worse and worse conditions." 2-18-44

Commending the community program as outlined by Bernard Reswick, who also announced some of the achievements since the organization was formed, Mrs. Roosevelt stated that what we want to achieve on a world scale must be realized in our own communities.

"We want to win the war in such a way that we do not have to fight another one in 25 years from now," she said. "That means not just winning it in a military sense, but it means, too, winning many things on the home front."

Bernard Reswick, first vice-chairman of the Brooklyn Inter-Racial Assembly, outlined some of the achievements of the body since its inception some months back.

He underlined that "the promise held out by the agreement signed at Tehran can be achieved. Only if we are aware of its significance and are willing to continue our activities to the end that this agreement will be put into effect the world over, will the work of the assembly be successful.' 2-18-44

Daniel P. Woolley, regional OPA Administrator called for volunteer Price Panel Assistants for the New War Price and Rationing Board being opened in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section in his address which described the functions of the board. "You can help hold down the price of food and other goods, and the levels of rents, by reporting all violations," he said.

Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, president of the Brooklyn Inter-Racial Assembly, chaired the meeting.

Isaacs and Davis Join To Halt Jim Crow Plan

The Worker- New York, N.Y. 1-23-44

By Eugene Gordon

As a guest of our City Hall reporter, Harry Raymond, I sat with him in the press section during the brief Council session last Tuesday afternoon. My purpose in being there was to get comments from Councilmen Stanley M. Isaacs, Republican, and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Communist, joint sponsors of the bill to block Jim Crow housing projects in the city.

The bill is aimed, specifically, at "Stuyvesant Town," the housing scheme projected by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. for the East Side in an area from 14th to 22nd Sts. The project, it will be recalled, bars Negro tenancy, even though the City of New York, in exempting the company from paying certain taxes, would thereby penalize the Negro tax-payer. The project would be, in short, an ugly example of taxation without representation.

COUNCILMAN DAVIS

COUNCILMAN ISAACS

"Well, what have you to say about your first attempt to amend the administrative code of the City of New York?" I asked Davis.

He remarked that there was not a great deal to be said at the moment. He added:

"This bill was originally introduced by Councilmen Powell and Isaacs. It has been reintroduced, with Davis's name on it in the place of Powell's. We consider it a vital measure for blocking Stuyvesant Town, as long as that project permits racial discrimination."

He was asked what the people on the outside could do to help.

"They can support the bill by insisting that it be pushed through. We need the earnest support of the labor movement and of all other progressive organizations, Negro and white."

He and Councilman Isaacs, Davis said, intend to hang on to that bill until it—or a suitable substitute —has been passed and discrimination in such projects is forbidden by the city.

Isaacs said that both he and Davis intended to press for passage of the bill—"or for some similar bill"—this year. 1-23-44

COHEN-HART BILL

And then came confirmation of

the rumor that somebody else was going to introduce a similar bill. The man who did it was Councilman Louis Cohen, of the Bronx — the "lame-duck" Democrat who was appointed to substitute for Charles E. Keegan, now a lieutenant colonel in the Army. Cohn, and a colleague from Brooklyn named Walter Hart, appropriated the Isaacs-Davis idea and introduced a bill entitled "Discrimination in Housing Projects." It covers about the same ground as the bill it seeks to supplant.

The purpose of the Democratic majority, in presenting its own bill, seems to be to steal whatever credit the minority of Communist Laborites and progressive Republicans would have received. The result would be, if the Cohen-Hart bill passed, to cause people to think that, oh, those Communists and other progressives introduce bills, all right, but the other guys get things done.

The plain fact is, however, that this bill, and others like it, will become law only because there are Communists and other progressives in the Council and irrespective of which bill is passed. That fact must be understood. 1-23-44

The Communist Party's State Legislative Director, Simon Gerson, has a suggestion, in addition to the one Davis made. Gerson says the people who want to see the Isaacs-Davis bill passed must write to the chairman of the Committee on Finance, City Council, City Hall—who happens to be this same Councilman Louis Cohen—insisting that the bill be reported out of committee at once for action.

Hats Off!

PM-NewYork, N.Y.

3-15-44

PM takes its hat off today to the songwriter, Bob Russell, for Divide and Conquer, *the stirring playlet he co-authored to teach the value of tolerance and goodwill as weapons in the war against Hitler. Disturbed when his 8-year-old daughter, Molly Lou, came home from school with a story about an anti-Semite remark to her by a schoolmate, Russell took time out from his song-writing activities—he collaborated with Duke Ellington on* Don't Get Around Much Anymore *and* Do Nothing Till You Hear From Me—*to work on the simple playlet. It was presented with great success by students at his daughter's school in Amityville, L. I., and after PM's story on the presentation, Russell was flooded with requests for copies of the play. They came from the OWI, the Writers War Board, the Interracial Council of Chicago and other groups throughout the country. And because he wants his play's message to reach far and wide, Russell is supplying all requests at his own expense.*

UNITY CHAIRMAN

Ch[illegible]. E. Hughes Jr.
[illegible]e New York Times, 1942

RACIAL UNITY GROUP CREATED BY MAYOR

Times-NewYork, N.Y.

City-Wide Committee Headed by Charles E. Hughes Jr. to Promote Understanding

2-28-44

WILL COMBAT DANGERS

Its Work Will Be Financed by Private Gifts—Expert Staff Will Be Employed

Mayor La Guardia announced yesterday, in his weekly radio broadcast from City Hall, the formation of a city-wide Committee on Unity, "to promote understanding and mutual respect among all the racial groups in our city."

The committee, consisting of nineteen members, is headed by Charles E. Hughes Jr. Its activities, the Mayor said, will be financed by private contributions but the committee itself will not solicit funds. The Mayor said that arrangements were being made for financial support sufficient to support the committee and a staff of expert workers for the next two years.

The committee's membership represents a cross section of the city's religious and racial groups. Beside Mr. Hughes, the members are: Mrs. Dorothy Bellanca, labor leader, Congress of Industrial Organizations; Edmund Borgia Butler, former president, St. Vincent DePaul Society; Father Raymond Campion, St. Peter Claver Church, Brooklyn; Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, president, Union Theological Seminary; Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Colden of Queens; Dr. William R. Granger, Brooklyn Hospital; Morris Hadley, president, New York Public Library; Mrs. Dorothy Hendrickson, P. S. 89; Fannie Hurst, author; Rev. John H. Johnson, St. Martin's Episcopal Church.

Also Edward Lazansky, former Presiding Justice, Appellate Division, Brooklyn; Alfred McCosker, president, Mutual Broadcasting System; George Z. Medalie, former U. S. Attorney; Thomas Murtha, Central Trades Council; Judge Nathan D. Perlman, Special Sessions Court; Col. Allan M. Pope, Welfare Council; Channing Tobias and Henry C. Turney, former president of the Board of Education.

Committee's Duties Outlined

Mayor La Guardia said that the committee's job would be to observe and study unfavorable conditions and dangerous trends, analyze their causes objectively and suggest necessary remedial steps to combat them. 2-28-44

"It is my understanding" the Mayor said, "that the committee will maintain a qualified staff to make studies and researches for it so that any reports and pronouncements it may make from time to time will have solid foundation in the facts. The committee will not seek to supplant or supersede existing organizations having similar purposes or interest in avoiding conflict between racial and religious groups. It will seek through its influence to correct racial and religious prejudice and develop the common interest of the community in mutual understanding and respect."

Appointment of the Committee on Unity was in line with an announcement broadcast by the Mayor several weeks ago in one of his Sunday talks. At that time there was much agitation over the exoneration of Patrolman James L. Drew of the Police Department after a departmental trial on charges involving unAmerican activities. The widespread discussion of the Drew case was preceded by agitation over a Brooklyn grand jury's charge that undesirable conditions existed in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of that borough.

RACIAL TOLERANCE SOUGHT IN SCHOOLS

Times-NewYork, N.Y.

Campaign Is Designed to Make Children 'Impregnable' to Specter of Hatred

4-23-44

A racial-tolerance campaign designed to make New York's children, parents, teachers and administrators "immune and impregnable" to the specter of hatred has been started throughout the city's public school system by the Board of Superintendents, it was learned yesterday.

Based on a "Charter for Intercultural Education for New York City's Schools" by Superintendent of Schools John E. Wade, and directed by Dr. Jacob Greenberg, associate superintendent, the campaign reaches the children through a revision of the curriculum, and the teachers through a series of circulars and directives sent by Dr. Wade instructing them to make the principles of racial tolerance a basic principle of the entire educational program.

The "focal point" of Dr. Wade's "charter" deals with the "worth of people." Children will be taught that they owe respect for one another as individuals and for the groups to which they belong; understanding of the total cultural pattern of America, its diversities and common ideals, and cooperative living together and working together of all children of different faiths, racial strains and nationality backgrounds.

Prejudice From False Ideas

The second point declares that "Justice is a Right," Not a Privilege." Another principle included in the charter deals with the need of "scientific understanding of races and cultures," since "a good deal of our present conduct is brought about by misconception and prejudice revolving around false ideas about race."

Such "scientific understanding" is being introduced into biology and anthropology curricula following a plan outlined by Herbert M. Chaimos of Hamiltan High School.

The fifth point deals with the danger of prejudice; the sixth with the importance of practical examples and applications of tolerance principles, and the seventh with the methods and procedures to be followed in developing them.

Studied Springfield Plan

Groundwork for the program was laid in January, when, following an appeal by the National Conference of Christians and Jews on Jan. 5, Dr. Greenberg left for Springfield, Mass., to study the "education for democracy" plan there. The Springfield program, widely publicized n recent months, stresses the importance of teaching racial trust and respect through the various courses from kindergarten through high school and adult education.

"This is not a problem of having whites tolerant of Negroes, or Gentiles of Jews, or Protestants of Catholics," Dr. Greenberg declared. "It is a problem—which our program will attempt to solve—of making our entire school population immune and impregnable against the enticements of paid, Hitlerite agents, un-American organizations, and a small lunatic fringe of teachers and parents in our own midst."

A series of conferences between Dr. Willard Johnson, of the Teachers Roundtable of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and the assistant superintendents of schools here have been arranged to map details of the campaign. 4-23-44

Institute of Human Relations

Parent groups as well as some teachers are being reached through an Institute on Human Relations sponsored by the Board of Education and the United Parents Association. The institute has been meeting at the City College School of Business, 17 Lexington Avenue.

Dr. Greenberg cited a comprehensive program of racial tolerance teaching already introduced at the Mark Twain Junior High School, Neptune Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, where it has become part and parcel of the curriculum. Leon S. Kaiser, principal of the school, supervises the program, which may become the example for the city-wide program being started now.

Negro Rally Attended by Thousands

Daily worker-
New York, N.Y.
6-27-44

Great peals of organ music flooded Madison Square Garden last night as thousands of New Yorkers and visitors from nearby cities took their seats for the great Negro Freedom Rally, at which Mayor La-Guardia, Congressman Vito Marcantonio, the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Councilman Benjamin Davis and others are scheduled to speak.

Just before the meeting began, it was learned that Norman Littel, assistant Attorney General, would be present as a speaker. It was also reported that Mr. Littel would represent the Administration's point of view.

As we go to press, Arthur Osman, president of Local 65's wholesale and warehouse employees, has called the big meeting to order and has introduced Dr. Channing H. Tobias, member of the Army and Navy Welfare Committee, as chairman for the evening. 6-27-44

A fuller account of the great rally will appear in a later edition and in tomorrow's paper.

57b-1944 North Carolina

We Can't Afford To Fail Says C. C. Spaulding

Weekly Review — Birmingham, Ala. 4-22-44

WHITE And BLACK UNITE IN DURHAM, N. C.

During the luncheon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Gaillard this week, C. C. Spaulding in relating racial amity in his home town— Durham, N. C., appraised the editor of The Weekly Review that for a long time there had been a white and a Negro Interdenominational Alliance in that city, and that they had met periodically in joint meetings, but that recently the two had been merged into one organization which is now known as the Interdenominational Interracial Alliance of Durham.

4-22-44

He observed that interracial efforts to progress the citizens of North Carolina as that relates to the 40,000 Negroes being able to vote in that state had served to make the Negroes most responsive as good citizens without any harm or fear on the part of the white citizens. This proves that granting Negroes full opportunity to vote especially when they are educationally qualified hasn't hurt anybody, but has tended to make North North Carolina the South's most progressive state where two racial groups get along together exceptionally well, because the energy usually wasted where demagogues agitate one race against the other to the detriment of both, is invested in building a richer and fuller life for all.

31 Colleges In Interracial Conference

Journal + Guide Norfolk, Va.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Forty-four student organizations from 31 colleges of North Carolina and Virginia are expected to send delegates to the fifth annual intercollegiate interracial conference to be held here Nov. 17-19 with Bennett College and Greensboro College, white, as co-hosts. The conference theme will be, "Design for Living Today," and has been sub-titled, "An Adventure in Applied Christianity." 11-4-44

The conference is under the auspices of the North Carolina Council of Churches and the American Friends Committee.

DR. YANG SPEAKS

Headlining the speakers for event which coincides with the Founder's Day program of Bennett College on Friday, Nov. 17, will be Dr. Y. C. Yang, noted Christian statesman and educator of China, former president of Soochow University, now director of Chinese News Service. Dr. Yang will speak for both events.

Other prominent speakers will be Dr. Ira De A. Reid, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, and Dr. Charles Jones, minister of the Presbyterian Church of Chapel Hill, member of the southern field council of the YWCA and director of the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen. 11-4-44

DISCUSSION LEADERS

Discussion leaders will include: Miss Ethelene Sampley, director of religious education, Centenary Methodist Church, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Dr. Wilson Q. Welch Jr., professor of religion, Hood Theological Seminary, Salisbury, N. C.; Dr. A. D. Beittle, professor of sociology, Guilford College; Miss Emma Louise Benignus, professor of religious education, Randolph-Macon College, and Dr. Eugene Pfaff, director of the Southern Council on International Relations, Chapel, Hill N. C.

Offers Points On Solution Of Race Issue

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Virginia

3-11-44

Prof. Taylor Calls For Tolerance And Understanding

GREENSBORO, N. C. — The present persistent demands of labor in this country and the vigorous protest of the Negro, are in the main, a part of a world-wide pattern of protest against the "yawning gulf" between democratic teachings and general practices, James T. Taylor, former dean of men and professor of social science at A. and T. College, declared in the course of an address at the 11th anniversary of the Mayes - Taylor Memorial Branch of the YMCA Friday, Feb. 25.

MUST BRIDGE GULF

Mr. Taylor, who is at present employed on the staff of the Raleigh District Office of Price Administration, speaking from the subject: "The South, Democracy and the Negro" asserted: "Until an honest effort is made to bridge this gulf between democratic teachings and practices mounting tension between the races will continue, and every attempt at mobolizing the resources of this region (the south) in the interest of human welfare will be palsied by a species of inter-racial antagonism and misunderstanding."

PROBLEM IS ACUTE 3-11-44

Declaring that the problem of race relations "is one of the most acute, baffling and immediate issues confronting us and it is urgent that we address ourselves to the task of finding a solution to this problem," Prof. Taylor said:

"During the 79 years since Emancipation, Negroes have been struggling to achieve the status of free men, and various programs for the solution of the problem of race relations have been offered."

Prof. Taylor enumerated as some of the programs that have been advocated as offering a solution to the problem, as colonization of Negroes, accumulation of education and wealth by the race, the loss of racial identity in the body politic, political action on the part of Negroes, and inter-racial cooperation.

SOME PROGRESS MADE

"All these methods have been tried," the speaker declared, "and some progress and success have been made in interracial relationships, and yet today we face the most critical period in race relations since Emancipation."

As a substitute for the solutions of the race problem already mentioned, Prof Taylor advocated a willingness by all Americans to share the "responsibilities and obligations, as well as opportunities and privileges of democracy;" the exhibition of tolerance such as will make us "willing to hear the other person's side as we are to press our own point of view;" the display of goodwill such as will cause all "Americans of all races in the communities where they reside to make an earnest effort to be good neighbors themselves, and in addition, encourge and support programs and efforts designed to widen the circle of friendship and understanding existing between the races in their respective communities."

DEPLORES VIOLENCE 3-11-44

Asserting that "No constructive or permanent improvement in inter-racial relations can be achieved by the use of force and violence, Prof. Taylor averred that "Interracial problems should be dealth with in a frank, open and straight-forward way." "We must agree on goals, both ultimate and immediate," he said, "and then work cooperatively toward realization of such goals.

"Above all, both sides must be realistic. There will be times when they cannot agree. It is to be expected that honest and sincere men will often differ in respect to methods and procedures to be used in reaching prescribed goals."

"They may even differ in respect to the goals themselves, but if they are honest and sincere such disagreement should not be divisive, but, instead it should be the means of stimulating search for a solution of the problem that will solve the disagreement in a manner satisfactory to both sides.

Carolina Leaders Study Race And State Services

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

7-22-44

By J. ANDREW BOWLER
Guide Staff Writer

DURHAM, N. C. — North Carolina State College was host to a three day state wide conference on race relations here, Monday through Wednesday, July 10-11-12. The conference, under the direction of Dr. N. C. Newbold, director of the State Division of Negro Education, held sessions in Duke Auditorium daily at 11:45 and 3 in the afternoon.

An attempted factual comparative appraisal of state services in education, health, and welfare as well as certain other public and semi-public agencies in North Carolina were listed as the conference's objectives. Especial emphasis was paid resulting effects these factors are producing upon racial relations.

GOVERNOR HEARD

His Excellency, J. Melville Broughton, governor of North Carolina, an avowed candidate for the Democratic nomination for Vice-President, addressed the conference on Tuesday evening. Besides keeping his listeners well entertained, the state executive reviewed North Carolinas progress in race relations as demonstrated in the equalization of teachers salaries, equal school terms, free text-books and expanding health and recreational facilities for low income groups. 7-22-44

The Governor, who appeared personally before the State Board of Education last June 8 to request that the State equalize salaries of Negro teachers out of surplus funds now available, expressed the belief that North Carolina's leadership in amicable race relations would continue in the post-war period.

CITES PROGRAM

Lauding particularly the press and the ministry of the state, Governor Broughton stated that North Carolina's progress must primarily be attributed to "the willingness of the people of the State to do things that are righteous and proper." And while acknowledging the controversial aspects of many race matters, Governor Broughton suggested that "with honesty of purpose, let us work together on objectives on which we can agree."

On commenting on Negro newspaper criticism the Governor said: "Their criticism of the efforts in race improvements very often is far louder and stronger and sharper than the white dailies." His subject was discussed in three parts, achievement, hindrance, and aid.

GIVEN ADVICE 7-22-44

The Governor further stated: "Whites and Negroes should have a wholehearted approach and face these problems squarely. We should all stop griping and learn how to do things. I believe in skilled training for every individual. With goodwill, honesty of purpose, regardless of critics, I purpose to go forward with these programs for improvement in race relations." President James E. Shepard of the host college, presented the governor.

State Superintendent of Instruction, Clyde A. Erwin, sounded the keynote of the conference on its opening session with the remarks:

ERWIN HEARD

"Here in the South we can solve our problems by working together and we need importation of neither leadership nor pressure to help us," he asserted, "America, belonging to no race or creed and boasting a composite culture of many races, must struggle to find a way for all to live together in understanding and cooperation in the post war world." 7-22-44

Mr. Erwin, on last June 8, suggested to the state board of education means of financing a plan to equalize Negro and white teachers salaries in this state, making North Carolina the first Southern state to pay equal salaries to teachers of both races.

SPAULDING SPEAKS

Dr. C. C. Spaulding of Durham, nationally known insurance and banking leader, in one of the most forthright messages of the conference, challenged the group to consider the elimination of segregation as a means of effecting greater racial cooperation. "We might as well lay aside all formality and realize that it takes courage at this time for one to go out and fight for the rights of an underprivileged group. When all of us decide to be absolutely fair and impartial, we will make progress," Spaulding declared vehemently. 7-22-44

Participating in the panel discussion seminar Monday were Dr. John Hope Franklin of North Carolina State College, who discussed "Industry and Race Relations"; State Labor Commissioner Forrest H. Shufford, "Labor and Race Relations"; R. E. Jones of A. & T. College, "Agriculture and Race Relations"; the Rev. Ernest Arnold, executive secretary of the State Council of Churches, "Church and Race Relations"; and G. H. Ferguson of the state department of education, "Teachers and Race Relations."

GIVES BACKGROUND

The address of Dr. J. W. Seabrook, president of the Fayetteville State Teachers College, on "North Carolina and Race Relations as Viewed by Negro Citizens," delivered on the Tuesday morning program proved to be one of the outstanding highlights of the conference.

Tracing the State's traditions of liberalism, fair play, and tolerance in race relations to pre-Reconstruction days, Dr. Seabrook pointed out certain areas "in which threats to racial harmony are acute." 7-22-44

"Progress in relations will come only by the combined efforts of the better-thinking people of both races," Dr. Seabrook said.

"On the other hand the Negro people cannot sit supinely waiting for "the good white people" to lift them to a higher level of civilization; on the other hand, the Negro people can not lift themselves by their bootstraps without the aid of the more powerful majority race. The future will be a march uphill together with joined hands, or a skid backwards into the swamplands with ankles shackled together.

PANEL DISCUSSION

Dr. Ellen B. Winston, Commissioner of Welfare, addressed the conference Tuesday afternoon and led the panel discussion. The new welfare commissioner, one of the country's outstanding authority on social problems, stated that the whole state program for dealing with children and the feeble-minded is in need of considerable modification and expansion. "The learned sociologist told the conference that the great problem in the public assistance program in the State is "not differnce on racial basis but rather the inadequate financing of the total program." 7-22-44

Asserting that North Carolina pays the lowest grant of all the 48 states in the Aid to Dependent Children program, Dr. Winston said:

"We fall short of the benefits which can be ours through the Social Security program because inadequate State appropriations limit the extent of Federal participation in our assistannce program."

Wednesday's opening session was devoted to a discussion of "North Carolina and Race Relations as Viewed by White Citizens," with the principal address being delivered by Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina and director of the Southern Regional Council, devoted to improvement of race relations.

Others heard Wednesday were: Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, state health officer, on "Public Health and Race Relations"; Dr. George M. Cooper, assistant state health officer, "Maternity-Infancy"; Dr. C. D. Codrington, Dunn, "Housing and Health in Rural Areas"; Miss Pearl McIver, U. S. Public Health Service, and Mrs. Eugenia Cordice, state board of health, "Nurses"; Dr. William P. Richardson, Orange county health officer; Dr. J. A. Whitaker, Rocky Mount health officer; and Dr. W. J. Hughes, state board of health, "Public Health and Race Relations in North Carolina." 7-22-44

DR. ODUM RETICENT

Dr. Odum prefaced his address with this statement: "The ancient Greeks had an expres-

sion — 'He that visits Mount Olympus never returned to tell about it. If he returned after a visit he was endowed with too much sense and judgment to talk about it.' "

The inference was that Dr. Odum had visited the Mount Olympus of racial relations study and upon his return was endowed with more sense than to talk about it.

At the conclusion of his talk his listeners were still waiting for some word bearing on his much discussed and anxiously awaited subject.

The talk by Dr. Reynolds, followed by a discussion, closed the three day session.

FINDINGS POSTPONED

Preparation of the findings of the conference was postponed indefinitely. 7-22-44

Dr. Reynolds discussed his subject in a spirit of frankness and surveyed the development of Negro health progress against a background of general public health progress in the state.

He pointed to the fact that the state board of health was the first to employ a Negro physician for full time work exclusively among members of the race.

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va. 7-22-44

Mr. Stanley — Mr. Larkin — Dr. Thompson — Dr. Winston — Mrs. Wortham — Mrs. Wilkie

Outstanding sociologists of the nation joined notable North Carolina State officials and State students of social problems at North Carolina State College for a three-day statewide Race Relations Conference, July 10-12, inclusive, under the direction of Dr. N. C. Newbold, director of the state division of Negro education. The conference was the outgrowth of a proposal by Dr. James E. Shepard, president of North Carolina College (inset, top left). Governor J. Melville Broughton of North Carolina, and Dr. C. C. Spaulding, president of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., (top center) furnished the outstanding highlights of the conference with their addresses. Top right, Miss Pearl McIver, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D .C. Members of a panel group which discussed "Public Health and Race Relations in North Carolina" (center photo), left to right, seated, are: Miss McIver, Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, state health officer ;and Mrs. Eugenia Cordice of the North Carolina state board of education. Standing are: Dr. C. B. Codrington, Dunn, N. C.; Dr. William P. Richardson, Orange county health officer; and Mrs. Eugenia North Carolina state board of health; and Dr. David T. Smith, Duke University. Bottom left: Another panel group which discussed "Public Welfare and Race Relations in North Carolina." W. E. Stanley is superintendent of welfare, Durham. John R. Larkins is a consultant, state department of public welfare; Dr. Edgar T. Thompson is from Duke University; Dr. Ellen B. Winston is commissioner of welfare; Mrs. Mabel B. Wortham is a Wake county welfare department consultant; Mrs. Lora P. Wilkie is superintendent of welfare in Warrenton. Bottom right: Dr. Newbold, (left) congratulates President J. W. Seabrook, Fayetteville State Teachers College, at the close of his address at the Tuesday morning seminar. 7-22-44

Carolina Interracial Session Held At North Carolina College

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

7-15-44

DURHAM, N. C. — North Carolina College was host to a 3-day state-wide conference on race relations here Monday thru Wednesday. The conference is under the direction of Dr. N. C. Newbold, director of the State division of Negro Education, and will hold sessions in Duke Auditorium daily at 11:45 and at 3 in the afternoons.

Tuesday night the conference heard Governor J. Melville Broughton. High ranking state officials, educators, community and business leaders, and welfare workers addressed the sessions. The closing meeting Wednesday night was given over to a findings and summarization discussion.

APPRAISE AGENCIES

An attempted factual, comparative appraisal of state services in education, health, and welfare as well as certain other public, and semi-public agencies in North Carolina were listed as the conference's objectives. Especial emphasis was paid resulting effects these factors are producing upon racial relations.

State officials attending included Dr. Clyde A. Edwin, superintendent of public instruction; Forrest H. Shuford, commissioner of labor; Dr. Ellen B. Winston, commissioner of public welfare; and Dr. Carl L. Reynolds, health officer.

LEADERS TAKE PART 7-16-44

Sociologists from universities and colleges, teachers and college presidents participating were Drs. Howard W. Odum and John B. Blackwell, the University of North Carolina; Dr. Edgar T. Thompson, Dr. David T. Smith, Dr. A. M. Proctor and Dr. Elbert Russell, Duke University; Dr. John Hope Franklin, Dr. Joseph H. Taylor, and President James E. Shepard, North Carolina College; President J. W. Seabrook, Fayetteville State Teachers College; President Frank L. Atkins, Winston-Salem State Teachers College; President H. L. Trigg, Elizabeth City State Teachers College; and President F. D. Bluford, A. and T. College, Greensboro. 7-15-44

Dr. Erwin discussed education and racial relations during Tuesday morning sessions followed by Dr. C. C. Spaulding of Durham Tuesday afternoon in a discussion of racial relations on everyday affairs.

Unit Praised For Promotion Of Racial Unity

Daily World—Atlanta, Ga. 1-26-44

CINCINNATI, Ohio—S N S)—

As reported in the Cincinnati Post, the absence of serious racial outbreaks in Cincinnati is due in large part to the work of the Division of Negro Welfare.

"The most heartening feature of the whole program," said Arnold B. Walker, executive secretary, "is the manner in which the community resources have banded together to fight incipient racial hate and conflict. This is an indication that we have something with which to work. Time and effort which the community expends in planning is a compliment to te citizenry."

Alfred M. Cohen, chairman of the Division, presided and heard reports from G. Barrett Rich, chairman of the Racial Amity Committee; Theodore M. Berry, chairman of the Housing Committee; and Philip A. Cohen, chairman of the Industrial Committee.

1-26-44

Clevelanders Awarded for "Race Unity"

Amsterdam News — New York, N.Y. 5-6-44

Inter-Racial Group of 16 Cited for Promoting Better Race Relations in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, (ANP)—An interracial group of 16 Greater Clevelanders received awards this week for their interests and promotion of better race-relations in the city at the annual meeting of the Church Civic League in Hotel Allerton Monday.

Citations were given to Mayor Lausche, Judge Lewis Brucker, Judge Samuel H. Silbert, Judge Joy Seth Hurd, Charles J. Stillwell, Louis B. Seltzer, Dr. Harold Cooke Phillips, Dr. Robert B. Whyte, Ormonde A. Forte, Dr. J. W. Ribbins, William Stinchcomb, Abraham Reuben, Oriel D. Eshelman, the Rev. Glenn T. Settles, Dr. Charles B Garvin and Dr. J. B. Wilder.

The awards will be presented by Dr. D. R. Sharpe, president of the Cleveland Church federation and director of the league, and Dr. Sylvester Williams, secretary of the league, 29.

16 In Cleveland Get Race Awards

Defender—Chicago, Ill.

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5-6-44

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The awards were presented by Dr. D. R. Sharpe, president of the Cleveland Church federation and director of the league and Dr. Sylvester Williams, secretary of the league.

Cleveland Jews Study Colored Race at Camp

Afro American—Baltimore, Md.

CLEVELAND. — (ANP) — Some 150 Cleveland Jewish youths have returned from a week-end institute which had as its theme "There's a New World a-Coming," featuring dramatizations of slavery, emancipation and the modern colored American and his part in the present war.

7-15-44

Three weeks before the institute, which was held at Camp Wise, the Jewish group held a social evening with the youth group of Triedstone Baptist Church at the Jewish Young Adult Bureau as a part of its year-round race relations program.

Ohio Co-Ed Heads Dorm At Antioch College

Defender — Chicago, Ill. 12-9-44

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio. — Students in two dormitory halls at Antioch College have chosen for their hall presidents Nina Hamilton, Negro student, and Mari Sabusawa, Nisei student. Miss Hamilton is a resident of Yellow Springs; Miss Sabusawa from Long Beach, Calif. Both women are active in college affairs. Miss Hamilton has been a member of the Antioch Race Relations Committee, on the staff of the Record, college newspaper; a member of the College NAACP organization, and is active in church activities. Under Antioch's work-study plan, whereby all students alternate college study quarters with practical work on a job, she has been employed by the Vernay Patents Company, research laboratory on the Antioch campus, recent winners of the Army-Navy E for outstanding war production. Upon graduation, Miss Hamilton hopes to be a teacher.

Miss Sabusawa is a former chairman of the Race Relations Committee, a member of the Civil Liberties Committee, and serves on the Community Council, a nine person legislative body, elected by all students and faculty members. Her election as hall president will be the third time she has held that particular office. Among the co-op jobs held by Miss Sabusawa are: secretary, Student Council Office; analyst and research, Foreign Broadcast Intelligence; and hostess in the Yellow Springs Tea Room. She hopes to enter research or Public Relations work following graduation.

12-9-44

Stemming from the Civil Liberties Committee, the Race Relations committee, of which both women are members, attempts to encourage the attendance of Negro students at Antioch. The Committee has raised more than $3,000 as a Race Relations Scholarship fund for qualified Negro students from contributions by students, faculty, and friends of the college in the last three years. This money is being used to aid Negro students who could not otherwise afford to attend.

All inquiries concerning admittance to Antioch should be sent to the College Director of Admissions, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

7b-1944

Pennsylvania

HONORED BY SCHOOLMATES

Defender-Chicago, Ill
3-4-44

MISS ROSALIE TERRY

Philadelphia lass, who was chosen Coral Princess of the West Chester, Pa., State Teachers' college mid-winter formal. Her court will be comprised of six white girls who were runners up for the title. Miss Terry was selected in a student election at the school which is predominantly white.

PHILADELPHIA NEGRO LEADERS ARE COMMENDED

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Ala.

Newspapers Also Praised For Prevention Of Serious Strike Disorders

8-10-44

By Fred W. Perkins
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—If any good can come out of the Philadelphia transportation strike and the race disturbances that appeared in its early stages, it is that the dangerous situation served as a laboratory which seems to show how it is possible to prevent similar trouble between whites and Negroes.

Here in Philadelphia a major share of the credit for prevention of serious disorders was given by city officials and the newspaper to sane and effective leadership in Negro circles.

"During the week of tension," said Mayor Samuel, "splendid work was done by Negro leaders in discouraging and suppressing possible trouble. This is the type of work that gains the respect of all good citizens."

Detroit Gets Mesage

As an example of how other Northern cities may learn from the City of Brotherly Love, Detroit sent some of its Negro detectives here as observers. They have gone home with a message that intelligent leadership among the Negroes themselves was a great factor in putting an early end to the hoodlumism at the beginning of the strike.

Another good factor, according to Roy Garvin, of Washington, manager of the Negro newspaper Afro-American, was "sane coverage of the situation" by the Philadelphia newspapers.

Leaders in Philadelphia's colored community were ready with plans to combat the disorders when they broke out a week ago last night. Officials of Negro organizations had been meeting for a week on the possibility that trouble might come with the beginning of training for upgraded Negro employes of the Philadelphia Transportation Co.

Distribute Handbills

Tuesday, first day of the strike, these groups caused distribution of 100,000 handbills advising all citizens to "sit tight—keep your heads and your tempers. Treat other people as you would be treated. Share your car."

The same messages appeared on 300 large placards in areas of large Negro population, and Negro committee workers were instructed to help disperse groups collecting in the streets.

The day after the hoodlum outbreaks, Dr. John K. Rice, president of the North Philadelphia Civic League, a Negro organization of 500 members, called a meeting of area Negro leaders and of many white storekeepers who had been victimized by the mob. Many of the Negro men volunteered to help police the district, and large posters appeared in many places:

"Negroes, think before you act! Your neighbors are not your enemies. Let's all co-operate for mutual helpfulness."

In another meeting, Negro Baptist ministers of more than 100 churches developed means for appealing to what they regarded as the youthful Negro delinquent element responsible for the disorders.

Pittsburgh Schools To Teach Tolerance

Courier - Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh schools will strive to replace prejudice with critical analysis of problems which confront all thinking Americans today and to teach students to govern their behavior through reasoned judgment rather than through emotion, according to Dr. Charles E. Manwiller, director of the Department of Curriculum Study and Research.

"We have a score of nationality groups which should be living harmoniously as one people," he said. "If democracy means anything in theory then our social planning must attain this ideal." 9-30-44

PROGRAM IS READY

In a statement last week, Dr. Manwiller said the intercultural educational program, which has already been mapped out and lacks only the printing before it goes into effect, will be shot through the entire school from kindergarten through senior high school.

The plan, he says, is to enable the youth of the many nationality groups represented in Pittsburgh to have an opportunity to build a world free from bigotry and prejudice. "The elements of democracy soon wil be diffused through every subject taught in the Pittsburgh public schools," Dr. Manwiller declared.

Dr. Manwiller explained that in the grades, pupils will be taught art, craft, music, folklore, legends, games, dances, rituals and discuss food and clothing from the standpoint of contributions from various nationalities. Since high school students are more mature, he said, they will analyze intergroup relations from the standpoint of competition for power, prestige, security and social approval.

SHOULD BRING UNDERSTANDING 9-30-44

"Today, more than ever, high school youth should be able to distinguish fact from propaganda and theory from practice," Dr. Manwiller stated. "The problem of teaching information and forming judgments about racial and national relations should not only bring an understanding of intergroup difficulties, but an appreciation of others' viewpoints, and a desire to co-operate in fulfilling the common responsibilities of American citizenship."

The South Carolina Rejoinder

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga. 3-17-44

The statement on the race problem in South Carolina, signed and released by 20 outstanding white leaders this week, is a heartening repudiation of the position and sentiment expressed in the fiery resolution by members of that state's House of Representatives a fortnight ago on "white supremacy" and the "damned northern agitators." Representing a cross-section of the most enlightened and advanced thought in religion, law, business and the professions, the statement is calculated to have a wholesome influence in counteracting the unfortunate and unfavorable reaction within and without the state against the resolution by the state legislators, appealing to the spirit of riot and violence by its people.

Noting the great advance made by Negroes within the span of their years of freedom, the leaders pointed to this fact as a great source of gratification of the white of the state. "Social equality," they rightly emphasized, "is not a part of the Negro problem in South Carolina. And Negroes disclaim any interest in it." They deplore the emphasis placed upon this outworn topic and termed it an unworthy and unreasoning appeal to "fear and prejudice," and is calculated to prevent a fair and just consideration of the race problem in its "fundamental aspects." Based both upon error and misconception, the use made of "white supremacy" by candidates for public office has had unfortunate efforts on the political standards.

Proceeding to outline a six-point agenda for racial adjustments, they proposed first, a study of the problem; asked for the inclusion of Negroes on juries; an enlargement of educational opportunities; appealed to private industries to create a better employe-employer relation; better wages for domestics, commensurate with their training, experience and capacity, and urged the extension of suffrage to only qualified Negroes of the state. "We want to make it clear that we are prompted to this statement by our affection for and our interest in our state. The only white supremacy worthy of name." ends the statement, "is that which exists because of virture, not power."

This paper acknowledges with appreciation the stand taken by these leaders. And while their statement represents no revolutionary departure from the status quo-thinking of the region, it is nevertheless, far advanced above the sentiments of the chosen representatives of the state. On the other hand, we could not permit our admiration for it to becloud our honest dissent from one of its main tenets. They willingly conceded that "many Negroes of the state are qualified by every test to vote and hold office, but the great masses of them have not advanced to the point which white people are willing that they should play a dominant part in politics.' Here we beg to differ. When will the "masses" be able to cast an intelligent ballot? Only after they have been permitted to exercise it. The right use of the ballot is like learning how to drive an automobile. We learn, not by observing how others drive, but by making an error here and a success there. In like manner, we must learn every other practice. Even the educational process is one of theory, buttressed by the more realistic iconium of practice. Moreover, we contend as we always have, if Negroes of the state were enfranchised, the legislators would never have issued the inept and uncalled for resolution. The persistent tirade against Negroes in every state, on every political platform and against the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, would never be directed against them if they were a voting people.

An effective solution to the so-called race problem can only be made AFTER the Negro has received the right to vote in primaries and general elections. So we call upon the white people who really believe in democracy to give us some aid in the achievement of a free ballot. With it and with the help of liberal white people the demagog will be put to flight.

Whites Reply To S. C. Resolution

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga. 3-16-44

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(SNS)—Weary of racial bigotry and propaganda and, as one of the authors declared, "to let our colored citizens know that the better element of white people in South Carolina do not think or feel as the House of Representatives" which adopted a "White Supremacy resolution" two weeks ago, twenty of the state's most influential white citizens issued a collective appeal Thursday, March 16, asking white South Carolinians for a "drastic revision in our attitude toward our colored citizens."

Titled: "A Statement on the Race Problem in South Carolina," the appeal denounced segregation evils inflicted upon the Negro, apostles of "social equality" and supporters of "White Supremacy."

CITES SEGREGATION EVILS

Asserting that chattel slavery set the Negro off from whites in an economic and social status and, that the political aspect was added to the Negro's problems upon his emancipation, the statment said that, "wherever the Negro has congregated in sufficient numbers" separation barriers have been erected, resulting in the following disadvantages to the Negro:

1. Denial of equal opportunity. 2. Retarded economic advancement. 3. Fixed status as a servant and menial. 4. Short-changed in educational provisions. 5. Often denied justice in court despite efforts of many judges. 6. Short-changed in civic.. improvements, ."Including play-grounds and general recreational facilities. 7. Barred from service in his own government in Southern states.

"Some of this discrimination has been more or less inevitable," the statement declared but unless changed "will be blameworthy enough."

BLASTS "SOCIAL EQUALITY" MYTH

"Inspite of these restrictions and handicaps," the appeal continues, "the Negroes of America, three generations removed from slavery, have made a phenomenal progress which is a source of pride to them and should be a source of gratification to the whites." Pointing to Negro accomplishments in several fields, the statement said. "The pride that they feel in these attainments necessarily makes them restive under the restraints that are imposed upon them." It then exploded the "social equality" myth.

"Social equality," it said, "is not a part of the Negro problem in South Carolina. The Negroes disclaim any interest in it. And it must be obvious to any one who gives unprejudiced and fearless thought to the subject that social life is of individual making and it is inconceivable that he (Negro could have any social relations with the whites that were not acceptable to both races." Political aspirants, the statement said, had dwelled on this subject "to appeal to fear and prejudice and.. ..prevent a fair and just consideration of our race problem in its fundamental aspects."

SCORNS "WHITE SUPREMACY"

Offering the statement, "by our affection for and interest in our state," signers of the appeal put it up to the white people to bring about "drastic revision" in attitude towards the race question because, "of their predominant position." Scorning the doctrine of "White Supremacy" they said: "The only white supremacy which is worthy of the name is that which exists because of virtue, not power."

GIVES SIX POINT PROGRAM

The statement listed the following six steps as necessary towards effecting racial re-adjustments:

1. White citizens should take serious interest in the race problem—organizing study and discussion groups in different parts of the state.

2. Inclusion of Negroes on juries, public bodies administering unto them; as police officers and identically equipped and serviced public conveyances, though they be separate.

3. Better Negro schools, teachers, adequate school transportation, college and graduate training.

4. More team work between colored and white workers; Negro admission into labor and certain industries now closed to him.

5. Wages commensurate with capacity to serve, definite working hours for colored domestics.

6. "All or nothing" for Negroes at the ballot box since there are no resirtctions on white voters, no matter their qua'ifications. "Many Negroes in South Carolina are qualified by every standard to vote and to hold office." Because Negroes have grown less patient on this matter, "We do not believe that disfranchisement of all Negroes in South Carolina can endure indefinitely."

AUTHORS LISTED

Three signers of the appeal are temporarily out of the state. The complete list includes:

Dr. H. C. Brearley, Dept. Sociology, George Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Francis W. Bradley, dean University South Carolina, Columbia; George A. Buchanan, editor Columbia RECORD; Mrs. J. L. Coker, Coker College, Hartsville; J. S. Dudley, New York City; A. C. Flora, city superintendent schools, Columbia; Dr. J. Heyward Gibbes, physician, chairman Richland Interracial committee, Columbia; Miss Wil Lou Gray, state supervisor Adult Schools, Columbia; Rev. F. Clyde Helms, pastor Shandon Baptist Church, Columbia; R. Beverly Herbert, lawyer, state Interracial chairman; L. P. Hollis, educator, Greenville; Dr. A. T. Jamison, Greenwood, educator; H. G. Kaminer, businessman, Gadsden; Miss Erin S. Kohn, Columbia; Rev. W. W. Leathers, New York City; Mrs. C. P. McGowan, Charleston; Fitz Hugh McMaster, chairman War Price Rationing Board, editorial writer Winnsboro Herald, Columbia; Dr. H. N. Snyder, president Wofford College, Spartanburg; Dr. Patterson Wardlaw, dean emeritus University of South Carolina, Columbia; Marion A. Wright, attorney, Conway, S. C.

The South Carolina Charter

From The Lighthouse and Informer

Twenty white South Carolinians, weary from viewing the lack of common-sense among believers in "White Supremacy" and "social equality" rabble-rousers, issued Thursday, March 16, the sobest, frankest and most

practical appraisal of the "race problem" yet to come out of the South. In its simple practicality it is superior to those announred in recent months at Durham, N. C., Atlanta, Ga. and Richmond, Va. While drawn for South Carolina it might just as easily be applied against any other of the southern states. For the first time, the "better element" of white people in a southern state have risen against their none too discreet political rulers and "leaders". Daily World- Atlanta, Ga. 3-19-44

Issued in the wake of the disgraceful "White Supremacy" resolution adopted by the House two weeks ago, the statement had been drawn long before and was in the process of being subscribed to. Of it one of the signers said, "I hope very much that it will be favorably received by Negroes and that its publication may be the discovery of a large number of white people who feel as we do about the matter." He was not giving to wishful thinking for our people are certain to become more aware that "all white people do not think and act alike" and, those hesitating white people, disgusted with continual racial harangues, will be mvoed to come out into the open because of it.

Employing cool and simple language the statement debunked the race question of its taboo and bogey-man. It back-grounded the problem in a frank, scientific approach and then concluded with six correctives covering practically all phases of Commonwealth life. And it concentrated on the short-coming of the white citizens, 'the predominants' in language not calculated to mislead and frighten them.

Referring to the House's resolution as an excellent example of the wrong approach and misrepresentation of general opinion in the state, one of the subscribers said, "You may be sure that there are a large number of white people in the state who suffer from acts of this nature fully as much as Negroes suffer. Indeed, their humiliation is greater because it is the white people who have thus held up the state to scorn. 3-19-44

Here, we have a plan — The South Carolina Charter— for reducing the size of what has appeared an unconquerable giant—the race question—in South Carolina and, the South.

INTERRACIAL COMM. HOLD ANNUAL MEET

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga.
3-31-44

COLUMBIA, S. C.— SNS)— The annual meeting of the South Carolina Committee on Interracial Cooperation was held Wednesday at Benedict College. Principal speaker was Dr. Ira De A. Reid, professor of Social Sciences at Atlanta University and Associate Director of the Southern Regional Conference on Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta, Ga., who addressed the body on the subject, "Minorities in a Democracy.'

R. B. Herbert, retiring chm., in his annual report said he had discovered many startling things during his tenure in office about "the other side" of the racial picture but felt progress was being made toward better understanding and cooperation between the two races. He presided at the session.

Reports from various committees on the body were heard and an impromptu address from Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, who was introduced by Mr. Herbert.

Dr. Ira De A. Reid traced the history of interracial cooperation and gave the sociological background for minority races in this country The race problem, he said, is by no means confined to the South and this country. He was introduced by J. E. Blanton of Denmark.

OFFICERS ELECTED

Unanimously elected officers for the ensuing term were: Marion A. Wright, Conway, chairman; Mrs. C. O. McGowan, Charleston, chairman emeritus; Mrs. Marion B. Wilkinson, Orangeburg, 1st vice chairman; J. E. Blanton, Denmark, 2nd vice chairman; Miss Rebecca Reid, Columbia, secretary and Miss Adele Minahan, Columbia, treasurer. 3-31-44

Elected to the executive board were: R. Beverly Herbert, Columbia; Mrs. G. Davis, Orangeburg; Rev. F. Clyde Helms, Columbia; Mrs. Sam Holley, Aiken; L. P. Hollis, Greenville; A. B. Hawkes, Rock Hill; Miss Sonny E. Landrum, Rock Hill; Rev. R. C. Long, Greenwood; Gadsden Shand, Columbia; Mrs. Eugene Spearman, Newberry; Mrs. Rosamond Wimberling, Spartanburg; Miss Wil Lou Gray, Columbia; Miss Mary E. Frayser, Rock Hill; G. A. Anderson, Florence; Mrs. Alice Anderson, Anderson; Dr. J. A. Bacoats, Columbia; John P. Burgess, Orangeburg; Mrs. Hattie Duckett, Greenville; C. A. Johnson, Columbia; Dr. J. H. Goudelock, Rock Hill; E. Horace Fitchett, Claflin College ;Dr. R. W. Mance, Columbia; Mrs. Marion Paul, Orangeburg and Columbia; Dr. M. F. Whittaker, State College and Rev. A. J. Wright, Bennettsville.

57b-1944

Social Scientists Air Views On Minorities

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.
5-6-44

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Distinguished scholars from all parts of the globe assembled recently at Fisk university for a series of social science seminars under the general theme of "Educating for the World Community." Besides numerous American scholars, representatives from China, Haiti, the Gold Coast, Germany and Liberia were present. The total program was dedicated to the late Dr. Robert E. Park, one of the foremost social thinkers of recent years.

The keynote of the sessions was a report written by Dr. Park before his death, on "Missions and the Modern World." Chief speakers of this session were Dr. Hu Shih, former Chinese ambassador to the United States; Dr. Emory Smith, general secretary of the Foreign Missions Conference of America, and Dr. Hugh Stuntz, president of Nashville's Scarritt college. Dr. Stuntz, in his address, challenged the Christian world to dissolve racial barriers and abandon "long-standing misconceptions and smoldering resentments."

AFRICAN EXPLOITATION DISCUSSED

5-6-44

One session each during the conference was devoted to the problems of Latin America and Africa. In papers devoted mainly to the exploitation of Africa, the following social scientists addressed the conference: Dr. Edwin W. Smith, consultant in charge of African studies at Fisk; Mr. Ako Adjei, of the Ga tribe, Gold Coast, West Africa; Mr. Jacob R. Motsi, of the Bakoena tribe of South Africa, and Miss Fatima S. Massaquoi, a royal member of the Vai tribe of Liberia.

In the final session of the conference, attention was given to the problems of post-war Europe and Japan with Dr. Werner J. Cahnman from the University of Munich, who advocates a post-war United States of Europe, and Dr. John F. Embree, associate professor of anthropology, University of Chicago, who believes that democracy is possible in post-war Japan.

The final session of the conference featured papers by Dr. Jitsuichi Masuoka, assistant professor of sociology, Fisk university, and Dr. Scudder Mekeel, race relations consultant of the Rosenwald fund, who insists that the problems of the post-war world cannot be isolated from the problems of the present day.

57b-1944

Texas

Southern Group Acclaims Texas Primary Decision

Balt. Md. Afro-American

NASHVILLE (ANP).—The Supreme Court decision affirming the constitutional right of colored people to vote in Texas Democratic primaries "will be welcomed by all freedom-loving Americans," according to a statement sponsored by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, appearing in the current issue of the Southern Patriot.

5-27-44

Hats Off!

PM takes its hat off today to the Rev. A. Ritchie Low, a Vermont Congregational pastor, and to the Vermont families which, at Low's suggestion, have invited 79 Negro children—9 to 12—from New York's slum-infested Harlem to spend two-week vacations in their homes. Low, who is interested in bettering racial and religious relations, said: "Goodwill has got to be more than just talk. It must be aggressive. I am sympathetic to the aspirations of the Negro people and thought I ought to do more than just talk about it."

(In yesterday's *Hat's Off*, Cpl. Beatrix Turner was incorrectly given the rank of colonel.)

HARLEM CHILDREN GUESTS IN VERMONT

Johnson Pastor Sponsors 'Good Will' Experiment of Taking 75 in Homes for Vacation

JOHNSON, Vt., July 19 (AP)—In northern Vermont a Congregational pastor with a burr of old Scotland in his voice has initiated a program of what he likes to call "aggressive good will."

Interested in improving relationships between racial and religious groups, the Rev. A. Ritchie Low opened his campaign six weeks ago and tonight seventy-nine Negro children from New York's crowded Harlem were here to spend a two weeks' vacation. They are distributed among white families, mostly farmers, of all faiths in twenty-two towns in Vermont's hills.

The children, ranging in age from 9 to 12 years, were accompanied by two women leaders of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, whose 10,000 Negro members paid the transportation costs.

Asked what prompted his action and why he happened to select Negroes as beneficiaries of his good will program, the Rev. Mr. Low said:

"Good will has got to be more than just talk. It must be aggressive.

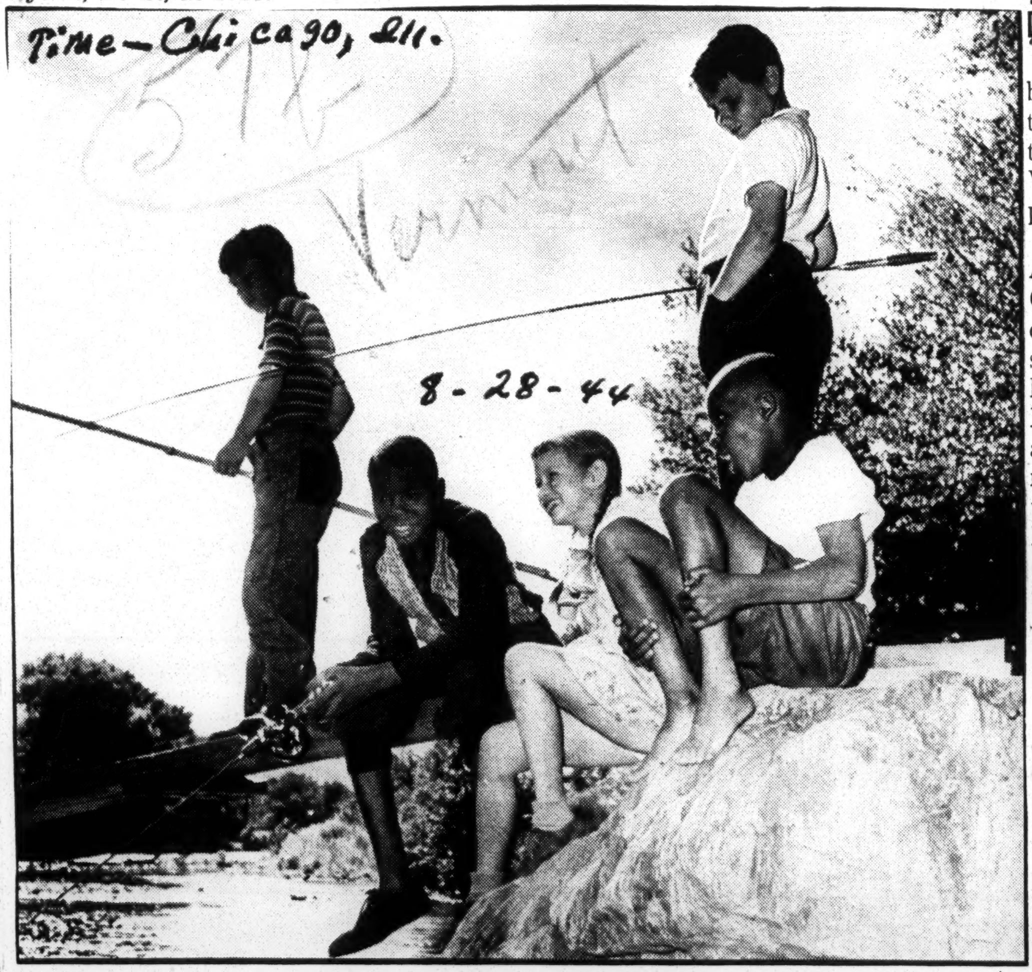
"I am sympathetic to the aspirations of the Negro people and thought I ought to do more than just talk about it.

"I spent ten days among the Negroes of Harlem last November and talked with many of them—lawyers, doctors, soldiers, storekeepers and churchmen."

He explained that he went to Harlem as a guest of the Abyssinian Baptist Church after several guest speakers, including Negroes, had spoken in his church, the United Church of Johnson, membership made up of Methodists and Congregationalists.

He suggested to Dr. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of the Harlem Church, that "it might do some good if a white pastor should preach in a Negro church."

The Rev. Mr. Low was born in Newcastle, England, where his father, a chain store manager, was employed at the time. He was educated in Aberdeen, Scotland, Montreal and New York, and was ordained into the Congregational Fellowship at Alliance Seminary, Nyack, N. Y., in 1923.



LIFE

VERMONT CHILDREN & HARLEM FRIENDS
Now Milton Sawyer loves white people.

RACES

Shades of Opinion

Vacationing at Martha's Vineyard, the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, pastor of Manhattan's Abyssinian Baptist Church and Manhattan's first Negro Congressman-to-be popped off to a reporter:

"Did it ever strike you how ridiculous the Vermonters and their visitors agreed that the experiment was a huge success.

Few Vermonters have had much to do with Negroes. In East Fairfield (pop. 475), only one child in the vacation Bible school had ever even seen one. But the Vermonters' native xenophobia was rapidly overcome by the little black visitors' good behavior and good nature. They lived and played with their hosts' children, were well behaved at table, did not suffer from shyness or homesickness, were soon calling their hosts "Uncle" and "Aunt," sometimes "Mom" and "Pop."

Local churches held mixed parties for them. The white children had been well coached on interracial manners. When one let slip the word "nigger" her sister snapped: "Now you stop that! You know what Ma said about saying words like that!"

Typical comments of the hosts:

¶ Miss Aura Richards of her nine-year-old guest Ruby Long: "I liked her more than some up here."

¶ Mrs. Warren Waldo, wife of Bakersfield's minister, of the visitors: "If my own youngsters act as well away from home as they did I'll be satisfied."

Typical comments of the guests (now back in Harlem):

¶ Ronald Newsome: "I would rather live up there."

¶ Milton Sawyer: "Never did like many white people, but now I love 'em."

Says Pastor Low, who hopes other churches will try his experiment: "The Negro is not a problem to be solved but a human being to be understood."

Down-to-Earth Experiment

Nothing quite like it had been attempted before. The 81 Negro children (ages nine to twelve) who left Manhattan this week to spend a fortnight in homes of white Vermont families was a new kind of experiment in race relations.

The idea was the brain child of the Rev. A. Ritchie Low, white pastor of the United Church, Johnson, Vt. Last fall the tense, energetic Congregational minister lived for several weeks with a Negro family in Manhattan. He wanted to find out what Negroes thought about white people. He also preached at Manhattan's big (14,000 members) Abyssinian Baptist Church, whose Pastor A. (for Adam) Clayton Powell was enthusiastic about the Negro children's visit to Vermont. So were Pastor Low's white parishioners.

At the Abyssinian Church more than 150 children filed applications to go to Vermont. Church workers interviewed each child and his parents, selected the children they thought most needed the change, would be happiest in white homes, would best represent the Negro race. About half of the children did not attend the Abyssinian Baptist Church, but the church paid all transportation costs ($1,000). It also spent $800 for new clothes for about a third of the children.

Some of the Negro children will live in Vermont towns, others on farms. As a rule, one Negro child was assigned to a white family. But some enthusiastic Vermonters asked for two.

Said Pastor Low: "To take white youngsters off the city streets is ordinary, but to accept Negro youngsters in the home isn't done every day. . . . It's going to be a worth-while project for us church folk who are quite content to give money and to say prayers so long as neither bring these people too close or cause us too much personal effort."

Vermont Christianity Steps Out

The Rev. A. Ritchie Low, pastor of a Congregational Church in Johnson City, Vt. (population 1500) was unknown to most of us until he invited seventy-five colored children from New York to spend two weeks with white families in and near his parish.

The cleric's idea was to do something to improve race relations. When you get people acquainted, you break down barriers.

So, last summer, seventy-five colored children were brought to Vermont to let seventy-five white families see first-hand what colored children were like.

The project was so successful that it will be repeated next summer. Even without his help, some of the families have invited the same children to return.

In Baltimore and Washington last week Pastor Low talked about this work that has brought fame and praise to a simple Vermont community and to its pastor who practices Christianity literally and finds it good.

If there is any sequel to the above, it lies probably in the election last month of a colored man to the State legislature. In all Vermont there are 358,806 white and only 384 colored people.

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William and Mary Students Defy College Censorship

Racial Editorial Becomes Freedom of the Press Issue

P.M. New York 2-14-45

By Elizabeth Donahue
Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Feb. 14.—President J. E. Pomfret of College of William and Mary faces the prospect of talking to an empty hall when he calls the student body today to announce that the campus paper, the *Flat Hat*, will be henceforth subject to faculty "supervision."

Following a three hour closed faculty meeting last night at which the majority of the professors gave Pomfret a vote of confidence and rejected a resolution asking that the paper be free of censorship and that its editor, Marilyn Kemmerle, be reinstated as editor, students assembled during the night to voice protests against the faculty's decision.

The controversy, centering around an editorial appearing in last week's edition of the campus paper was written by Miss Kemmerle who anticipated that the time would come when Southern institutions would admit Negroes, and social barriers among races would disappear.

Shifting the issue from one of race to one of freedom of the press, the entire student body of the college is at odds with its president and its staid Virginia Board of Visitors which insists that the president's office must strictly control the editorial views of the students.

While a strong majority of professors fought for the students' views in last night's meeting, they lost on a resolution sponsored by Dean of Jurisprudence Dudley Woodbridge which voiced the opinion that the paper should be free of censorship and that the editor should remain on her job.

Woodbridge who has been faculty advisor to the *Flat Hat* staff was not consulted when President Pomfret suspended publication of the paper last week.

Scarcely had the meeting broken up, when the boy-students assembled in dormitories, and prepared to make an early morning tour of the campus, equipped with loud speakers, warning the students to stay away from the assembly called by Pomfret.

The uproar which started over the editorial anticipating a distant future when permanent world peace would follow the breakdown of racial barriers is more thoroughly understood by the college students than by the college board, President Pomfret and newspaper editors throughout the state.

Although Miss Kaemmerle, the *Flat Hat* editor, has frequently printed notice that the unsigned editorial represents her personal opinion only, President Pomfret insisted yesterday that "an unsigned editorial represents the views of the college."

Meanwhile, editorials in the leading Virigina papers continued to fire away at the campus editorial. Virginia Dabney, who has gained the reputation of a liberal Southern editor wrote in the Richmond *Times Dispatch* "it has made sound and conservative progress toward better race relations more difficult."

The violent shock which as one prominent Virginia newspaper editor said "cut into the raw nerves of the South," shook the state assembly and blasted the Winter peacefulness of Williamsburg.

The calmest person in town is "Mac" Kaemmerle, the 22-year-old editorial writer who has very little to say. "Mac" lives at her sorority house where she drops in between classes to pick up long distance telephone calls from all over the country and to look over dozens of letters and wires, most of which supported the main idea—if not details of her editorial.

Her friends say that Mac lived up to her agreement with President Pomfret to avoid interviews with the press, until the president had started doing some talking on his own. The Michigan girl, who was born in Kentucky, has wide brown eyes and curly brown hair.

Bill Anderson, senior columnist on the *Flat Hat*, says "the boys generally like her. She works hard and the paper was her main interest." Anderson who comes from North Carolina is backing Marilyn's right to say what she did.

Mac's interests have broadened in the three days. Deaf to questions about whether she will leave college or formally resign as the paper editor, she looks up from her letter-reading and says "Here's somebody who understands what I meant. I didn't mean Negroes would come to this college today or tomorrow. I meant that some day when people understand more about what caused racial differences, they'll let them in without any fuss."

As one professor told PM, "Mac" could have picked up every idea she put in that editorial by reading the books in the college library.

The girl won't talk about herself. But the students say she would have been a Phi Beta Kappa if she hadn't devoted so much time to journalism. She has a "B" average in studies and her greatest enthusiasm is the prospect of learning to fly. She is a member of Mortar Board—a national honor society of college students, chosen for scholarship and character.

Williamsburg, a middle-class Virginia town has prospered under the spectacular restoration of its colonial sights financed by John D. Rockefeller. The mayor, Channing Hall, is a member of the College Board of Visitors, the board of trustees which in its meeting last week drew nation-wide attention to the editorial. Hall told PM "I am only a buck private in this fight. I can't say anything either as a mayor or a member of the college board."

But the tradespeople made their views known more emphatically. "Mac" is receiving stacks of postcards, mimeographed by some enterprising local resident. Each is signed by a local tradesman, notifying "Mac" that unless she's kicked off the paper she won't get any advertising. One, for instance, was signed by the Williamsburg Drug Co., a popular meeting place for the coca-cola drinking students.

Among the few Williamsburg citizens who came out publicly and backed Marilyn's right to say what she did were two prominent ministers of Williamsburg—the Rev. Charles M. Pratt, Presbyterian clergyman, and Rev. F. H. Craighill. Rev. Craighill, whose Episcopal congregation is made up of the wealthiest citizens in town, offered the *Flat Hat* staff his mimeograph machines if they cared to get out any notices. Taking the position that he could "not agree entirely" with her editorial, Dr. Craighill insisted that the college paper, contrary to the views of the Board of Visitors, should be "entirely free from faculty censorship." He added "it was unfortunate. The pressure on the Board from the State Assembly has been very strong."

Dr. Pratt preached his last Sunday sermon on racial equality. Both clergymen voluntarily came to the *Flat Hat* board and offered their support on the issue of faculty censorship.

One student, a columnist on the college paper said "Perhaps we aren't foresighted enough to make the cruel cold fact that racial equality must some day become a reality. Meanwhile the college is 100 per cent behind Mac's right to say what she did."

On that issue the young editor has the full backing of the student body which voiced its determination to back her at mass meeting two days ago. With nearly 1000 students present, only one dissented.

The boys—some 200 of them—roamed the campus early Sunday morning, accompanied by a faculty member, rousing students to attend a mass meeting the following day. There was no rioting and no argument. One effigy and a few posters were pinned up around the campus. They are all down now. The students gather in little knots on campus, in the cafeterias and college dining halls and discuss only one issue—freedom of the *Flat Hat* from faculty interference.

The students have challenged the Board of Visitors to an open forum to discuss the whole issue. In a formal letter, approved by the entire student body, and transmitted to the board through President Pomfret, the Board of Visitors has been asked to meet on the college campus "at the earliest possible date."

Lincoln's Racial Views

2-5-45

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Miss Kaemmerle's editorial in the William and Mary Flat Hat, entitled "Lincoln't Job Half Done," erroneously attributes to Lincoln the ideals contained in her editorial. She says that Lincoln freed the slaves and "undoubtedly" hoped for the equalization of Negroes and whites. She visions the realization of the other half of Lincoln's ideals when the Negroes and the whites socially intermingle and intermarry.

There is pathos in the fact that Lincoln's relation to the Negro race question was misunderstood by so many Southerners when he was alive and by so many Northerners since his death. He was not a miscegenationist. He was not an equalizationist. He did not favor a mix-breed type in the nation. At Charleston, Ill., Sept. 18, 1858, (and on several other occasions) Lincoln said:

"I will say, then, that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races; that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race."

In his Emancipation Proclamation, Lincoln again sets forth his purpose of giving to the Negro a nation of his own. Thus it is seen that what Miss Kaemmerle attributes to Lincoln is contrary to his ideals.

The spirit of charity, ofttimes advocated by Lincoln, would serve us here. A biological predilection over which the individual has no choice may have served to sway Miss Kaemmerle in this matter. She sets forth biological assumptions in her editorial that are also in error, and easily disproved.

Two teachers of anthropology in Columbia University in a recent publication cited Lincoln as support for racial mixing as Miss Kaemmerle has done. She is a senior at William and Mary. It may be that there is deficiency in instruction given by these schools. The Negro race question seems by universal consent to be classed as the gravest problem that confronts the nation. Lincoln is the nation's outstanding figure in relation to it. If teachers and seniors in great schools, declaring themselves to be authorities on this question, stand wholly ignorant of Lincoln's Negro policy and attribute miscegenation ideals to him, the real fault may be in the schools which produce such misled teachers and seniors.

The Flat Hat and Free Speech

Richmond Times

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Your editorial, "Most Unfortunate," in the February 13 issue of The Times-Dispatch, in which you criticized "the juvenile and ill-considered outburst" of Miss Marilyn Kaemmerle, editor of the William and Mary student publication, the Flat Hat, was interesting because of its omissions. The students of William and Mary disagree as completely as you with the content of Miss Kaemmerle's editorial, but they have not been so confused by its content as to miss the principle of free speech involved. It is heartening to note their forthright stand upon the right of their editor to express her ideas, however much they may disagree with them.

If disciplinary action is taken at the insistence of the board of visitors (as it now seems likely to be) either to expel Miss Kaemmerle from college, or to suppress the publication or to remove her from its editorial chair, free speech and freedom of the press will be dealt a serious blow in Virginia. This "constant reader" believes the time is at hand for you, in view of your usually courageous

stand upon issues of basic human freedom, to speak out on the free speech issue involved in the William and Mary controversy. Is our collegiate press in Virginia to be really free, or is its freedom to be limited to parroting the conventional convictions of its commercial elder—the public press? Are the students of William and Mary to be free to express their opinions, or free to express only those opinions which meet the approval of the board of visitors?

A Free Collegiate Press

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

With all due respect to the illustrious College of William and Mary, I have an objection to raise about the Flat Hat episode. While I certainly do not agree with Miss Kaemmerle's viewpoints as expressed in her recent editorial, I do believe that she should be extended the privilege of expressing herself editorially if she is the editor of the publication. It has always been my belief that the editorial comments in a newspaper were the viewpoints of the editor and in no way reflected the views or beliefs of the organization. (In this case the College of William and Mary.) Correct me if I have been wrong all these years.

It seems rather ironical to me that while our husbands and brothers are fighting for the four freedoms, one person should have to suffer because she expressed her own opinion. Aren't we fighting so that we may always have freedom of the press? And Virginia, claiming to be the cradle of liberty, objects to an editor's own opinion. It just isn't consistent.

My college days are not remote, and I can still remember quite vividly a similar discussion over an editorial in my own college newspaper. In our case the faculty did not concern itself about assuming control over our publication, but wisely set up a student-faculty committee to select the editor of the paper. We were young, and our viewpoints inmature, but at least they gave us a chance to express ourselves freely in our own publication. Perhaps the College of William and Mary would do well to follow that example.

BARBARA DUTE HART.
Langley Field.

'Power to Miss Kaemmerle'

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

I am glad Miss Marilyn Kaemmerle of the College of William and Mary has not had "expertness in the complex and intricate field of race relations." For her vision for day after tomorrow is the ideal we are trying to attain of a universe organized for peace and harmony between racial groups.

Without such ideals and the freedom to publish them we might continue too long to cherish the white supremacy fallacy. The suggestion of disciplinary action or control over future articles in the William and Mary publication shows how that fallacy is being nurtured.

More power to Miss Kaemmerle. She really wants peace.

Editorial on Race Equality Stirs a Campus

Special Correspondence

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Feb. 12.—The faculty of the College of William and Mary, founded 1693, will meet on Tuesday to decide what to do about the campus weekly *Flat Hat* and the editorial which appeared in last Tuesday's issue proclaiming that some day the Negro should be recognized as the equal of the white man in the U. S. A.

The Board of Visitors (corresponding to trustees), headed by J. Gordon Bohannan, Petersburg lawyer, has demanded "corrective and disciplinary action" and the establishment of faculty control over *Flat Hat*.

The editors of *Flat Hat* and the Student Union, meeting yesterday, passed a resolution "voting the paper out of existence rather than have a supervised publication." At the same time, the students went on record as saying that a majority of their number did not indorse the views of Marilyn Kaemmerle, editor-in-chief, but were determined to defend her right to express them.

Dr. John E. Pomfret, president of William and Mary, chuckled when informed that the students had decided to suspend publication.

"I have suspended the paper temporarily," he explained. "The matter will be discussed at the faculty meeting on Tuesday."

Meanwhile, Dr. Pomfret said he did not care to make any comment on the disputed editorial beyond this:

"Anyone who reads this editorial should consider that it was written by an undergraduate editor and one who has had little knowledge or experience with the complex an intricate fields of race relations."

Miss Kaemmerle, reached at the Pi Beta Phi sorority house, told PM that her editorial had been misinterpreted and misunderstood. Lines were taken out of context, she said, to make her appear to suggest "that Negroes should attend William and Mary . . . go to our classes . . . join the same clubs and be our roommates . . . and marry among us."

"They missed the entire point," protested Miss Kaemmerle. "The editorial stressed the fact that if we are to achieve complete equality of Negroes and whites it had to be done through education . . . that it couldn't be done today or tomorrow, perhaps not for generations or centuries."

By "education," Miss Kaemmerle said, she meant education of the Negro so he could stand on an equal footing with the white, and education of the white so that he could recognize the Negro as his equal.

Miss Kaemmerle, 22, a native of Kentucky who now lives at Jackson, Mich., declared the views expressed were her own and not those of *Flat Hat* or the student body. She explained that last Fall when she was elected editor-in-chief she stated on the editorial page that she would be the author of any unsigned editorials that might appear.

She said that the idea of creating a sensation, on the campus or elsewhere, was far from her thoughts when she wrote the essay. Each week, she explained, she tries to take up some important issue of the day which she maintains is the duty of the editor-in-chief of any alert campus newspaper. She still believes that her contention is sound, that complete equality of Negroes and whites is possible some day.

Hancock Honored By Paper

Journal + Guide Norfolk, Va.

On Times-Dispatch 1943 Honor Roll Of Virginians

1-8-44

RICHMOND, Va.—Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, professor of economics and sociology at Virginia Union University, and widely known Journal and Guide columnist, is one of twelve distinguished Virginians named this year to a place on the seventh annual Virginia Honor Roll, sponsored by the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Dr. Hancock's citation is based upon his significant contributions to the field of better race relations, not only in Virginia but throughout the South.

His work as director and one of the co-founders of the historic Durham Conference on Race Relations, his keynote speech at the subsequent interracial meeting held here last June, which led to the organization of the Southern Regional Council with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., are emphasized in the citation.

Honor Roll

GORDON B. HANCOCK

BASIS OF CHOICE

Together with the eleven other distinguished Virginians, Dr. Hancock thus becomes one of "a limited number of persons who have reflected credit upon the state through the display of patriotism, courage, ability, intelligence, generosity or unselfishness."

In its preface to its seventh annual Honor Roll the Times Dispatch explains that "citizens in every sphere of activity are considered eligible provided they have been pre-eminent in that sphere. *1-8-44*

"It is important to bear in mind, however, that a place on the Times-Dispatch Honor Roll goes only to those who achieve above and beyond what is expected of them. It is not sufficient to perform a task well. It must be done superlatively well.

"Service to Virginia is the criterion by which those on our annual Honor Roll are judged.

GOVERNOR ON LIST

The list of distinguished Virginians on this year's Honor Roll is headed by **Governor Colgate W. Darden Jr.**, who is characterized as an "**indefatigable wartime governor whose ability, vision, and charm have caused him to be** well on the way to recognition, **when only midway in his term, as one of Virginia's greatest chief executives.**"

Others named on the 1943 Honor Roll include: **Dr. Francis P. Gaines**, thirteenth president of **Washington and Lee University**, Lexington, Va.;

William G. Suhling, III, of Lynchburg, **Marine Corps flying officer who was killed in action** last June; *1-8-44*

William J. Sloan, 23-year-old lieutenant in the Army Air Forces, who has been awarded his nineteenth **Oak Leaf Cluster** because of his remarkable flying ability;

Dr. Elbyrne Grady Gill, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist of Roanoke, and founder and head of a unique hospital bearing his name;

Dr. Huston St. Clair, president of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce;

Max Schutze, chairman of the Richmond Salvage for Victory Committee who recently became the first man to receive the Office of Civilian Defense award for 2,000 hours of volunteer service;

James Branch Cabell, distinguished author and historian;

Paul Neyron Derring, described as "the most trusted and beloved man of the VPI campus," and as the "best known and best-loved citizen of Blacksburg";

Dr. John Howe Yoe, professor of chemistry at the University of Virginia, and member of the National Defense Research Committee;

Dr. Meta Glass, president of Sweet Briar College.

CITATION TEXT

Dr. Hancock's citation reads as follows:

Dr. Gordon B. Hancock is a B.A. and B.D. of Colgate University, an M.A. of Harvard, has studied at both Oxford and Cambridge, and has lectured at Princeton and Columbia. He has traveled in practically every country in Europe, and in the Middle East. Yet, despite his wide journeyings, and his diversified interests, his prime concern, it seems safe to say, is with white and colored relationships here in the Southern States.

Not only so, but Dr. Hancock made an important, and perhaps historic, contribution to better interracial relationships in 1942 and 1943. He was director and co-founder of the all-Negro Durham Conference at Durham, N. C., in October, 1942, the most significant gathering of its kind held in this country since the War Between the States. He was the keynoter at the white-colored conference in Richmond last June, which included leaders of both races from all over the South, and which was a direct out-growth of the Durham meeting. And he has been one of the leaders in the establishment of the Southern Regional Council, which is expected to begin active operations next month in Atlanta, with justice for the Negro throughout the South as its principal objective. *1-8-44*

Born 59 years ago in Ninety-Six, S. C., Gordon Hancock was awarded the honorary D.D. by Benedict College at Columbia in 1925. He spent four Summers studying anthropology at Harvard, after taking his master's degree there, and in the Summers of 1937 and 1938 he was at Oxford and Cambridge, respectively.

His course in race relations at Virginia Union University here, organized in 1922, is believed to have been the first of its kind offered by any institution in America. His syndicated column, "Between the Lines," appears weekly in 114 Negro newspapers. He has contributed to leading magazines, and is the originator of the "Hold-Your-Job" campaign, observed by Negroes throughout the United States in 1943. He has been professor of economics and sociology at Virginia Union since 1921, and has served as pastor of Moore Street Baptist Church here since 1925. He was the first Negro trustee of the Richmond Community Fund, is on various other boards of directors, and a member of several learned societies.

Dr. Hancock's great ambition to further the advancement of his race seems on its way to realization. The able, perceptive and understanding work which he has done in the field of race relationships for more than two decades appears to be on the verge of at least partial fruition in the impending establishment of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta.

OTHERS CHOSEN EARLIER

In all, six other Negroes have been on the seven honor rolls, in addition to this year's colored selection.

The most recent to be chosen were Dr. Luther H. Foster, president of Virginia State College 1942; and William Henry Barnes principal of Manassas Regional High School, Manassas, Va., 1941

Covington, Va., Groups Join In Race Relations Day Services

Journal + Guide—Norfolk, Va

3-4-44

COVINGTON, Va. — With the main auditorium of the First Methodist Church (white) filled with members of both races, and with a larger attendance of whites than on any similar occasion, Race Relations Sunday was observed at this church, Feb. 20, with the principal addresses being delivered by the Rev. John Simmons Wellford, rector, Emanuel Episcopal Church, and the Rev. J. Thomas Reid, pastor of the First Baptist Church here.

Rev. Mr. Wellford used for his subject: "World Brotherhood," and Rev. Mr. Reid spoke from the subject: "Factors in World Relationship."

The former declared that the day had come when all nations must be included in the great family of nations, if permanent peace is to be realized, and that "we must approach our common problems in the humility and spirit of Christ."

STRESS THREE POINTS

In his discourse, Rev. Mr. Reid stressed the three points: right attitudes in race relationship, strong courageous leadership, and organizations through which the unreached masses may come to know their duty to their fellowmen.

Other features on the program were renditions of music by the First Baptist choir, using for the opening number "The Negro National Anthem;" reading of the scripture lesson by Rev. Mr. Guy, pastor of First Christian Church, and invocation by the Rev. Mr. Deyerle. *3-4-44*

The spring revival at the First Baptist Church conducted by the Rev. Hugh R. Williams of First Union Church, Mt. Hope Va., closed Friday night having proved a marked success.

Girl Honored By Interracial Group Here

Gazette—Alexandria, Va.

Nancy Durant, 16, daughter of Dr. O. D. Durant, Negro physician here and winner of a $400 award in a science contest participated in by 15,000 high school students, was honored last night by the Alexandrian Committee of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation at the regular meeting of the group in Hopkins House. *5-17-44*

Now a student at Howard University in Washington, Miss Durant presented a lively account of the efforts leading to her victory in the national contest this winter and her reception of the cash award. The competition was open to all senior high school students.

Miss Durant, the first Negro student to enter the competition sponsored by the Westinghouse Electric Company, devised a means of flameproofing paper and cloth. She said she became interested in that type of experimentation shortly after the Boston night club conflagration a year or two ago.

Robert F. Gibson, chairman of the committee, and Myron T. Cochran, secretary, were chosen as delegates to the State meeting of the commission this fall. *5-17-44*

The next regular meeting of the committee was set for September 19.

Voice of the People

Journal + Guide Norfolk, Va. 7-22-44

Interracial Agency Asks For Support

Editor, Journal and Guide:

I should like to call the attention of your readers to the possibility of participating in the work of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

This commission was started towards the close of World War I. It has been making steady contribution to good relations between the races in Virginia. The policy of the organization is always to keep down friction. It works not by coercion but by understanding. It can build bridges of understanding and establish patterns of action now which will do much to prevent trouble after the war.

The commission seeks as members citizens of both races, who will commit themselves to support harmonious relationships between the races by seeking to find and spread truth, combat rumors and support orderly movements for more fairness and understanding.

Through its state director, the commission stimulates and coordinates the work of committees and other local groups in the communities of Virginia. These committees work for greater cooperation in terms of the needs and conditions of their own communities. *7-22-44*

Members of the commission pay annual dues of $2 as regular members and $5 as sustaining members. Twenty-five percent of the dues will be available for local committees.

At the present time the commission needs finacial help to meet its budget and additional contributions or emergency membership ($25 dues) are sought from those who can afford them.

Applications for membership, with checks, should be addressed to Thos. C. Allen, director, 715 Central National Bank Bldg., Richmond 19, Va. Inquiries are invited and further information about the work of the commission will be furnished on request. *7-22-44*

JOHN PAGE WILLIAMS, chairman.

Richmond, Va.